

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE BOOK
OF
THE DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE,
KARACHI.
(1887-1937)

EDITED BY
PROF. L. H. AJWANI

PRICE Rs. 2-8-0

*(Obtainable from the Librarian D. J. Sind College, Karachi
and the Allies Stores, Karachi).*

1939.

PRINTED AT
THE EDUCATIONAL PRINTING PRESS, KARACHI.

T. P. Vaswani
1933 - graduation C. B. S.

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THE DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE
ILLUMINATIONS
ON THE OCCASION OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

By kind
permission of
Mr. A. M. Lalvani }

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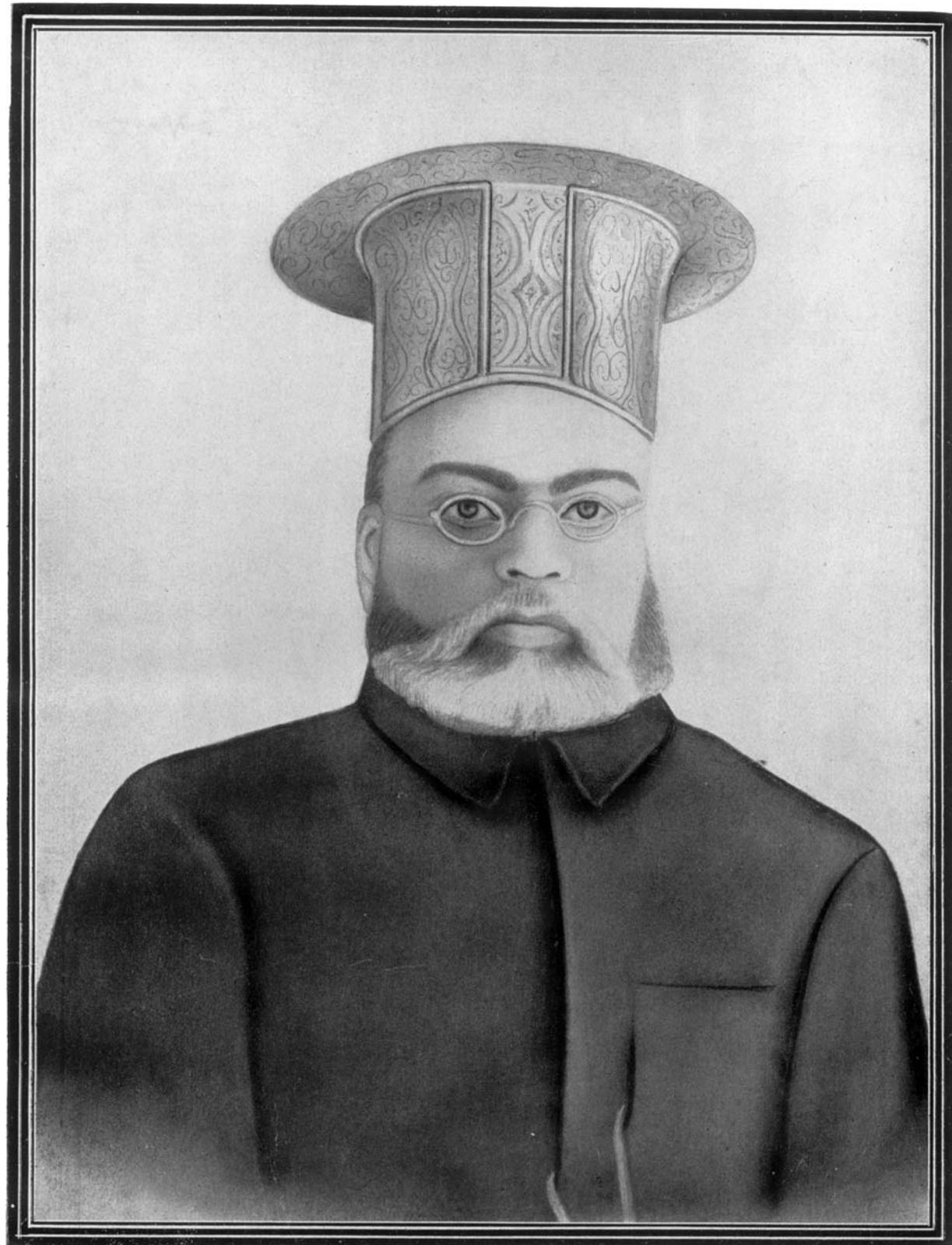
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FOREWORD.

It has been my privilege to be closely connected with the D. J. Sind College for several years. I joined it as a student in 1894-95, among my contemporaries being Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah and the late Rev. Father Joseph Lobo. And since 1922 I have been intimately associated with the administration and development of the College as Chairman of the Standing Committee and Vice-President of the Sind Collegiate Board. It has given me intense delight to see the college marching onwards and growing from more to more and I hope that I shall live to see my Alma Mater develop into a full fledged University at no distant date : that day will be the proudest in my life.

The Golden Jubilee of this College (1937) was an event of first rate importance in the life of the Province, and it is well that Principal Butani and his colleagues have commemorated the occasion by giving us a Golden Jubilee Book, embodying the life-history of the College during the last 50 years. I hope Sindhis will appreciate and welcome this publication.

Rupchand Bilaram.



THE HON'BLE DIWAN DAYARAM^{}JETHMAL*
FOUNDER OF THE COLLEGE
(1845-1887)

Principal's Note.

Nearly two years have passed since the Jubilee Celebrations, which brought us—of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College—together, in a week of festivities and remembrance. I can still recall, vividly, to my mind, that vast, eager and colourful throng in the *pandal* on the gymkhana-grounds, wherein the past and the present generations of Collegians mingled together, inspired by a common love for their Alma Mater and united to each other in a bond of affectionate comradeship. As I look back at that pageant, I see before me memorable figures—Diwan Lilaram Jethmal, Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing (now alas! no more), Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani....., participating in the feasts and entertainments of the Jubilee season. It is a scene I am not likely to forget—nor perhaps are those others likely to forget it, who, like me, were witnesses to the enormous enthusiasm, nay devotion, that the fifty-first year of the College evoked in the hearts of the men and women who had passed through its portals, and who, indeed, constituted all the *intelligentsia* of the Province. Only the first thirteen years of the fifty years of the life of this College (until 1937) have not been known to me: for as student and Professor I have been in the College since the opening of the twentieth century; and I may truthfully aver that I never saw anything in the College like the Golden Jubilee celebrations, and never found the floodgates of admirable feeling opened in the hearts of the old and the young as on this occasion.

At a modest computation, no less than 1500 students and Staff members (past and present) took part in these celebrations, and vied with each other to do their best to make the event a success.

All the members of the Staff of the College worked vigorously, each one taking up that part of the work which best suited his ability and temperament. The sincere and thorough cooperation and the personal feeling in the matter that the Staff showed were responsible for the success of the long, continual, series of functions.

The deportment of the students on this occasion was undoubtedly praiseworthy; their willingness to do all odd jobs and the spirit of service that they showed were remarkable.

They collected about eleven hundred rupees for the Jubilee expenses. The Staff contributed twenty-four per cent of their monthly salary which came to about two thousand five hundred rupees. The Old Boys' Association made a donation of rupees one hundred and fifty. And the Sind Collegiate Board contributed rupees twelve hundred. The gentlemen whose names are given below gave donations mentioned against their names. I am grateful to all of them. But I must mention the fact that Mr. Dubash, an old student of the College, offered to help *of his own accord*, and his generous donation was much appreciated:—

1. Mr. Minocher Cowasji Dubash	Rs. 500
2. Rao Bahadur Lachmandas (of Old Sukkur)	Rs. 250
3. Seth Tulsidas (of Old Sukkur)	Rs. 101
4. Mr. A. E. Cumper (of Cafe Stanley)	Rs. 25

The balance of the expenditure was paid by the College Societies. I know we spent freely and perhaps extravagantly on the occasion: but if one cannot be free and extravagant on weddings and Golden Jubilees when may one be so?

The Common Room of the College had decided to have a Golden Jubilee Memorial and that it must take the form of a big Hall that the College needed (and needs) very badly. Promises of donations had been secured, and some collections actually made. But owing to certain difficulties the work could not be continued ; and as the amounts actually collected were such as would not form even a reasonable *nucleus* of a Fund, they were returned.

As has been repeatedly observed, this College typifies, in its history, the intellectual advance of the whole Province ; to think of the College, *historically*, is to prepare a record of the achievements of Sind itself, in the field of higher education. The Dayaram Jethmal Sind College Golden Jubilee Book, therefore, has a much wider scope, in as much as—while it is a chronicle of Jubilee celebrations—it gives a history of the College with complete lists of the alumni, prizemen, scholars, professors, builders and administrators of the College, and contains a WHO'S WHO—the first thing of its kind in Sind—giving the careers of hundreds of past students, diversified by Reminiscences and Articles of general educational interest.

The photographs fall in definite categories, and endeavours have been made to make these categories as full and representative as possible.

A Book of this kind involves considerable labour and anxious care—and with all the labour spent on it and care taken, is bound to contain errors and omissions. I do not suppose that this Book is free from these. Its preparation had been entrusted to a Committee consisting of Professors Mariwala, Ajwani and Duarte, to which was coopted the late Mr. K. A. Kalani. The work in all such cases actually falls to the lot of one man, and in this case it devolved on Professor Ajwani whose achievement it represents. I wish to place on record my thanks to the Committee and my appreciation of the ability, energy and zeal of Prof. Ajwani.

N. B. Butani.

Editor's Preface.

A pathetic interest attaches to the preparation of this book. The two co-adjutors who assisted the Editor in the collection of materials died, suddenly, before the Jubilee volume took shape. Mr. K. A. Kalani, B. Sc., who was in charge of the Photographs section died in July 1937, while Mr. I. P. Trivedi, who did most of the clerical work and compiled "lists", died three months afterwards. There were plenty of other factors, too, to retard the progress and completion of this work. If, indeed, this book had simply been a chronicle of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, the delay that has occurred in its publication would have been fatal. But as this book is also a brief history of the College and of the progress of Higher Education in the province, its belated publication does not take away anything from the value it must always have for those interested in the College and in the Province of Sind.

The Editor is aware of the many errors, omissions, and discrepancies in this book, some of which could not be avoided under any circumstances. The WHO'S WHO section will, in particular, give rise to complaints; but not many will be able to understand the handicaps under which the Editor worked while engaged on this piece of work, (which he believes to be the first of its kind in the province.) The photographs have not been arranged or grouped in any particular order of importance.

Kind friends and helpful contributors have lightened the task of the Editor. Chief among them were his two colleagues, Mr. M. U. Malkani and Dr. L. N. Pherwani, and the printer of the book, Mr. K. T. Shahani, who has indeed taken a personal interest and care in its publication. Messrs Lalchand A. Jagtiani and Kadir Nawaz Awan were good enough to send some old issues of the College Miscellany, while Mr. M. H. Kalvani very kindly allowed the use of photographs taken by him on the Jubilee occasion. Mr. D. L. Bhojwani, Advocate, supplied the photograph entitled "The Nineties". Several students of the College sent in photographs, some of which are reproduced in the book.

The Editor is deeply grateful to his two colleagues on the Jubilee Book Committee, Professors Mariwala and Duarte, for their warm-hearted co-operation, and to Principal Butani, who has guided the preparation and publication of this volume at every step, and without whose encouragement the book could not have been written at all.

The price of this book has been purposely fixed very low in order to bring it within the reach of everyone.

L. H. Ajwani.

PART I

**THE GOLDEN JUBILEE
AND
THE COLLEGE**

**AN ACCOUNT
OF
THE GOLDEN JUBILEE
OF THE
DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE
KARACHI.**

17th January, 1937— 23rd January, 1937.



HIS EXCELLENCE SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM,

K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., I. C. S.

GOVERNOR OF SIND

(who presided at the Jubilee Sports)

AND

LADY GRAHAM

INTRODUCTORY.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the reign of His late Majesty, King George V, have familiarised the word "Jubilee" to all and sundry. A plethora of Jubilees has kept the word alive in the imagination of people ; in Karachi we have now Jubilee chawls, Jubilee restaurants and even Jubilee Washing and Dyeing shops. There have been Jubilees, recently, of all kinds, ranging, from the memorable and splendid Jubilees of the foundation of the Indian National Congress or the completion of the twenty five or fifty years of rule of potentates like the Nizam or the Gaikwar, to the fiftieth-year wedding Jubilees of private citizens ! Not the least interesting or remarkable of these Jubilees have been those connected with important educational institutions like the Allahabad University or the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College in the north, and Baroda College or the Fergusson College in the south.

There seems to have been considerable activity, indeed, in India in the educational, commercial, political, and religious spheres round about the year 1887—the year which witnessed the Golden Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria. Not a few of the important religious and political organisations in India had their rise at this time, and some of the most famous insurance and banking concerns too came into being nearly fifty years ago. No wonder, then, that Golden Jubilees now are the order of the day, and that the word "Jubilee" has fired the imagination of the populace. The Golden Jubilee of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Karachi, thus, came at a time singularly propitious and appropriate for such a celebration.

Even, otherwise, such a Jubilee could not but have been an event of the first magnitude in the history of the Province. For three decades and a half, this College was the only Temple of higher learning and knowledge in Sind, and even at this date the pupils attending the College easily outnumber the rest of the College-going men and women in Sind. The Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, thus, has been and is *the* College in Sind, and the greatest single factor in the renascence or awakening of the intellect in this part of India. Of the five Colleges in Sind, no less than three are located within the compound of this College, and form a single administrative unit. As Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing aptly remarked on the Jubilee occasion, this College has stood for Goddess Saraswati or the Goddess of Learning and Arts in Sind, even as the river Sindhu has stood for the Goddess Lakshmi or the Goddess of wealth and plenty.

Two events seriously interfered with the influx of past students and others into Karachi to participate in the College Jubilee celebrations. The Sind Assembly

elections, the first of their kind, engaged the closest attention of not a few of the literati of Sind just at the time the Jubilee came on, and yet, be it said to the credit of grateful past students that, many of them interrupted even their canvassing work and responded to the call of their Alma Mater. Secondly, the Sindhis who might have availed themselves of the Christmas and New Year concession tickets, and the Christmas leave, found themselves unable to leave their headquarters and run up to Karachi for the Jubilee, as it came on just after the close of the Christmas season. And yet the crowds that surged in the spacious Jubilee *mandap* were always overflowing and could not be contained inside it; and the past students' subscription *Dinner* and *At Home* were more successful functions than the most sanguine could have expected. The College Jubilee celebrations, with their cosmopolitan gatherings, memorable speeches, entertainments, demonstrations, illuminations and fireworks, set quite a new standard in the life not only of the city but of the whole of the Province.

The Preliminaries.

The preliminary work for the celebrations began towards the end of the first term of 1936-1937 when the following committees of Professors were appointed at a Common Room Meeting :—

Jubilee Invitations Committee :—Principal Butani, Dr. H. M. Gurbuxani (the Vice-Principal) and Mrs. Duarte.

Jubilee Address Committee :—Principal Butani and Prof. G. G. Kewalramani.

Jubilee Entertainments (Students' Lunch, Past Students' Dinner and At Home) Committee :—Dr. J. V. Lakhani and Prof. G. S. Kotwani (to consult with Prof. Motiram Idanmal and Prof. Pahlajsing Advani of the S. C. Shahani Law College in arranging the Dinner).

Jubilee Drama Committee :—Dr. J. V. Lakhani and Mr. M. U. Malkani.

Jubilee Sports Committee :—Prof. T. M. Advani, Prof. G. G. Kewalramani and Dr. S. G. Khubchandani.

Jubilee Competitions and Art and Crafts Exhibition Committee :—(Painting, Photography, Handicrafts, Needlework and Embroidery, Music, Elocution, Dancing and Historical Pageant). Prof. L. H. Ajwani, Dr. Adrian Duarte, and Mr. M. U. Malkani.

Jubilee Scientific Demonstrations Committee :—Dr. J. V. Lakhani, Prof. M. G. Punwani, Prof. G. S. Paldhikar, Dr. S. G. Khubchandani, Mr. C. S. Narwani and Mr. B. N. Mulay.

Jubilee Illuminations Committee :—Prof. A. L. Shaikh.

Jubilee Memorial Collections Committee :—Principal Butani and Prof. T. M. Advani (Treasurer).

Jubilee Book Committee :—Prof. D. T. Mariwala, Prof. L. H. Ajwani, and Dr. Adrian Duarte.

The Committees had the power to co-opt additional members, and the following additions were made to the Committees :—

From the staff Mr. K. A. Kalani was co-opted on the Competitions and the Book Committee and was requested to help on almost all other Committees, while Mr. R. R. Kirpalani was co-opted on the Drama Committee. Mr. A. S. Rawtani assisted Prof. J. V. Lakhani, and Mr. M. P. Lakhani assisted Prof. Paldhikar. Prof. L. H. Ajwani was elected Secretary of the Book Committee and Editor of the proposed Jubilee Book.

The following students were co-opted on the various Committees ;—

Sports Committee :—Miss P. T. Advani, and Messrs. G. P. Shahani (Secretary), H. B. Gandhi, R. P. Shahani, R. H. Keswani, F. K. Dadachanji, G. H. Tharani, D. L. Gajwani, D. S. Advani, S. C. Bakhru, J. H. Byramji, H. J. Kirpalani, H. M. Qureshi and I. P. Uttamsingh.

Drama Committee :—Messrs. C. A. Uttamsingh and G. V. Bijur (Secretaries), and G. P. Shahani, R. P. Shahani, H. B. Gandhi and K. L. Abichandani (Members).

Competitions and Exhibition Committee :—Miss P. T. Advani, Miss B. R. Khilnani, Miss D. J. Shahani, Miss D. N. Kirpalani, Miss U. H. Sainani, Miss G. N. Hingorani, Miss M. K. Agha, Miss A. Hidayatallah, Miss V. Cordeiro, Miss G. M. Mukhi, Miss L. T. Mansukhani, Miss S. J. Mallik, and Messrs K. L. Abichandani, A. N. Keswani, G. U. Reejsinghani, L. R. Mirani, G. P. Shahani, H. B. Gandhi, S. N. Majaina, G. A. Gawde, G. K. Wadhwani, K. M. Makhija, G. T. Gursahani, H. M. Kureshi and J. D. Jhangiani.

Mr. I. P. Trivedi, College Librarian, Mr. D. S. Patkar, Teacher in Drawing, N. J. High School, and Mr. H. G. Butani, a past student, also assisted in the work of this Committee.

Entertainments Committee :—

The following Professors and students assisted at the time of the lunch :—

D. J. SIND COLLEGE GOLDEN JUBILEE LUNCH.

Block 1.

Prof. Mariwalla
 Mrs. Duarte (Lady students)
 Miss Keshwani, N. K.
 „ Bilimoria
 „ Javat
 „ Mirchandani, R. P.
 „ Lalwani, S. P.
 I. P. Uttamsing

Block 4.

Prof. Shaikh
 Mr. Vyas
 „ Chandiramani, P. R.
 „ Kureshi, R. U.
 „ Mirchandani, V. L.
 „ Dave, A. D.
 „ Hingorani, H. M.
 „ Advani Dayal

Block 7.

Prof. Duarte
 Mr. B. M. Mulay
 „ Tanreja, B. M.
 „ Bhatia, S. M.
 „ Nichani, K. B.
 „ Chainani, A. R.
 „ Shahani, R. P.
 „ Bhagchandani, L. N.

Block 10.

Prof. Paldhikar
 Mr. Jagtiani
 „ Bhojwani, S. P.
 „ D'Souza, U. A.
 „ Jeswani, B. S.
 „ Sethi, I. P.
 „ Wadhwani, P. K.
 „ Abichandani, K. L.

Block 2.

Mr. G. D. Advani
 „ R. V. Advani
 „ Jhangiani, J. D.
 „ Bhambra, K. U.
 „ Mirchandani, B. D.
 „ Tolani, G. P.
 „ Shahani, G. P.
 „ Dadachanji

Block 5.

Mr. D'Souza
 „ Pirzada
 „ Kharad, P. I.
 „ Punwani, K. T.
 „ Ramchandani, R. S.
 „ Hemrajani, M. L.
 „ Sadhwani, H. T.
 „ Dayal Gajwani

Block 8.

Dr. Khubchandani
 Mr. Balwani
 „ Thawani, T. D.
 „ Thawani, S. K.
 „ Lalwani, R. D.
 „ Daryani, H. S.
 „ Zubedi, A. A.
 „ Ramchandani, A. U.

Block 11.

Prof. Punwani
 Mr. Jiandani
 „ Advani, A. B.
 „ Shivdasani, M. B.
 „ Mehta, H. P.
 „ Merani, L. R.
 „ Harjani, G. K.
 „ Jhangiani, J. D.

Block 3.

Prof. T. M. Advani
 Mr. R. R. Kirpalani
 „ Baluch, H. M.
 „ Sayed, S. M.
 „ Jaisinghani, C. K.
 „ Bhatia, S. J.
 „ Kripalani, H. J.
 „ H. B. Gandhi

Block 6.

Mr. Kalani
 „ Mankad
 „ Khanna, B. L.
 „ Dhamani, C. P.
 „ Narayen R.
 „ Khemani, G. S.
 „ Mansukhani, N. V.
 „ Gobind Thariani

Block 9.

Prof. Ajwani
 Dr. L. N. Pherwani
 Mr. Brohi, A. K.
 „ Raymond, S.
 „ Keswani, R. H.
 „ Thawani, G. A.
 „ Gajwani, D. L.
 „ Shivdasani, N. T.

Block 12.

Prof. Kewalramani
 „ Lakhani
 Mr. Shaikh, S. S.
 „ Soomro, K. Y.
 „ Bhamhani
 „ Abichandani
 „ Advani, A. B.
 „ Rijhsinghani, G. U.

In addition, several students served as volunteers in the various Jubilee event. The original idea was to request Prof. G. G. Kewalramani, (Officer Commanding) to lend the services of the U. T. C., but it was realised that the

Jubilee occasion demanded the formation of a Volunteer Corps less rigid and more elastic than the U. T. C. men (trained to challenge all comers and ask them to stand "to be recognised"!) Dr. Duarte's energy and humour braced the volunteers up to the required pitch of efficiency.

It was the wish of everybody that no past student should be passed over in the invitations, and strenuous efforts were made to reach every "Old Boy". Principal Butani took a keen personal interest in the matter. The Competitions committee had to start their work as soon as the second term commenced. They had a three-fold programme : to organise a Prize Essay on "Problems of Higher Education in Sind," to hold preliminary contests for the final competitions in Music, and Elocution, and thirdly to collect exhibits for the Arts and Crafts exhibition in Painting, Photography, Needlework and Embroidery, and Handicrafts. Three prizes of the total value of Rupees One Hundred were offered for the best essays, and the following gentlemen were approached to constitute the panel of Judges (a request which they very kindly accepted):—Mr. Bhojsing G. Pahalajani, B. A., B. Sc., one of the two surviving students who had joined the College on its day of inception fifty years ago, Principal T. K. Shahani, M. A., of Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, a past student of the College, and Principal S. B. Junnarkar, B. A., B. Sc., of the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College. The preliminary contests were attended also by the Principal and by Professors T. M. Advani, Lakhani, Kewalramani and Duarte and the competitors finally selected. Mr. K. A. Kalani and Mr. I. P. Trivedi (College Librarian) agreed to collect the exhibits for the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, to sort them, and to label them, and also to set up the exhibition in the Jubilee celebrations grounds.

It was patently impossible to hold the Jubilee celebrations either in the College or the Hostel compound, nor was there any Hall or Theatre in the City which could satisfy the requirements of the occasion, and so it was decided to erect a *Shamiana* in the spacious grounds of the College Gymkhana where all events of the Jubilee week—save, of course, the scientific demonstrations which could be held only in the College Laboratories—were to be celebrated. Under the able supervision of Dr. J. V. Lakhani, a handsome and spacious *Shamiana* 125 ft. by 75 ft. was erected on the south-west side of the Gymkhana grounds by Mr. Ghuriomal K. Hingorani of the Laxmi Trading Agency. The subsidiary work of decoration and supplying the furniture etc. was also undertaken by Mr. Hingorani, who, as a past student of the College, did the whole work as a labour of love rather than as one of profit. The *Shamiana* was designed to accommodate an audience of 2,000, but this number was repeatedly exceeded in the Jubilee week. Besides the main

Shamiana there was a small but nice tent for the Arts and Crafts exhibition, and there were tents for the volunteers, the office, the stores, the kitchens and the toilet (separately for men and women) as well. A refreshment stall was also set up by the Metharam Hostel Stores.

The Electricity arrangements were in the hands of Messrs. S. M. Punjab Co. who put up over a thousand lamps to illumine the grounds. Loud-speakers were fitted by the Karachi Radio Co. and on the whole they gave satisfaction. Correa's Band was also in attendance and was much appreciated. The Karachi Municipality kindly supplied a Sanitary Brigade, free of charge, as well as the Fire Brigade. The Police authorities also deputed men to keep a watch in the Jubilee grounds.

The final programme for the Jubilee celebrations was made out as under :—

Sunday, 17 January 1937—6-30 p. m. Addresses by the Principal, and by the Chief Guest (Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Sind Government and a past student of the College)

Monday, 18 January 1937—Morning : Arts and Crafts Exhibition ; 1 p. m. Lunch (for the Students and the Staff) ; 6-30 p. m. the Competitions.

Tuesday, 19 January 1937—3 p. m. Scientific Demonstrations (in the College); 6-30 p. m., Drama (for the Students and the Staff).

Wednesday, 20 January 1937—3 p. m. Scientific Demonstrations (continued); 6-30 p. m. Drama (for the Visitors).

Thursday, 21 January 1937—3 p. m. Scientific Demonstrations (continued); 8 p. m., subscription Dinner (Past Students).

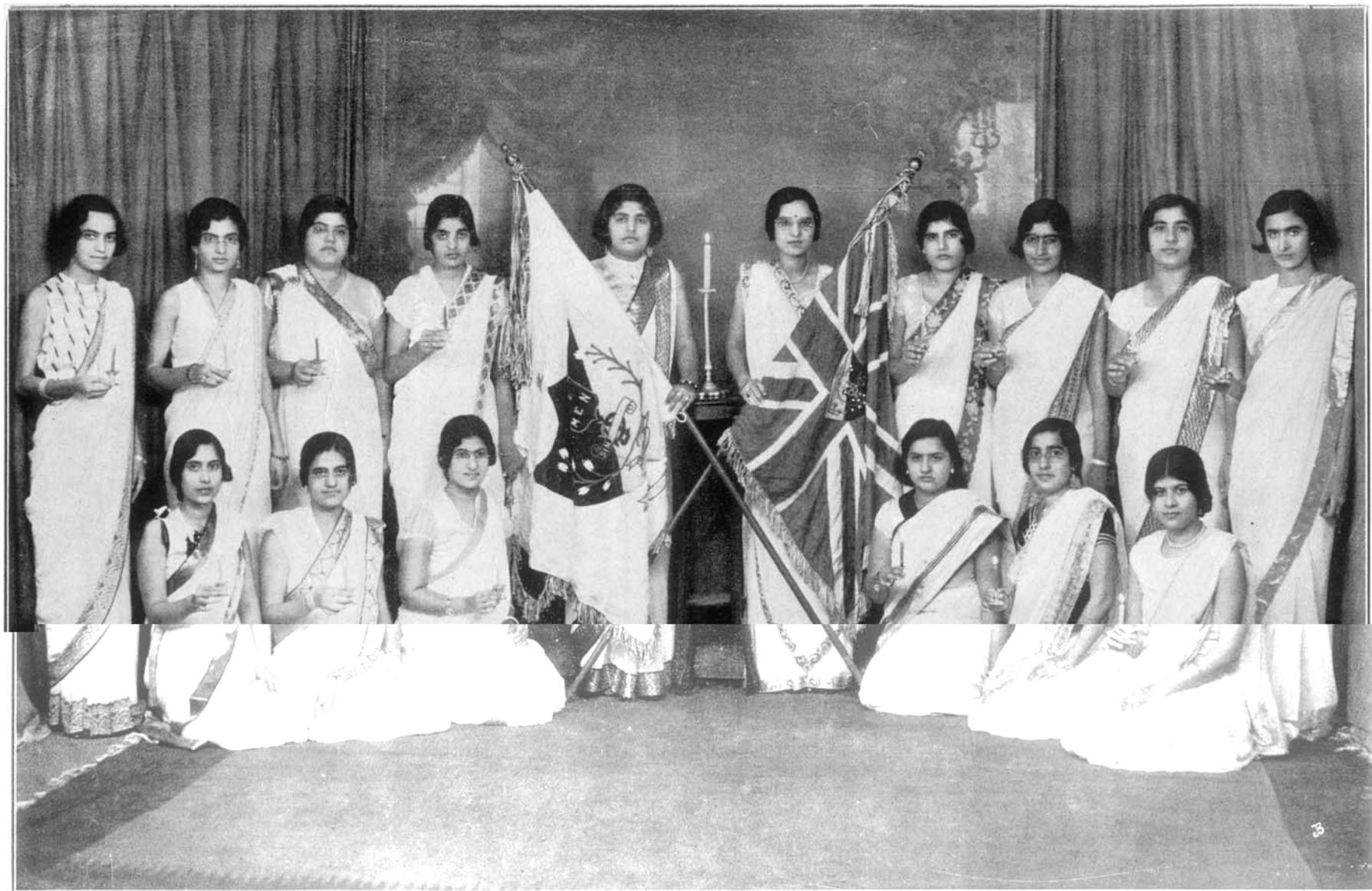
Friday, 22 January 1937—5-30 p. m. At Home and Speeches (Past Students).

Saturday 23 January 1937—3 p. m. Sports; 7 p. m. Fireworks. (His Excellency the Governor to preside.)

The First Day. (17th January).

17th January 1887 being the day on which the College was opened by Lord Reay, 17th January 1937 saw the completion of its fifty years of existence, and was the first and the principal day of the Golden Jubilee celebrations. The morning was taken up with innumerable preparations for the great event. Spectators flitted in and about the Gymkhana grounds for the whole of the day. The admission to the *Shamiana* or the tent began at 5-30 p.m. and by 6 p.m. the whole tent was nearly full with an eager audience composed of both sexes, and comprising members of every community. The day being a Sunday, many past students had come from Hyderabad and other places overnight to be present at the opening of the Jubilee celebrations,

THE JUBILEE TORCHES (17th January 1937)



SITTING :—(*From Left to Right*)

Miss D.D. Jhangiani, Miss P.P. Punwani, Miss M.T. Thadani, Miss M.R. Sipahimalani, Miss R.J. Shivedasani, and Miss L.N. Mansukhani.

STANDING :—(*From Left to Right*)

Miss M. K. Uttamsing, Miss D. J. Shahani, Miss P. T. Advani, Miss K. G. Vaswani, Miss S. T. Sipahimalani, Miss K. H. Gurbuxani, Miss R. T. Mirchandani, Miss P. K. Ramchandani, Miss R. T. Advani, and Miss D. I. Punwani.

chief among them being the oldest surviving student of the College, Diwan Lilaram Jethmal Alimehandani, retired Judge, and brother of the distinguished gentleman after whom the College is named. It was a joyful spectacle to see the old and the young in their bright and colourful garments, with brighter smiles on their lips—on the tip-toe of expectation. Punctually at 6-30 p.m. the curtain went up showing a charming tableau of girls in white saris (each holding in her hand a small candle which was lighted from a central torch symbolising the Lamp of Knowledge) round a banner on which was displayed the motto of the College : “ Be Men.” The following girls took part in this Scene : Miss P. T. Advani, Miss R. T. Advani, Miss K. H. Gur-buxani, Miss D. D. Jhangiani, Miss L. N. Mansukhani, Miss R. T. Mirchandani, Miss D. J. Punwani, Miss P. P. Punwani, Miss P. K. Ramchandani, Miss D. J. Shahani, Miss R. J. Shiydasani, Miss M. R. Sipahimalani, Miss S. T. Sipahimalani, Miss M. T. Thadhani, Miss M. K. Uttamsing and Miss K. G. Vaswani. As they lighted and bore aloft their little torches they sang in chorus the song composed for the occasion by Mr. M. U. Malkani :—

“In the land of Sindhu is Sind College
The Torch of Learning, Wisdom.
May we light the Lamp of Good Actions
We the Pilgrims of Knowledge.
Effacing distinction of caste and creed,
We shall establish Unity.
May the lesson of Unity be learnt
By Sind and the whole of Ind.
The College is our Alma Mater
Whose Jubilee we celebrate,
For fifty years (the College) served us
Let us now sing its praise.”

Two poems composed in Sindhi in commemoration of the Jubilee were also recited from the stage evoking much applause from the audience. The first was read by

Mr. Nabibux Baluch (Sani) who recited as under :

جبلي

اع ۱۹۳۷

خطاب به دي - جي سند كالايج

گو لپ ن

- ۱۸۸۷

اسانکي آ فخر و ناز توئي سند جا ڪالايج — هر سند سندی فود ئ فروزند جا ڪالايج
هر علم جي خواهان عقامند جا ڪالايج — آباد رهين شال در هند جا ڪالايج
هول دل جي صدا آه ئ دلشاد و هيin شال
آباد و هيin شال ئ آباد و هيin شال
دل کي ن خوش آجو آن د لمبند جو ڪالايج — ياقين جو ڪالايج سمر قند جو ڪالايج
ڪنهن خان جو ڪالايج يا ڪنهن چند جو ڪالايج — تون دل کي و طين ٿو جو آهين سند جو ڪالايج
اي سند جا ڪالايج ڙنده باد رهين شال
آباد و هيin شال ئ آباد رهين شال
گو رنگ، ٿو مغوب جور کي تنهنجو گلستان — ٻو گل هر و هي بوء آها! ناه هي امڪان؛
گو رخ آ قيوایو کطي اج باده دوران — محتاج نه بي سند جي موسم جو آ طوفان
نهذيب بغاوت کان تون آزاد رهين شال
آباد رهين شال ئ آباد و هيin شال
تون ڪنهن سند جي هستيء جي آهين خواب جي تعبيو — تصوٽ آ ڪنهن دود جگر جي تنهنجي ُعمير
جههن علم جو، امداد لهي جڏ تيار ڪئي تقويو — چٺ سند جي تدبيو سان هم راء هئي تٺدو
شل سند سندی علم جي امداد و هيin شال
آباد رهين شال ئ آباد و هيin شال
آ سند هر اعليء ئ اوں تنهنجي علم گاه — اج تنهنجي "عطاط علم" کي ٿيو عرصه پنجاه
تڏ جڏ بع جبلي جي و دو دل هر نيون چاه — از خود هي اند رمان اچي آواز و هيو آه
تان سند جي هستين جو تون استاد و هيin شال
آباد و هيin شال ئ آباد رهين شال
جبليء جي خوشيء هر سچو سنسار آ مستان — تارن کي سند سچ نه ڪيو سينگار آ مستان
آ گل به مستان ته ٻڌ خار آ مستان — آ يار به مستان ئه اغيار آ مستان
هن الفتى النساء لهي ارشاد رهين شال
آباد و هيin شال ئ آباد رهين شال
اج جبلي ملهائي آ رکيو تنهنجو جنین مان — شل توسان تنيين جو هه هي نام ئ نيشان

چهڙ وڪ ٻو نسيپل جو صاحب ذي شان . — بيا پيارا ٻو فيسرو جن پاڻ ڪيو ڦو بان
 شل پنهنجي عشاقن جي تون ايجاد رهين شال
 آباد رهين شال ئ آباد د هين شال
 موجود گي تنهنجي ٿي د کي سند ۾ سو داز — جنهن داز ۾ بي داز آهي ”سرت سند و ساز“
 جنهن ساز سند ي ٿاو ۾ ٿڙقي ٿو هي آواز — اي سند جا د هواسي تون آن شير ۽ شهباز
 شيرين و طن پنهنجي لعي فورهاد رهين شال
 آباد د هين شال ۽ آباد رهين شال
 اي سند سند ي سونهن د کيل ٿو ۾ آسوا د — ڪنهن وقت بعد انکي ڪندو وقت ئي اظهار
 سنهنجي ٿو حقیقت هي مگر سینئ ڀدار — پوري ڌ ڪوي صفت سندو منهنجو هي اشعار
 ثاني جي صدا آه سدا ياد رهين شال
 آباد د هين شال ۽ آباد رهين شال

The other set of verses were recited by Mr. A. J. Bijlani :—

اچو ڀينو ڀائو گڏ جي سڀيڻي	گولدن جبلي ملهايون
جنهن علم ڏيئي انسان بطابو	نهنجا گل اچ ڳايون
ا واهه واهه ! ڏينهن خوشيءَ جو آيو	آند جو ٽاپ چلايو
د اند د چايون خوشيون منايون	گولدن جبلي ملهايون
٦ چو طو ف ٿيا عجب نظارا	ونگ ٿوala ويس نيارا
بجييون ٻڙڪن ٤٤و ۾ چههڪن	گولدن جبلي ملهايون
٣ چشمي مان هن آب ملي ٿو	علم سند و اسباب ملي ٿو
باڻ بنائيون سگند و سايون	گولدن جبلي ملهايون
٢ آس اندر جي آهي اهائي	سدا ڪاليچ جي وڌي وڌائي
صاحب سالم د کي سدائني	گولدن جبلي ملهايون

Principal Butani then got on the platform to read his address. As he made his way to the rostrum, there were many that had quitted College years before who lived their old life once again in a flash, and their hearts beat in unison with that of the Principal of their old College, as he recapitulated the history of the College, and invited them to give him a pattern or plan on which the future education in the College should be based : fifty years was a long time for a system to continue without being revised to suit the exigencies of the time.

Principal Butani spoke as under :—

Friends, I welcome you all on this great occasion, that of the Golden Jubilee of our College, which I consider it my fortune to witness as Principal.

Of the beginnings of the movement to start a College in Sind, Mr. Jacob, the Educational Inspector at the time, spoke thus :—

"It is now nearly 10 years ago since some of the leading citizens of Karachi, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, fired off a brilliant rocket as a signal to the Education Commission to come and help them. That signal was made on the 5th November, 1882. But I need hardly say that there was no gunpowder in the rocket itself. It was propelled by what I should rather call the electricity of a wise and far-sighted enthusiasm for the advancement of learning in this Province : and it is owing to the energy which that enthusiasm has since called into play that we are met here to-day to open the new buildings of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College."

The memorialists had made out a complete scheme of education. But "Mr. Lee Warner had already anticipated their manifesto by inserting in the Bombay Sub-Committee's Report to the Education Commission a vivid sketch of the intellectual backwardness and destitution of this Province and unanswerable arguments for a full time Educational Inspector and for an Arts College." Mr. Jacob then spoke of "the happy issue of the latter of these proposals,—of its cordial acceptance by the Education Commission and the Government of Bombay,—of the public spirit of the Hindu community skilfully marshalled by leaders who first generously practised what they preached in raising not the Rs. 33,000 originally guaranteed but nearly five times that sum,—of the liberal aid given by the Educational Department and the District and Municipal Boards,—of the gracious personal interest taken in the College by successive Viceroys and Governors of Bombay and lastly of the invaluable counsel and support" accorded it by the Commissioners of the Province —Mr. Trevor, Sir Charles Pritchard, Mr. Erskine, and Sir William James.

→ The College was first opened by His Excellency Lord Reay on the 17th January 1887, in a bungalow on the Bunder Road in the old Thata-ee compound where, now there is a Cinema House known as Picture House. There was a staff of 5 Professors and there were only 28 students. The B. A. course was a three years course then, and there were three University Examinations, the Previous, the 1st B. A. and the Second B. A. The College was affiliated only for the first two examinations, and the results of the two examinations at the end of the year were that only three students passed at each. Of these only two are living—Diwan Lilaram Jethmal who passed the 1st B. A. and Mr. Bhojsing Gurudinomal Pahalajani who passed the Previous.

The next year the College was removed to three adjacent bungalows on the Bunder Road, the middle one of which is now occupied by the Sindhi Gymkhana. The College was now affiliated for the full University course and the first graduate, in 1888, was the late Mr. Wadhumal Oodharam. Next year, the College produced three graduates of whom only one is living, viz. Mr. Pahalajani.

In the year 1888-89 the Hyderabad Engineering Class, a Government institution for the purpose of supplying subordinates for the P. W. D., was transferred to the College. The Class was considerably developed. Its association with the College continued till the year 1922-23, during

which period it provided for the P. W. D. a large number of capable officers, several of whom rose to the position of the Executive Engineer.

→ The College was originally called the Sind Arts College. But before the year was over, the Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, one of the chief promoters of the College, departed from the world, and his friends "considered it a befitting testimonial of his worth and qualities to connect his name with the institution," and started a fund, for the College building. In 1889-90, Messrs Doulatram Jethmal and Bulchand Dayaram, "generously made over to the College the sum of Rs. 25,000 on certain conditions, one of which was that the College should in future be called the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College."

In 1890-91, the College was permitted to teach Law. The LL. B. course was then, as now, a 2 years' course; but, then, students were permitted to keep terms for the 1st LL. B. examination and appear for it, before passing the B.A. Examination, and they could also take up Law (and Roman History) as an optional subject for the B.A. The opening of the Law Class was therefore a special advantage to the Sindhis. This continued till 1907, when the University decided to make the Law Course a full two years course after the B.A.

Regarding the College building it is interesting to read the words of Dr. Jackson:—"I well remember my first attempt, nearly five years ago, to discover the College, which I had good reason to believe to exist in Karachi. I endeavoured to explain to the gariwalla where I wanted to go, and he willingly took me somewhere along streets which I dimly remember to have been on the remote side of Trinity Church. After numerous fruitless enquiries had been made, an obliging Parsi gentleman indicated to the driver the general direction of the College, and he drove me past its doors, and was en route for the Bunder when fortunately we accidentally met one of the students, who, grasping the situation, kindly directed us to the proper building.....In the course of time on the various sites surrounding this spot numerous other University buildings may rise; but, however great the future importance of Karachi or of its University, of this you may be sure that so long as this fine building, to-day to be declared open, stands, it will not be the least conspicuous, the least interesting, or the least useful of public buildings of this province." The building cost roughly 190 thousand rupees of which half was paid by Government. It was formally, and fully, occupied in 1892.

→ The building was designed by the talented Engineer of the Karachi Municipality, Mr. J. Strachan who in the spirit of a true architect tried for effect, "but the funds at his disposal were not sufficient to raise a building that he thought was worthy of the College and he directed his efforts to try if he could possibly make a combination that would enable him to bring about the result he wished. With his business ability and shrewdness, he succeeded." He found the Karachi Municipal "Museum, homeless and fatherless" and made for it a home in one of the wings of the College building, the Karachi Municipality paying for the construction of that part.

The College afterwards bought this part for Rs. 60,000.

To the original building, except for minor, internal alterations, only two additions have been made: a block costing Rs. 18,000, for the Students' Common Room and other purposes, and an Annexe costing Rs. 50,000, on the triangular plot out off from the Burns Garden by the King's Way to which the Mathematics and Physics Departments of the College are being removed.

After the College was properly housed, the attention of the Principal and the Board was chiefly occupied by the subject of the students' quarters. The generous donation of Rs. 15,000 from the late Rao Bahadur Diwan Metharam whose name the Hostel bears, and a gift of Rs. 5,000 from His Highness the Mir of Khairpur removed the chief difficulty. The foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay on the 7th December 1894, but the construction work started very much later, so that it was only in the second term of 1901 that the Hostel was ready for occupation. It was intended for 78 students. The arrangements were, then, the finest, for a Hostel, in India.

The Hostel compound has a Swimming Bath constructed in 1916. This and the Fives Courts, I have not seen in any of the Colleges of the Bombay University.

Of the original staff, only two are living—Professors Padshah and Rajavade. Prof. Naik died in harness in 1915, Prof. Mirza, over 25 years ago, as a Zamindar. Prof. Padshah resigned in 1896 and took up work with the Tatas. Prof. Rajavade resigned, to accept a post in the Fergusson College, in 1895. He retired from there after the usual Life Members' period of service. Later on he accepted the Principalship of the M. T. B. College at Surat when that College was in need of a suitable Principal. He is now staying in Poona. The Principal, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, wrote to Mr. E. Giles, Secretary of the Sind Arts College Committee, on the 15th February 1887, a day after his arrival at Karachi, ".....that Mr. Kirkham certainly led me to believe, in London, that the position of Technical Education in Sind was much more forward than appears to be the case. I cannot therefore help feeling very much disappointed at finding it in the very embryonic state described in your letter. I need scarcely assure you however that my disappointment, although keen, shall not be allowed to interfere with the strenuous exertions I intend to make to place the Sind Arts College well in the forefront of all similar Institutions not only in the Presidency of Bombay but throughout the whole of India." That Dr. Wamsley's heart was in Technical Education is shown by the fact that later on he became, and for the major portion of his life, continued to be, the head of the Northampton Polytechnic. The Sind Arts College gave him no scope. So he resigned on the 28th November 1887 and gave over charge to Dr. Jackson on 31st January 1888. He died of a motor accident about 15 years ago.

Prof. Rajavade used to teach English and Sanskrit. When he left, Professors Shahani and Lagu were appointed to teach English and Sanskrit respectively. Except for this, the number of teachers remained the same, till I was appointed a Lecturer in Science in 1907. In the table supplied at the end, it will be noticed that this number is 15 in 1922 and 28 in 1927. At present we are 35 on the staff.

The same table shows the number of students taking 10 years to rise from 28 to 100, and another 10 years to rise to 250. In the Silver Jubilee year it was 276 when Principal Farrell thought that 300 must be considered to be the maximum for the College. It exceeded that number in 1917; but the increase was phenomenal in the period between 1922 and 1927 (from 330 to 600) and last year the number was 925.

Miss Matilda Hunt was the first girl student of the College. She passed B. A. in 1892, was a Fellow of the College and did regular teaching thereafter, passed the M. A. Examination in 1893 and the B. Sc. in 1897. Upto the Silver Jubilee year, the total number of girls in the College,



MR. R. E. GIBSON, C.I.E., I.C.S.
REVENUE COMMISSIONER
AND
PRESIDENT SIND COLLEGiate BOARD.

for all the 25 years together, was 3. In 1913 Principal Farrell thought it necessary to write a short note in the Report on the number of girls in the College as it had increased to 7, the "record number," as he called it. In 1922 it was 20, 1932, 100; last year it was 135.

A table at the end shows the number of graduates produced by the College, in different periods. Upto the year of the Silver Jubilee, the total number of B. A.'s had been 304, of B. Sc.'s, 8, and of M. A.'s, 36. During the next 10 years, there were 306, 3 and 28 more respectively. The total numbers for the whole life of the College have been 1,395, 395 and 92 respectively. There have been 8 M. Sc.'s altogether so far.

In the last 50 years, there have been 91 Girl B.A.'s, of which 79 have passed during the last 11 years. After Miss Matilda Hunt in 1893, we have had 10 Girl B. Sc.'s, all during the last 6 years.

Principal Jackson was very keen on imparting technical training to the youths of the Province. He was keen on the Engineering classes in the College developing as fully as possible. It was his desire to convert them into Degree classes. But he did not succeed in securing even a Diploma for the students as a mark of recognition for their having successfully completed the course of training. Times were not ripe. In 1922 however, thanks to the efforts of the late Principal Shahani, a full blown Engineering College was started and the old Engineering course dropped.

Also, a Law College was started in 1926, once more by the efforts of the same great man, Principal S. C. Shahani, whose name it bears.

The early arrangements for starting the College were made by a provisional Committee called the Sind Arts College Committee, and the subscribers formed themselves into a registered society, called the Sind College Association, for the purpose of promoting higher education in Sind. The Provisional Committee afterwards dissolved, in favour of the permanent Sind Arts College Board which consisted of (a) The Commissioner in Sind as President, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind as the Vice-President, Heads of the Public Works and Educational Departments, and the Collector of Karachi; (b) two members nominated by Government; (c) six representatives of the Sind College Association and (d) representatives of District and Municipal Bodies making certain contributions to the College Fund.

In 1904-05, "It was felt that a small committee could deal more expeditiously with a large portion of the business which comes before the Board", and so a Standing Committee was formed consisting of 4 members, two nominated by the President and two elected by the representatives of the Local Boards, Municipalities and the Sind College Association.

Since 1923, the Vice President is elected by the representatives of the Local Boards, Municipalities and the Sind College Association.

The starting of the Engineering College necessitated certain changes in the constitution of the Board and the Standing Committee. Also it became necessary to change the names, Sind College Association and Board, into Sind Collegiate Association and Board.

About the achievements of our students, I need only say that practically all that Sind has

achieved in any walk of life has been achieved through those who have passed through the portals of this College. Think of any one you like, of sufficient importance, and, ten to one, you will find he has been a student of this College. That is only natural, the College having been the only one in the Province for a long time. It would give me joy to mention names, but it will be such a long list of roses. To mention only a few, I must begin with Mr. Bhojsing (1889) the most brilliant student of his time, one of the foremost men in several ways. Mr. Cordeiro Xavier (1897) retired as a Presidency Postmaster. I have no fitting words for the achievements of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah (1899), well known all over, of whom my College and the Province are proud. Mr. Rupchand Bilaram (1899), apart from the important position he occupies, is the guiding genius of so many institutions. Principal Lobo (1903) is, too, well known. Khan Bahadur Nabi Buksh (1905), my fellow student, is occupying the important position of Minister in Bahawalpur. Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, the first civilian, had an extraordinarily brilliant career as a student also; and I think it will please him if I mention the fact that Dr. Jackson used to like him very much. That, ladies and gentlemen, used to be a point of pride and joy with us. Young Aspy Engineer brought us credit in the field of aviation. Who will not be proud of young Karaka having become the President of the Oxford Union? Let me end the list with the name of everybody's friend, Jamshed Nusserwanji, who came to the College with me from the N. J. High School.

I have been associated with the College, for nearly three-fourths of its life and two-thirds of mine, nearly 37 years, and I cannot help noting two points about it. The first is this. The College has been the unfoldment of two spirits. Before the Silver Jubilee, it was the Jackson spirit, the spirit that is slow and steady, that digs deep and is responsible for solid foundations, that takes charge of seeds and makes them throw off roots deeply into the earth, invisible to the public eye. After the Jubilee, it has been the Shahani spirit that revels in the throwing off of branches in many directions, enjoys fruits and flowers, that, foundations have been laid, takes charge of the rooms, the windows and the doors, for breeze and light, and the paints and varnishes and beautiful colours and pictures, a spirit that is almost restless.

It is amusing to find Jackson failing to get, for his pet students of Engineering, a Diploma, a piece of paper with permission to attach a few letters after one's name, when a course of teaching that was recognised to be strenuous and thorough, had been completed, while later on, a full fledged Engineering College could be started easily by Shahani—more amusing to my mind to read circulars containing commentaries on the importance of certain pieces of apparatus for the laboratory before sanction could be received for their purchase, and notes on such unimportant matters as the starting of a Debating Society. A dramatic performance with which Dr. and Mrs. Jackson were entertained by students, at the time of their departure for England on a furlough, was described as unique in the history of the College and the Province. The admission of a girl into the College raised a problem and a note was found necessary for insertion in the College Report. Later on, movement was easy, exceedingly easy. I remembered the lively discussion Dr. Jackson had with me, after my appointment, over the fact that only one addition had been made to the College staff after 20 years, when, later on, on a certain occasion, for making four new appointments, only a short note on the subject had been found necessary. Men's minds have become quick. Life all round is moving fast and fights shy of anything to make it halt, even for a moment.

That brings me to the other point. The foundations having been laid, the structure having been completed, when even paintings have been properly placed, what shall we do? The tree has grown, and we have gathered fruits and flowers. What is the next stage?

Education being essentially a life-relieving process, an educational institution, by making the body and the mind of its students, (the two instruments at the disposal of life), more supple, more sensitive and more responsive, enables life to issue forth more easily. Generally, a College makes life more effective and abundant and places it at the disposal of the society that has set it up for the purpose. This, our College did for a long time, and is doing still. But this very life, made available by it, has created other springs, more powerful, other instruments of education of far wider and easier application—the cinema, the newspaper, and the clubs and coffee houses—and these springs have inundated the place. To put it plainly, Colleges are no use, specially in India. Successful men look down upon Colleges. They may not say so, but they certainly mean it. And rightly too. There is no purpose, of society, that a College now-a-days serves. "As I write, I am called upon to provide a graduate for 80 rupees a month, and I cannot find one." This is a note in one of the College reports. The College had, by then, issued 8 batches of graduates. I know personally, that even when they were available, Mr. Jacob used to want them for his schools, and the Principal used to be wishing them to go, but they would not go. Now the B. A's and B. Sc.'s are so many that schools have to be started, not because there are children to educate, but because there are graduates to be employed.—And work in private and public offices has become so thoroughly specialised, that graduates must needs go in for some further, special, training to fit themselves for jobs there—they must have a course in correspondence and accounts, must be able to use a typewriter and short-hand.—So far as qualities for general success are concerned, they never were developed in a College. But now specially, when they are those that make elections a success—broad sympathies, quick movement and mental restfulness in face of difficulties—they cannot possibly be developed in an institution of the type of an Arts or a Science College. And even the new moralities are such as cannot be inculcated in such a place. Altogether, let us be frank, we are no use. I was in the College, when it used to be looked up to, when it occupied a place in the front. Well!

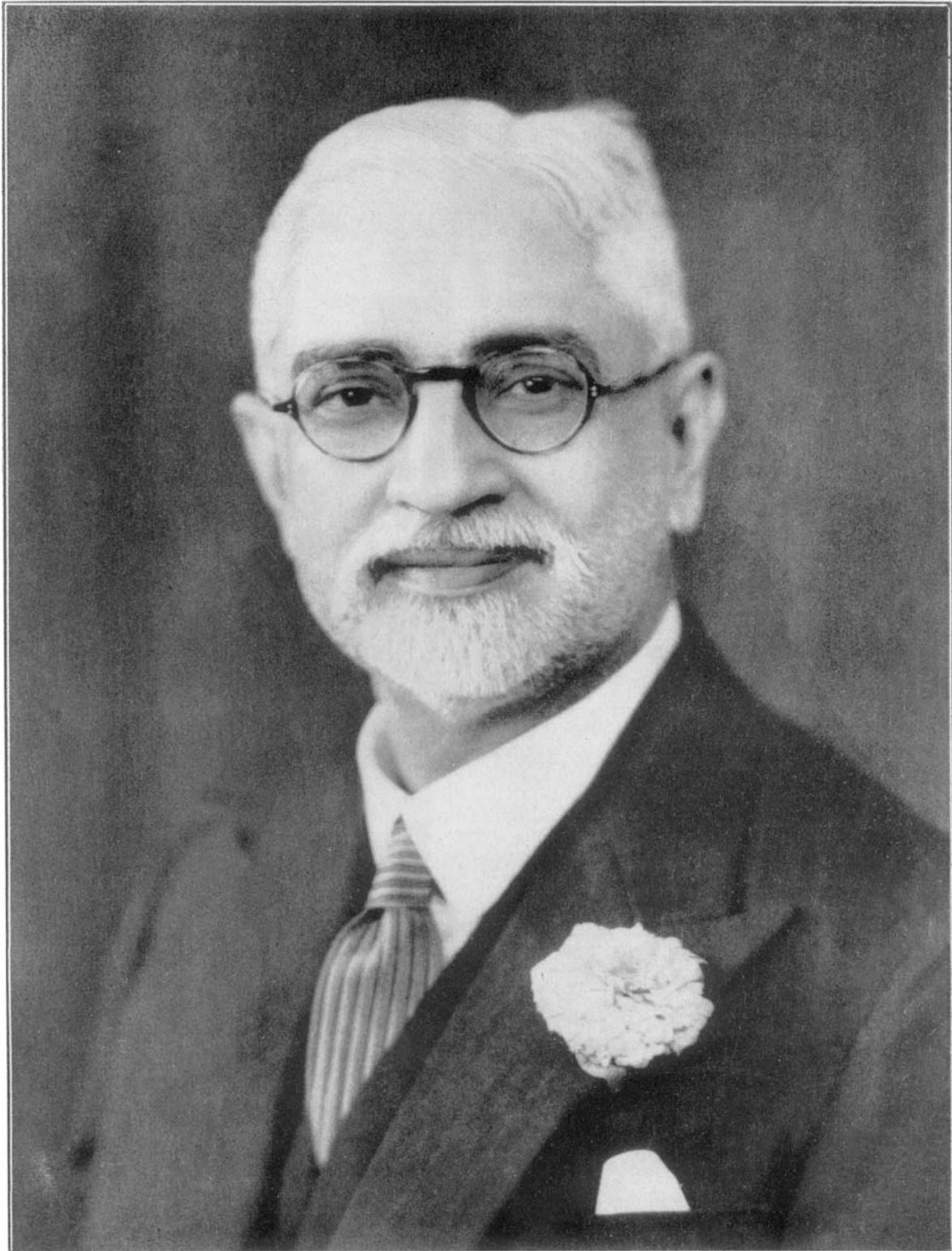
On public occasions, such as the opening of the College building, the foundation ceremonies, and the Silver Jubilee, demands were made by Principals regarding what they thought were the imminent needs of the College. Sometimes it was a Hostel, sometimes a large Endowment Fund, sometimes assistance was required for launching a scheme of Technical or Agricultural Education. I too have a demand to make. But it is of a more fundamental kind. I want you, ladies and gentlemen, to give me a pattern on which my colleagues and I are to prepare the future citizens of Sind, a pattern that you think will satisfy the ideals of society. It is unfortunate. In the west, a society knows its mind, knows the way it is going, knows therefore what it wants its future members to become, and so its College, preparing the youthful portion of its life on the pattern thus supplied, fixes and furthers the ideal. It is not so in India. We do not know where we are going. We do not know what we want. Society has not yet known its ideal. But we are moving, we have got up from sleep, and though the movement is awkward,—it is near the bed we have just left,—it is brisk enough, and though in moving here and there we strike against one another, the strikings do not stop us: the movement has become sufficiently strong. What is wanted

now is some gifted man to see, for us, the direction that our life is intending to take without our knowing it and to place some visible goal before us—such as would express our own unconscious longing, would be instinctively accepted by us as our own ideal, and convert our higgledy-piggledy movement into a regular, well directed, march.

In one very important point we are in a fortunate position in this Province. Years ago in 1899, Dr. Jackson wrote, "the College should, therefore, endeavour largely to shake itself from the shackles of the University of Bombay, and in these matters follow a line of its own". Seven years earlier he had stated in a public meeting that "it is not certain that what is thought best for Bombay is necessarily also best for Sindhi students." What was true in 1892 is very much more true now. Having just shaken ourselves free from the political shackles of Bombay, we are in a position now to endeavour to shake ourselves from the educational shackles of Bombay too; and the reason for doing so is mainly this, that then we can start with almost a clean slate. We shall be free to produce on the new pattern when it is supplied. We shall have no vested interests to contend against. The past, and a new movement, in the case of an old University like Bombay, settle down, very often, in a compromise that is very difficult to work. We shall have none such.

In starting new universities elsewhere in India what has been done is to get replicas of the same type. Attempts have certainly been made to take a lesson from the existing Universities and avoid defects. But it has been a development along the given line. The fundamentals have been the same. What is wanted now, is to forget the past for a moment, make a halt, see if on the given line of development, we have not come to the end of our tether. It may be that we may find it fruitful to start on another line altogether.

In this connection I would like to end by making a few remarks. In 1919 I saw a physician in a village near Dehra Dun, training students in his art. (He is still alive and doing the same kind of work). In the afternoons I used occasionally to go and sit in his class, on the floor, and listen for an hour or so, to his commentary on not more than a dozen lines in a book that he read with his pupils. A boy came to him one afternoon for admission. He knew how to read Sanskrit and Hindi. He was admitted to his class to my great surprise; for, from his manner it appeared as if he had entered the human form for the first time, so awkward and uncouth he was. How could be trained into a physician! So I asked the physician if he was really admitted, and told him what I had in my mind about his possibilities. A young physician from a neighbouring village had come to visit him, a fine smart chap who had been taking very intelligent part in the discussion of the day; and the teacher-physician told me: "Do you see this chap? He was worse, when he came, than this new-comer. This new-comer will be asked to prepare food for me, spread my bed and do the other household work; the senior students will ask him to go through all the single operations of making medicines, cleaning, pounding, sieving, boiling, preparing solutions, decoctions and syrups etc. This will continue for six months. He will have learnt the names and uses of all the medicines, will be able to recognise them etc., and will be 'broken.' During this period, I shall probably not even see his face. During the next period of six months, he will be asked to prepare complex medicines directly from herbs. Then he will be fit to come to this class where he will be for one more year. You come and see him then." Then all the students there and the recently-made physician corroborated this statement.—



THE HON'BLE MR. RUPCHAND BILARAM,
B. A., LL. B.
CHAIRMAN, COLLEGE STANDING COMMITTEE
AND
VICE-PRESIDENT, SIND COLLEGiate BOARD SINCE 1923.

Here is another fact I consider important. A few years back one lady doctor of Karachi went with me, to a village, not on a professional visit. Many ladies there asked her for advice on their ailments, which she gave. But there were no medicines to give. The next year, to the same village, there went with me, a young man, he too not on any professional business at all. Finding in the house where we lived, several who were affected with different diseases, he went out into the fields, got a few herbs, prepared medicines and delivered them there and then, with fairly good results. We were there for three days. I am stating facts, absolutely as they were. This young man was a physician.

Some inferences are obvious. Humble methods of training are still available, and in vogue in some parts of India. On the other hand, they are far more radical in the sense that every minute the boy is being altered permanently, in as much as he is made to live the life for which he is being fitted. They are also thoroughly real, in the sense that they relate the boy more intimately to his surroundings, they reach him where he is, they make him more useful without lifting him out of his environment, nor do they make his usefulness dependent on his transference to a highly artificial one. That is to say, in all professional training, one may find it necessary to revert to some form of the old method of apprenticeship.

There is a very real distinction between an institution for the production of new knowledge and an institution for imparting it to those who must utilise it. The former is a very costly affair and is not necessary for our Province. Colleges, and institutions of a similar kind, become very costly though grand and showy, because the two things are mixed up together. We start with the former as our ideal and spend a lot, and almost invariably end with the latter achievement. There is a whole world of knowledge at our disposal for the present. We can make a start with disseminating those parts of it which are useful for the purposes of our Province. In the case of Agriculture fortunately we have already got a first class research station, and future workers in that field, as the need arises, can certainly be trained there.

If we were free from the shackles of the Bombay University, one could, I think, make an Arts and Science College almost immediately useful, by altering the courses at once. There is, at Bombay, the problem of Government and University control over the Matric, which is making movements in the matter of the Matriculation Examination there, somewhat more difficult than they need be. For well-to-do, extraordinary, students, the Matriculation test here can be made a selecting process so that only those with a very high percentage of marks could be allowed to take some Honours course for purposes of having knowledge for the love of it and for its real advancement. The rest could have a humbler degree fitting them directly for the Teacher's profession or for posts in private and public offices. The Matriculation course itself could easily be made a well-rounded one, which would leave the student at a definite, suitable, stage.

Lastly, a lot of money goes to Bombay by way of Examination Fees, and subsidies to Government for Sindhis admitted into the Government Professional Colleges there. The former item alone exceeds Rs. 45,000. The conduct of examinations can, in our own University, be easily made almost cost-less, and most of that money diverted to useful purposes. Also, with a suitable system of elections in the University, and combination of posts, without any loss of efficiency, great economies can be effected in what may be called the central expenses of a University.

Well, I have done. I must say, I am, and have been during this period, very happy, for several reasons. I have had to go, for funds, to several of the old students of the College,-my pupils, my fellow-students and several senior to me. Apart from the fact that the response has been as cordial as one would wish, I have had hours of pleasant conversation, living over again the past that we had lived together.—The Common Room of the College decided, rightly, to have a Golden Jubilee Memorial, and that it must take the form of a big Hall that the College needs very urgently. Whatever the direction the future education of the Province may take, a large Hall will always be required. The Common Room also decided to have the names of donors of Rs. 100 and more inscribed on a tablet to be placed in a prominent position in the Hall and the names of donors of Rs. 20 and over to be gratefully mentioned in the Golden Jubilee Volume that is being prepared. The sum so far collected and promised has exceeded Rs. 10,000. I take this opportunity of thanking all who have helped the College this way.

My colleagues have given me invaluable assistance; and I feel very grateful and happy.

Our students have been exceedingly fine. In a short space of time they collected over a thousand rupees. But that is nothing compared with the other help they have rendered, and the amount of control they have shown.

And to you, our ex-students and honoured guests, I tender my grateful thanks for gracing this occasion. I hope we shall have some pleasant time together.

Table giving number of Students & Teachers, Expense on Salaries, and items of Income, in certain specified years.

	Years	1887-88	1897-98	1907-08	1912-13 SILVER JUBILEE YEAR.	1917-18	1922-23	1927-28	1932-33	1935-36
Number of Students	...	28	100	250	275	280	355	580	880	925
Number of Girl Students	4	20	25	100	135
Number of Teachers	...	5	6	7	9	11	15	28	28	35
Expense on Salaries	...	24	29	32	46	42.50	65	109	105	125.50
Government Grant	...	10	10	11	19	21.25	21.25	33.25	32.50	29
Contributions from Local Bodies	..	17	15	14	18	18	15.50	13	6	1.50
Interest	...	2.5	6	6	5.50	5	7.50	7.25	6	6.50
Fee Receipts	...	2	6	17	21.50	24	36	93.25	113	135

NOTE:— 1. The numbers in the last five rows represent Thousands of Rupees.

2. Except in the first column, the actual numbers of students have been altered, only so slightly as to make them nearest multiples of 5.

Table showing the total number of Graduates from the College in different periods.

	B.A.			B. Sc.			M.A.		
	Hindu Girls only	Girls	Boys	Hindu Girls only,	Girls	Boys	Total Girls	Boys	Total
1st period of 10 years, 1888-97	0	1	48	49	0	1	4	5	1
2nd period of 10 years, 1898-07	0	1	109	110	0	0	1	1	9
3rd period of 5 years, 1908-12	0	1	144	145	0	0	2	2	25
Total of these periods, upto the Silver Jubilee year.	0	<u>3</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>304</u>	0	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>36</u>
20									
1st period of 5 years, 1913-17	0	2	118	120	0	0	0	0	24
2nd period of 5 years, 1918-22	1	4	182	186	0	0	4	0	4
3rd period of 5 years, 1923-27	8	22	233	255	0	0	30	0	9
4th period of 5 years, 1928-32	15	22	234	256	3	3	157	160	1
5th period of 4 years, 1933-36	24	38	236	274	6	7	186	193	12
Total of these five periods.	48	<u>88</u>	<u>1003</u>	<u>1091</u>	9	<u>10</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>54</u>
Total of the whole life of the College ...	48	91	1304	1395	9	11	384	395	3
									89
									92

Note—There have been so far only 8 M. Sc.'s, all boys.

Noteworthy Names.

		The Oldest B. A.'s	The Oldest B.Sc.'s	The Oldest M.A.'s
Hindu	... The late Mr. Wadhumal Odharam	1888 Mr. Bhojsing G. Pahajani 1889	Mr. Bhojsing G. Pahajani 1892	R. B. Jagatsing A. Kundanani 1900
Muslim	... Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah	1899	Prof. A. L. Shaikh 1921	Mr. Abdul Majid H. Dareshani 1901
Parsi	... The late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw	1891	Mr. Kotwal Peshotan Byramji 1922	Mr. Spencer Minocher Kaikhushro 1912
Christian	... The late Mr. D'Cruz Augustus Rudolph	1893	Mr. Falcon Manual R. 1927	Miss Matilda Hunt 1893
	Mr. Cordeiro Xavier	1897		The late Mr. D'Cruz Augustus Rudolph 1895
				Mr. Rodrigues Edward 1907

Then came the address of the Chief Guest, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, M. A., I. C. S. who said :—

Mr. Principal, Professors and Ladies and Gentlemen :

When you, Sir, in company of another old and respected friend of mine, Professor Advani, honoured me with the invitation that I should come here as the Chief Guest this evening, my first impulse was to refuse. But I soon realised that such an invitation, coming from my old College and on an occasion like its Jubilee, was a very high honour which could not be refused.

I confess that my hesitation was due to the fact that coupled with the honour of the invitation was a very onerous condition, namely, that I should deliver an Address. Now to my mind an Address connotes something ponderous and wise ; and I felt that I was neither old enough nor wise enough to deliver an Address. But then it occurred to me that as the students of the Sind College were having so much wisdom presented to them in the course of their daily lectures, they might be willing, for a change, to hear something more homely and less wise, and certainly not learned or academic. This thought emboldened me, and sustains me as I stand before you to-night.

Ladies and Gentlemen, when I reflected upon the subject of my talk to you to-night, it struck me that we all commence life by learning some general rules of conduct, copy-book maxims as they are called, like " Cleanliness is next to godliness," " Honesty is the best policy," etc ; and we sometimes wonder whether those maxims ever work out in practice to be true, or have any practical utility.

You will, I am sure, not take it amiss if I say that the opportunity to test these maxims does not really come until long past the stage of life at which most of you are. I have had the benefit of having passed that stage, and I can tell you that they are deadly true, and much use can be made of them in life. I, therefore, propose to talk to you this evening about a few of those maxims, sayings or rules of life which have been verified and found useful within the sphere of my own experience. If my experience can help you to meet some of the situations that are in store for almost all of you, my talk to you this evening will not be in vain.

I shall commence by telling you a story, from that Prince of Story-Tellers named Aesop who lived, if he ever lived, some thousands of years ago. The most remarkable thing about his stories, or Fables as they are called, is that they strike one differently at different stages of life. I told the story which I am going to tell you, to my little son, and he thought it very funny. I thought so, too, when I first read it. Later, about your stage in life, it struck me as somewhat trite and commonplace. Later still, after I had been brought face to face with some of the complexities of life, it struck me as profound.

The story is entitled, "The four blind men and the elephant." Let me relate it in conventional style. Once upon a time, four blind men went to see an elephant. Of course, you might say that the blind cannot see ; but remember that this is a children's story, and you must not be hypercritical. They touched and felt four different parts of the animal's body : the leg, the ear, the trunk and the tail. When they sat down to compare notes, the first said that the elephant was like a huge pillar ; the second said, it was like an enormous fan ; the third wondered what the first two were talking about. He said that the elephant was like a long thick branch of a tree tapered at the end.

CHIEF GUEST AT THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS



MR. H. K. KIRPALANI,

M. A., C. I. E., I. C. S.

CHIEF SECRETARY, SIND GOVERNMENT.

The fourth, who had touched the tail, said that his friends were entirely wrong, and the elephant was like a short length of rope. And thereupon they fell a-quarrelling and calling each other names.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to reflect upon this story for a moment.

How often do we see the spectacle of persons hotly debating a point, which to you seems as clear as noonday, but upon which each of the disputants holds a different opinion. At times it is exasperating how, in spite of the clearest argument, your opponent will persist in what appears to be a wrong-headed view. Sometimes the position is so clear to you that you are tempted to attribute your opponent's failure to see it, not merely to his dullness, but perversity and dishonesty.

But when this stage is reached, and I should say long before it is reached, may we not say that it is a case of the "Blind men and the Elephant;" and that each of the disputants has perhaps seen a different aspect of the subject and nobody has seen it in its entirety. How much acrimony in life would be avoided and good feeling prevail, if we were to grant that our opponent is neither a fool nor a knave, and that he, and perhaps we ourselves, have not viewed the subject as a whole.

Gentlemen, trite though the story may seem to you, it embodies a very profound truth, a general realization of which would tend to take away much of the bitterness of life and make it altogether more pleasant.

From Aesop to John Milton, is a very long jump. I am sure you have read or heard of the master-pieces of this great writer. The Sonnets of Milton are one of his minor productions and, I believe, are not much read. I have read them, and have very nearly forgotten them. But one line has stuck in my memory; and, if I may borrow somebody else's language, I would say that it has been the means of saving me the mortification of many an unaccomplished task and useless labour. The line runs thus:

"They also serve, who only stand and wait."

Ladies and Gentlemen, Shakespeare has said that "All the World a is stage and all the men and women merely players." Let me add that on that stage it is not given to us all to play the hero. There are many minor parts which also have got to be played, and which require men and women to play them. But let us remember that they, equally with the hero, have got a place in the scheme of things and it would be wrong to hold that any of them is really unessential. Let me illustrate my point. The soldier who marches at the head of his company and captures a trench no doubt gets all the *kudos*; but consider the case of others who are not so fortunate: the sentry who mounts guard on a commissariat depot; the worker in a munitions factory who stamps percussion caps for shells; or the reservist who is told to hold himself in readiness to take up a position when the front line goes off duty. Now there is no doubt in our minds as to which of these parts is the most spectacular; but are we sure that the sentry, the factory worker and the reservist do not play a role that is equally worthy and equally important with that of the company-leader? Without their remaining at their posts of duty, would not the capture of the trench have been jeopardised? And yet when all the credit goes to the company-leader, there is consolation for the others in that they also have served.

Therefore when any of us is fortunate enough to get away with the prizes of life, let him not forget those who have toiled and worked hard in the back-ground. Let there be no feeling of vanity and let him realize that "they also have served." On the other hand, for those who sweat hard without any ostensible reward, let there be no feeling of jealousy or depression, if they have fulfilled the task that is assigned to them. Let them take comfort in the thought that their work has not been in vain and that "they also serve who only stand and wait."

My last theme to-night is drawn from a Persian source. I shall quote to you the text, and also give you a free translation of it in English. It runs thus :

گر گزندست رسد ز خلق مرنج
ک نه راحست رسد ز خلق نه رنچ
از خدا دان خلاف دشمن و دوست
ک دل هر دو دو تصرف اوست
گرچه آیه از کمان همی گزرد
از کما ندار داند اهل خود

If you receive an injury from anyone,
 "do not grieve ; for, really speaking,
 "no one can cause your either pleasure
 "or pain. The friendship of friends
 "and the enmity of enemies both
 "proceed from God ; because He controls
 "the hearts of both. Although the
 "arrow passes through the bow, the
 "wise man knows that it is discharged
 "by the Bowman."

Ladies and Gentleman, in the last two instances I have felt sure of my ground. But in the present case, I feel being perilously near the bog of controversy. You might enquire whether there is no freedom of action left to human beings, whether they are not responsible for all their actions, whether every act is pre-destined, and so on. But I shall not answer your queries, as I am not preaching to you a theory or seeking to establish any dogma. Mine is a simle confession of faith, or as I told you, a statement of maxims I have found helpful in life. I put it no higher, and I ask you to look upon it as such.

In the conflict of interests in which our life abounds, some of us naturally go under and others come out successful. At times we accept the result with a good grace ; but at others, something said or done by our opponent leaves a sting behind. Sometimes we feel that we have not had a fair deal, or have even become the victims of foul play. When such thoughts assail us, the verses I have quoted to you act as a balm to our injured feelings. We talk of a wise Providence where natural phenomenon or the actions of beasts, birds and insects are concerned. Does Providence go only thus far and no further ? We live in a world of cause and effect. If we can get behind the immediate cause of our failure, may we not hold that a wise Providence works out its

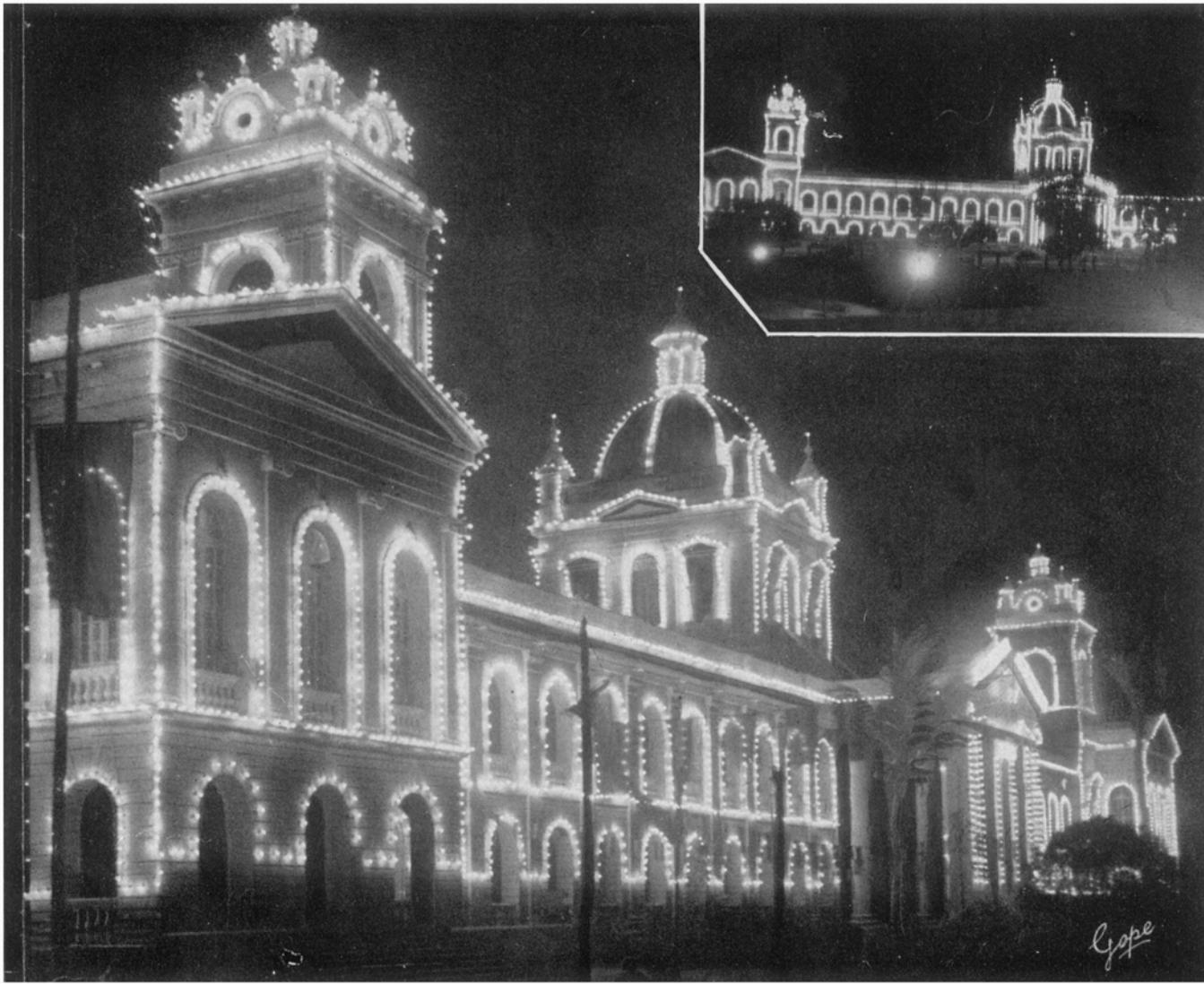
THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS



The College Motto



The Jubilee Grounds
Photo by K. A. Kalani



(Inset by H. G. Butani)

The College

Photo by Gopal U. Rijhsinghani

ends through human agency, and that the apparent author of our defeat is merely an instrument of that Providence? To my mind, without some such explanation the actions of human beings become isolated and disconnected incidents in a world which we know to be regulated throughout by law and an all-pervading scheme. A belief like mine not only soothes but also elevates. If the author of our discomfiture is but the agent of another power, instinctively our feeling of bitterness for him is lessened; and if we look upon our suffering as not the result of somebody else's spite, but as a part of a scheme directed by an all-wise Providence, our failure assumes a distinctly new colour. I know, sir, that human as we are, it is difficult always to rise to such heights of philosophic detachment. But the existence of such an idea at the background of our mind often mitigates, if it does not altogether remove the pangs of sorrow and anger.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I could perhaps tell you a few more experiences and lessons of life: but a regard for time and a desire not to trespass further on your patience make me pause. It is sufficient if you reflect on what I have said this evening. If we remember the limitations of the human mind and realize that minds differently constituted and trained necessarily view things from different angles of vision, difference of opinion becomes natural and inevitable and we eliminate much of the bitterness of life. If we recognize that to each of us is assigned a task in life and do that with thoroughness and sincerity, we have deserved equally with the best and the highest, and there is no room left for regret and jealousy. And lastly, if we bring ourselves to believe that we are all but agents of a wise Providence who works out its ends through our instrumentality, we are making our own path in life easier by eliminating rancour and enmity.

These have been some of the teachings of life to me. I trust that their narration may help some of you, at any rate, to cross in comfort the shoals and eddies of life.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me. I am deeply conscious of the honour which the College has done me by inviting me to speak to you this evening. It is wellnigh thirty years since I left College; and returning to it to-night, my mind is full of memories. I shall not trouble you with these; but I shall conclude with the hope and prayer that this great institution may grow from strength to strength and become a centre not only of learning and knowledge, but of what learning and knowledge should bring, namely, a spirit of tolerance and harmony.

It was a pity that no photograph or snap was taken of this memorable scene when these two most intellectual and capable Sindhis of our time gave their well-considered thoughts or "Philosophy" to an audience which was the pick of Sind intelligentsia.

The finish of Mr. Kirpalani's address was the signal for the audience to go out of the tent, but they did so lovingly and lingeringly. And even then they did not at once betake themselves home; almost everyone proceeded to the College which was by this time a blaze of light and colour. The illuminations were on, and the seven thousand and odd multi-coloured bulbs had created a veritable fairyland. The College Motto and the name of the College were blazoned forth in shining colours, and from the domes and verandahs to the most distant corners there was a dazzling

gorgeous light. The Hostel and the Annexe were floodlit by powerful arc-lamps. The addresses on the Gymkhana ground might have spoken of the Jubilee to a few hundreds or thousands, but the Jubilee illuminations attracted nearly everyone in Karachi. Throngs of spectators passed through the College from 8 to 10 P. M., (when the lights went out), and for miles the blaze was to be seen, reminding everyone that the Golden Jubilee of the College in Sind was on in its full glow. Photographers swarmed in numbers to catch the beauty of the scene and transfer it to their plates, and children came and sat away on the College lawns. The Palace of Learning shone brightly. Prof. Shaikh's meticulous attention to every detail of the illuminations was well repaid by the success and smoothness with which the show went on not only on that evening but on the six evenings following,—for the illuminations lasted for the entire week.

The Second Day.

Monday the 18th January or the Second day of the Jubilee week was the day on which there was the greatest bustle and the congestion of work. The morning was occupied by the Art and Crafts Exhibition (8 to 12 noon). Then came the Lunch which took up much of the afternoon, and there was the Exhibition again from 4 p.m. to 6-30 p.m., and lastly there were the Stage Competitions which lasted from 6-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. The Lunch and the Exhibition executive had to work overnight, particularly Mr. K. A. Kalani, Mr. I. P. Trivedi, and Mr. A. S. Rawtani.

One of the exhibits in the Painting section was a portrait of the Principal very much emphasizing his thoughtful looks, but, alas ! for the vanity of human wishes and expectations, no prize was awarded to the enterprising artist !

The details of the competitors in the Art and Craft exhibition given below will give an idea of the number of the students who submitted exhibits. There were about 500 exhibits in all, and they were viewed and adjudged upon by the various judges early in the morning before the Exhibition was opened to view. The learned judges were much impressed with the quality of the work shown by the competitors. Some of the visitors to the Exhibition showed a desire to purchase some of the fine exhibits, and they were disappointed when they were told that none of these was for sale. Lady volunteers turned up at quite an early hour to take charge of their sections of the Exhibition, and to serve as silent but courteous and efficient guides for the heavy traffic in the not too big Exhibition tent. Mr. I. P. Trivedi stuck to his post of duty all the time that the Exhibition was on, and was the person to whom everybody was referring for one thing or the other. His other colleague, Mr. K. A.



PRINCIPAL N. B. BUTANI,
M. A., B. Sc.

Kalani, was of course the soul of the Exhibition ; his hands had lovingly erected the Exhibition—bit by bit, (nail by nail ?)—the first of its kind in the history of the College.

There was a consensus of opinion that the Exhibition should have lasted longer and should have had a day to itself, but it was not possible to extend the time of the Exhibition as the present writer and his committee had also to participate in the Lunch organization, and to run the Stage Competitions in the evening. One of the members of the Exhibition Committee, Miss B. R. Khilnani, through her devotion to the Exhibition duty, actually lost the chance of taking part in the Historical Pageant for which she had entered as competitor !

Details of Exhibits.

Referee : Principal N. B. Butani, M.A., B.Sc.

Photography.

Judge :—S. J. Mobed, Esq.

Three Cash Prizes : Rs. 10, 5, and 3 respectively.

Six Consolation Prizes : Rs. 2 each.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
1	M. U. Malkani, Esq., B. A.	Not entered for Competition.
2	K. A. Kalani, Esq., B. Sc.	Do
3	H. G. Butani, Esq., B. A.	Do
4	A. M. Lalvani, Esq.,	Do
5	C. R. Asnani,	Consolation Prize
6	J. M. Ahuja,	
7	V. J. Bhatt,	
8	S. J. Bhatia,	
9	M. R. Chandnani,	Third Prize
10	A. M. Chagla,	Consolation Prize
11	M. M. Dalaya,	Consolation Prize
12	D. J. Dekhane,	
13	H. B. Gandhi	Consolation Prize
14	G. H. Hashim	
15	C. K. Jaisinghani	
16	G. S. Khemani	Consolation Prize

No.	Name.			Remarks.
17	N. S. Khattar	...	...	...
18	J. K. Mulchandani	...	...	...
19	C. L. Mariwala	...	...	Second Prize
20	J. G. Oke	...	...	...
21	A. A. Quhati, B. A.	...	...	...
22	A. C. Relwani	...	...	...
23	G. H. P. Sayed	...	...	...
24	L. L. Surjani	...	...	...
25	M. P. Wadhwani	...	...	First Prize
26	Patel Dinshaw	...	...	Consolation Prize

Handicraft.

Judge :—Pahilwansing H. Advani, Esq.

Two Cash Prizes : Rs. 10 & 5 respectively,

No.	Names.			Remarks.
1	Miss D. R. Advani	...	...	...
2	„ L. A. Kirpalani	...	...	...
3	„ P. P. Punwani	...	...	...
4	J. A. Oke	...	...	First Prize
5	A. N. Keswani	...	...	Second Prize

Painting.

Judges :—D. S. Patkar Esq., A. M., and S. B. Kulkarni Esq.,

Three Cash Prizes : Rs. 10, 5, and 3 respectively.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
1	Miss L. N. Hingorani	Third Prize
2	„ L. A. Kripalani	...
3	„ R. T. Mirchandani	...
4	„ G. M. Mukhi	...

No.	Names.			Remarks.
5	Miss P. P. Punwani	...	...
6	„ R. J. Shivdasani	...	...
7	N. D. Bhojwani	...	...
8	N. D. Chhaniyara	...	...
9	D. N. Chandnani	...	...
10	M. M. Dalaya	...	...
11	J. A. Mulchandani	...	...
12	L. R. Mirani	...	...
13	J. G. Oke	...	...
14	V. J. Thakur	...	...
15	A. H. B. Tyebaji	...	...	First Prize
16	L. M. Kripalani	...	...	Second Prize

Cartoons & Coins.

1	Miss H. N. Hingorani.	}	Cartoons. No Prizes offered	
2	„ L. N. Hingorani.		(Coins). Do	
3	D. V. Jejurikar.			

Needlecraft & Embroidery.

Judges :—Mrs. J. P. Gidwani, B.A., LL.B.
Mrs. S. I. Mallik.

Four cash Prizes in Handwork Section : Rs. 10, 5, 3 and 3

Four cash Prizes in Machinework Section : Rs. 10, 5, 3 and 3

No.	Names.			Remarks.
1	Miss D. R. Advani	...	...
2	„ P. T. Advani	...	...	Extra Prize (Handwork)
3	„ R. T. Advani	...	...
4	„ S. K. Advani	...	...	Extra Prize (Machinework)
5	„ D. H. Billimoria	...	...	First Prize (Handwork)
6	„ P. J. Golwala	...	...	First Prize (Machinework)
7	„ G. N. Hingorani	...	...

No.	Names.	Remarks.		
8	Miss H. N. Hingorani	...	...	...
9	„ L. N. Hingorani	...	...	...
10	„ B. R. Khilnani ...	...	...	...
11	„ R. P. Mirchandani	...	...	...
12	„ D. J. Shahani ...	...	...	Second Prize (Handwork)
13	„ P. P. Punwani	...	...	Extra Prize (Handwork) and Second Prize (Machinework)
14	„ M. R. Sipahimalani	...	...	...
15	„ K. G. Vaswani	...	...	...
16	„ R. T. Shivdasani	...	...	...
17	„ C. B. Sidhwani ...	...	...	...
18	„ L. K. Uttamsing	...	...	Extra Prize (Machinework)
19	„ M. K. Uttamsing	...	...	...
20	G. U. Reej singhani	...	...	...

Then came the Lunch—and a grand affair it was. Considering that at least 800 persons sat down to the Lunch, Students and Professors, the arrangements chalked out beforehand went off remarkably without a hitch. The volunteers appointed for the twelve blocks did their duty in a methodical and neat manner. The men-volunteers distributed dishes, the girls supplied drinking water. It was a very enjoyable and a merry gathering, and nobody had any complaint to make. The Principal went round the tables and challenged the diners to eat to their fill and consume all the eatables, but there was no shortage of any of the foodstuffs. Dr. J. V. Lakhani, Prof. Kotwani and their devoted band of workers had done their work very well indeed.

The best part of the whole show was that the dishes were removed and washed clean by the girls, a service much appreciated by every one, especially by the Principal, who was feeling very happy in this gathering of his children. And he could not have been unmindful of the educative value of a Lunch where young men and women of all castes and creeds could sit down in happy comradeship to "break bread" and chat freely.

The lunch-diners had a pleasant surprise awaiting them : as soon as they came out of the *Shamiana* they found "minstrels" sitting under an improvised shed who delighted them with ravishing strains of melody.

THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION AND COMPETITIONS COMMITTEE (18th January 1937)



1ST Row—(*Left to Right*) Miss G. M. Mukhi, Miss B. R. Khilnani, Miss P. T. Advani, Mr. K. A. Kalani, Prof. L. H. Ajwani, Principal N. B. Butani, Mr. M. U. Malkani, K. L. Abichandani, Miss D. J. Shahani, Miss G. N. Hingorani, Miss S. I. Malik.

2ND Row—(*Left to Right*) H. B. Gandhi, A. N. Keswani, G. P. Shahani, Miss L. T. Mansukhani, Miss U. H. Sainani, Miss A. Hidayatullah, Miss D. N. Kirpalani, G. K. Wadhwanî, Mr. I. P. Trivedi, H. M. Kureshi.

3RD Row—(*Left to Right*) S. N. Majaina, G. A. Gawde, K. M. Makhija, G. U. Rijhsinghani, J. D. Jhangiani, and L. R. Mirani.

PEONS—Bhagirathi, Ramdhani, and Ramsagar.



THE JUBILEE WORKERS—(17th January 1937—23rd January 1937).

Punctually at 6-30 p. m., the *Stage Competitions* began in a *pandal* overflowing with men and women. The visitors, the students, and the staff had all to be accommodated : they could not be distributed over two days as was done in the performance of the Drama, yet for three hours the crowd sat or stood patiently, also because the performance of the competitors in the various items—Elocution, Music, Dancing and the Historical Pageant—was of a distinctively superior character. Miss G. M. Mukhi was undoubtedly the “star” performer : she carried away the first prize in all the three events in which she figured, namely Music (Western), Elocution and the Historical Pageant. Her representation of a Sindhi woman of an older generation, with narrow trousers and the nose-ring and all other details complete, evoked much appreciation. Mr. H. R. Mumtaz who got the second prize in the Historical Pageant for his representation of a rustic with a goat, and the two Hingorani sisters who had dressed themselves as a loving country couple, also attracted much applause. Miss P. T. Irani's dance was an exquisite performance. The success achieved by the musicians of the College can be judged from this that two of the past students present, namely Mr. Motiram Idanmal and Mr. P. W. Abichandani of the P. W. D., offered special prizes to the *artistes*, in addition to the prize offered by Mr. Naraindas M. Kewalramani of the P. W. D. Stores. But for Mr. M. U. Malkani's assistance the present writer would have found it hard to organise these stage competitions. The function was rounded off with a felicitous speech by the Principal who thanked the various Judges for the trouble they had taken, and the audience for the patient hearing they had given to each of the competitors. He took this opportunity to review the events of the entire day, dwelling specially upon the good work done by the lady volunteers ; he pointed out that the latter had done with joy all the jobs assigned to them, including that of washing dishes and glasses, and that they had proved themselves in no way less efficient than their brother-volunteers.

The following programme will give an idea of the Stage Competitions :—

Stage Competitions.

Referee :—Principal N. B. Butani, M.A., B.Sc.

Elocution.

Judges :—Mrs. G. Raymond

Principal S. B. Junarkar, B.Sc.

Three Cash Prizes : Rs. 10, 5 and 3 respectively, and one Consolation Prize (Rupees 2 only)

No.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Miss D. R. Advani ...	... Consolation Prize

No.	Names.			Remarks.
2	Miss P. J. Golwala	...	...
3	„ G. M. Mukhi	...	...	First Prize
4	„ C. K. Shivdasani	...	...
5	„ C. J. Soares	...	...
6	C. K. Bhojwani	...	...	Second Prize
7	N. D. Bhojwani	...	...
8	G. V. Bijour	...	...	Third Prize
9	H. A. DeSouza	...	...

Music.

Judges:—Miss V. M. Mukhi B. A. (Indian Music), and
V. D'Cruz, Esq., (Western Music).

Three Cash Prizes: Rs. 10, 5 and 3 respectively and a prize of Rupees five offered by Mr. Naraindas M. Kewalramanji, and a prize of Rupees five offered by Mr. P. W. Abichandani. Extra Prize (Rs. 10) offered by Mr. Motiram Idanmal.

No.	Names.			Remarks.
1	Miss V. Cordeiro	...	...	Third Prize (Western Music) Bracketed
2	„ Alice D'sa	...	...
3	„ H. V. Jagtiani	...	...	Extra Prize (Motiram Prize Rs. 10)
4	„ L. V. Jagtiani	...	...
5	„ G. M. Mukhi	...	...	First Prize (Western Music)
6	„ D. I. Punwani	...	...	Third Prize (Indian Music)
7	„ P. R. Ramchandani	...	...	Extra Prize (Indian Music)
8	V. J. Bhatt	...	...	Second Prize (Indian Music)
9	A. J. Bijlani	...	...
10	Herbert D'Souza	...	...	Third Prize (Western Music) Bracketed
11	J. S. Mirza	...	...	Second Prize (Western Music)
12	S. S. Mirza	...	...
13	G. U. Reej singhani	...	...
14	G. J. Tahilramani	...	...	First Prize (Indian Music)

Dancing.

Judge:—Mrs. Swamvour

Two Cash Prizes: Rs. 10 and 5 respectively and a third Prize offered by Mr. P. W. Abichandani.

No.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Miss P. T. Irani	First Prize
2	D'Souza, Herbert	Second Prize
3	Raymond, S.	Third Prize

Historical Pageant.

Judge:—H. B. Advani, Esq. B. A.

Three Cash Prizes: Rs. 10, 5 and 3 respectively.

No.	Names.	Remarks.
1	Miss Hingorani, G. N.	
2	„ „ H. N.	
3	„ „ L. N.	
4	„ Khilnani, B. R.	
5	„ Mansukhani, L. N.	
6	„ Mukhi, G. M.	First Prize
7	„ Shahani, D. J.	
8	Bathija, G. R.	
9	Bhojwani, Chetan	
10	Bhojwani, N. A.	
11	Bijour, G. N.	
12	Brohi, A. K.	
13	Datar, V. K.	
14	Golani, A. G.	
15	Gursahani, C. T.	
16	Gandhi, H. B.	
17	Jeswani, B. S.	
18	Makhijani, M. P.	

No.	Name.				Remarks.
19	Mirani, L. R.	...	...	...
20	Mumtaz, H. R.	...	...	...	Second Prize
21	Mukhi, P. M.	...	...	...
22	Reejsinghani, G. U.	...	...	...
23	Tahilramani, G. J.	...	...	...
24	Vazirani, A. J.	...	...	...	Third Prize
25	Wagan, A. D.	...	...	...

The Third Day and the Fourth Day

Tuesday January 19th, and Wednesday January 20th, the third and fourth days of the Jubilee celebrations, must be grouped together, as the same dramatic performance was enacted on the evenings of these days, the show on Tuesday being exclusively for the students, the Professors, and the personal guests of the Professors, while the Wednesday show was for the visitors. In spite of the performance being repeated there was a heavy rush on both the evenings, particularly on Wednesday when the Professors on duty, who were not actually working behind the stage curtains, had to stay out of the Pandal to make room for the swarms of incoming visitors. There was a record attendance of the fair sex on Wednesday ; the section reserved for them got full long before the show began.

The acting was so excellent that the visitors did not mind even standing for hours to see and hear what was going on on the stage.

The Jubilee Drama was heralded by the repetition of the song sung in chorus by the girls in white sarees on the opening day of the Jubilee Celebrations. Then the following programme was gone through :

Tagore's "The Post Office" Act I

" " Act II

Character Sketches (G. V. Bijour and Party)

Maurice Chevalier Skit (Miss G. M. Mukhi and P. M. Mukhi)

Interval

College Bugle Blowers (B. B. Shahani, C. A. Uttamsing and party)

"The Return of the Convict"



A SIDE VIEW OF THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

Showing some of the Lady Volunteers.

By K. A. Kalani



THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

By K. A. Kalani



THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT

By H. M. Kalvani

Daryani's "Zamane-Ji-Lahar" (Tide of the Times) Scene 1
 " " " " " Scene 2
 Indian National Anthem

The cast in "The Post Office" was as follows (in order of appearance) :—

Madhav	M. U. Malkani Esqr.
Physician	M. P. Lakhani Esqr.
Gaffar	R. R. Kirpalani Esqr.
Amal (Madhav's adopted boy)	Miss D. I. Punwani
Milkmaid	Miss P. T. Irani
Watchman	R. B. Tahilramani
Headman	C. K. Bhojwani
Flower-girl	Miss L. N. Mansukhani
King's Herald	M. P. Lakhani Esqr.

The cast in "The Return of the Convict" was the following :—

Anna	Miss P. T. Irani
Mariana Ivanova (The mother)	Miss G. M. Mukhi
Peter (Servant)	B. D. Malhotra
Pardosvky (Villain)	D. C. Loda
Nicolas Ivanovitch (The Convict)	G. V. Bijour
The Boarders	{ B. S. Jeswani I. P. Sethi M. L. Kotak
Police Sergeant	R. B. Tahilramani

A noteworthy feature of the Jubilee Drama was that feminine roles were played by girls and not by boys as heretofore. Miss D. I. Punwani played the part of a boy (Amal) in *The Post Office* and made a "hit". Prizes showered upon her. Mr. Bijour distinguished himself as the escaped convict, and gave interesting character sketches, also, proving his versatility as an actor and showing control over his facial muscles and vocal chords. Nearly everybody who played in that social play *Zamane-Ji-lahar* (Tide of the Times) played his part well, particularly Mr. C. K. Bhojwani who played the idiosyncratic and old fashioned paterfamilias to perfection. Mr. B. B. Shahani presented the members of his fake orchestra ("The Bugle Blowers") in a quick run-on speech that provoked laughter. But apart from Miss Punwani's superb performance the honours of the evening on both the days were with the Mukhis: Miss G. M. Mukhi kept up her reputation as a gifted elocutionist and "actor", while her brother Mr. P. M. Mukhi amused the audience with his Maurice Chevalier Skit,

wherein as Percy Micky he tried to rob a silly woman, (his sister played that part), of the few rupees she had by offering to transfer her dead brother "Mister Gope" from Hell to Heaven provided she could satisfy the alleged greed of the deceased. The poor woman went on parting with all her available cash, but when there were only two feet which her dead brother had to cross before he could reach Heaven (for which he wanted two more rupees) she gave up the game in disgust saying "Let him be in Hell, if he is not able to jump even two feet".

Prizes were awarded as under :—

General Proficiency Prize		Miss D. I. Punwani
Two First Prizes for Acting (English)		Miss G. M. Mukhi and Mr. G. V. Bijour
Second Prize for Acting	(, ,)	Mr. P. M. Mukhi
Extra Prizes for Acting	(, ,)	Miss L. N. Mansukhani Miss P. T. Irani Mr. B. B. Shahani
First Prize for Acting	(Sindhi)	Mr. C. K. Bhojwani
Second Prize for Acting	(, ,)	Mr. C. A. Uttamsing
Third Prize for Acting	(, ,)	Mr. A. J. Bijlani
Prize for Prompting		Mr. N. D. Bhojwani

Members from the audience gave handsome additional prizes to Miss D. I. Punwani and Miss G. M. Mukhi. It was through the warm co-operation of Messrs M. U. Malkani, M. P. Lakhani and R. R. Kirpalani, members of the College Staff, (who took part in the performance as well), that a striking success was achieved on this occasion. Mr. M. U. Malkani was, of course, responsible for the thorough preparation of the various items and the actors, and it was mainly due to him that the Jubilee Drama established a new record in amateur acting in the Province.

A side attraction of the Jubilee week was the Scientific Demonstrations organised in the various laboratories of the College.

The following experiments were arranged by the Physics Staff working under the direction of Prof. Paldhikar :—(1) Chromoscope (2) Polarised Light (3) Looking through opaque objects (4) Ice boils water and flame stops boiling (5) Producing sparks from human beings (6) Ghost Scientist (7) A ring floats in air (8) Magic Disc (9) Burglar Alarm (10) Magic Box (11) Fortune telling Disc (12) Magic Flower and Vase (13) Radio Oscillograph (14) Crook's Radiometer (15) Condensed Spark (16) Dancing Spark (17) Tesla experiments (18) Geissler tubes (19) X-rays (20) Resonance (21) Lighting a bulb without connecting it to any source of current.

THE JUBILEE THEATRICALS—(20th January 1937)



(Inset :
Miss P. T.
Irani
in two
Dance
poses)

“ THE RETURN OF THE CONVICT ”

D. C. Loda (Pardosky : the Villain)	G. V. Bijur (Ivanovich : the Convict)	Miss G. M. Mukhi (Mariana : The Convict's Mother)	Miss P. T. Irani (Anna)	B. D. Malhotra (Peter : Servant)
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The Fifth Day.

The Fifth day, Thursday 21st January, was the day of the Old Boys' Dinner. Over 200 covers were laid, the vegetarians being placed in a separate block from those who partook of flesh diet. It was a Subscription Dinner, but a few important citizens (including the Mayor of Karachi) were also invited as guests. Ladies and gents were mixed up at the various tables, the seats being assigned by lot in the two blocks. Each comer was directed to pick out a slip at random and he was then ushered to the seat marked on that slip. There was, however, a front table in the middle reserved for the most distinguished among the Old Boys and the guests, at the head of which sat Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Vice-President of the College Board and Chairman of the College Standing Committee, himself an Old Boy of the College. Around him sat Principal Butani, Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing (Adviser to His Excellency the Governor), Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah the first Muslim graduate of the College, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani the chief guest at the Jubilee, Principal Junnarkar, Khan Bahadur Mama (Mayor of Karachi), Diwan Lilaram Jethmal the oldest past student of the College, R. B. Seth Shiv Ratan Mohatta and several others.

Autographs were taken on a special menu card of all those who had joined the Dinner ; a look at the signatures would convey to any Sindhi the representative and catholic character of the gathering. Dr. J. V. Lakhani, and Profs. Motiram Idanmal and Pahlajsing B. Advani, who constituted the Dinner Committee, had made satisfactory arrangements.

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, the President, proposed the first toast of the evening, the toast of His Majesty the King Emperor and the Royal Family. He said that,

It was under the British rule that the College had come into existence, and it was under that same rule that it had attained to its Golden Jubilee. It was under that rule that some of those who had been educated in the College hoped to realise their cherished object of getting Dominion Status for India. It was under the British rule, again, that they would have further Jubilees of the College, of course under better and more favourable conditions. He then asked them to rise and drink to the health of His Majesty the King Emperor and the members of the Royal Family.

Proposing next, the toast of the Golden Jubilee of the College, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah said that,

Principal Butani, who had asked him to propose that toast, should have taken that task upon himself, as he would have done better justice, to it. He had the disadvantage of being asked to speak without his brief ; he had been busy with his electioneering campaign and had no time to prepare his speech. Their presence reminded him of his happy College days when there were no election worries. He was proud of his College. In his days, it was called a '*Dahqani*' College,

or a Village College. But Karachi, itself, had grown from a fisherman's village into a first class sea port and air port, and so had the College grown. It had turned out the best lawyers, administrators, financiers, judges and others in the province. The institution was fifty years old, but it had the vitality of youth in it. In the end, he blessed the College, saying, "May its shadow never grow less, may it thrive for generations to come." He said that he was voicing the feelings of everyone when he asked them to drink to the prosperity of the College.

Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh then proposing the toast of the ex-students of the College said that,

He was not an ex-student, but he could lay his claim that he was one of the few gentlemen alive who had witnessed the ceremony of the inauguration of the College by Lord Reay in 1887. The memory of that event was as fresh to him as if the ceremony had been performed only the day before. The little seed sown by Lord Reay had grown into a big tree full of fruit and full of flowers. He remembered some of the Principals who had guided the destinies of the College. First was Dr. Mullineaux Walmsley who stayed only a year. He thought that he was taking charge of a Technical Institute but when he found that in the Sind Arts College he was like a fish out of water he resigned and went back. He had met Dr. Walmsley in England in 1921. Dr. Walmsley remembered his Karachi days. Dr. Jackson, who succeeded Dr. Walmsley, was a learned man; he had functioned for several years. The speaker remembered Prof. Padshah, a great genius, who afterwards became the soul of the enterprise of the Tatas. Then there was Principal Shahani. No Principal ever loved his College more than did Shahani. Shahani reminded him of the Roman Senators of olden days. He was a product of the College. Although Shahani was not present, in body, with them, his spirit was present on the occasion. Shahani's mantle had fallen, and worthily fallen, on Principal Butani, who was now guiding the destinies of the College. He hoped that Principal Butani would have many years of usefulness in the College and that in his days the College would fructify into a University. Under such masters the ex-students of the College had drunk deep at the fountain of learning. Thousands of graduates had passed through the College and many of them had distinguished careers. To mention only a few he pointed to the friend on his right, Diwan Rupchand Bilaram, about whom he could say that there was no social or intellectual movement of which he was not the soul. Karachi without him would not be worth looking at. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was also a product of the College, so too Principal Butani. There were many other graduates the College had produced as distinguished as these gentlemen. A college which had produced such fine ex-students was an institution worth loving and worth cherishing. He thought he was right in saying that the Province of Sind had been presided over by two Goddesses, namely Goddess Laksmi that is the River Indus which was the source of wealth to Sind, and without which Sind would become a howling desert—since there were no gold mines or coal mines, or oil in their province, and secondly Goddess Saraswati which was typified by the Sind Arts College, the seat of learning in the province. Were it not for the wealth of intelligence possessed by the graduates of the College nothing could have been done in Sind. With these two presiding Goddesses the Province of Sind would flourish from more to more. He asked them to charge their glasses and drink to the health of the ex-students

Principal S. B. Junnarkar, who followed, proposing the toast of the Guests of

the evening, said that,

That evening's function was a special function. Old boys of the College had met at dinner to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of their Alma Mater. They were extremely grateful to all the guests for their kind response to their invitation and their joining them and sharing with them their joy on that unique occasion. For the Golden Jubilee they had entertained the guests in a Shamiana temporarily put up, but they were looking forward to holding their next Jubilee, the Diamond Jubilee, ten years hence, in a hall of their own, when they would entertain the guests in the Convocation Hall of the University of Sind. Then saying, "Ladies and Gentlemen, our Guests," he took his seat.

Responding to the toast of 'the ex-students' proposed by Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani said that,

Now-a-days they were being called upon to celebrate the anniversaries of many men, women and children who they almost wished had never been born. But the anniversary of an institution that had stood the test of time for fifty years was worth celebrating, and they were all jolly glad of it. His only regret was that the Principal had given expression the other day to a grievous heresy, namely, that the College idea was played out; and had expressed or implied a preference for the Ashram idea. He had quoted with approval the case of some quack doctor at Dehra Dun who poisoned his patients with his drugs and decoctions, and also taught his art to a handful of pupils. But if they looked around, they would find that, whether in the political or in the physical world, it was not groups that split up into atoms, but atoms coalesced to form larger and larger groups. It was the College and its Societies, e. g., the Debating Society, the Dramatic Society and the Gymkhana Society—and not Ashrams of recluses—that were likely to throw up leaders, whether in thought or in action.

Another point that he would like to mention was that they heard a good deal of talk now-a-days about the failure of the present system of education, because there were so many graduates going about unemployed. But he believed that a graduate, dead or alive, employed or unemployed, was a better man than your vernacular school final man or a matriculate. What had broken down was not the present system of education, but the present economic system of the country which failed to absorb the growing output of the universities.

Coming to the College, he hoped that it would flourish and in the fulness of time celebrate its centenary. He did not know who would be its Principal then; but he could make a shrewd guess. He had always disagreed with Shakespeare when he asked "What is in a name?" He maintained that there was much in a name. There was a man with him at Oxford who was ploughed at the examination, and the man's name was Plowden! He, therefore, thought that if anybody could hope to live to be Principal at the time of the centenary, it was Professor Jiandani. But he did not want to be invidious, and hoped that all the present members of the staff would make a good dash for that goal. So far as the Golden Jubilee was concerned, they were all grateful to the staff for the trouble they had taken to bring them together and make the occasion a most enjoyable one. He would also express thanks to the Diwan Bahadur for the generous terms in which he had proposed the toast of the ex-students. He hoped that the Diwan Bahadur had by then realised the initial mistake of his life in not becoming a student of this College.

Khan Bahadur Mama, the Mayor of Karachi, responded on behalf of the Guests and said that,

He was very proud to be in that gathering. He said that he saw around him people of all castes and creeds and though he had had no education at the College he was proud to state that the College had given great fruit. Unlike Sir Ghulam Hussain he had no election campaign to think of, but he would not still inflict a speech on them as next morning he had to conduct a Corporation meeting. He thanked them all, particularly the Golden Jubilee Committee.

There were two other speeches also, one from Dr. Tarachand J. Lalvani, a past student who hoped that the next Jubilee of the College would be celebrated under an independent regime when perhaps their grand children would occupy the seats of governors in the provinces. He laid stress on the motto of the College : "Be men." The other speaker was Rao Bahadur Shivratan Mohatta, the industrial magnate and philanthropist, who spoke in Hindi, and expressed a hope that Harijan students would also be seen participating in the Diamond Jubilee of the College.

The last toast was also proposed by the opening speaker, Mr. Rupchand Bilaram who asked everybody present to drink to the health of Principal and Mrs. N. B. Butani, and paid a tribute to Principal Butani, and referred to him as the modest man to whom they owed the success of the Jubilee.

Everybody, in fact, who had attended the dinner, had been struck by the fact (long before Mr. Rupchand Bilaram proposed the last toast), that the most conspicuous figure in the Jubilee, namely the Principal of the College, had not spoken on that evening, and had left the speaking to be done by others. And when Mr. Rupchand proposed that toast it was drunk with great avidity and hilarity.

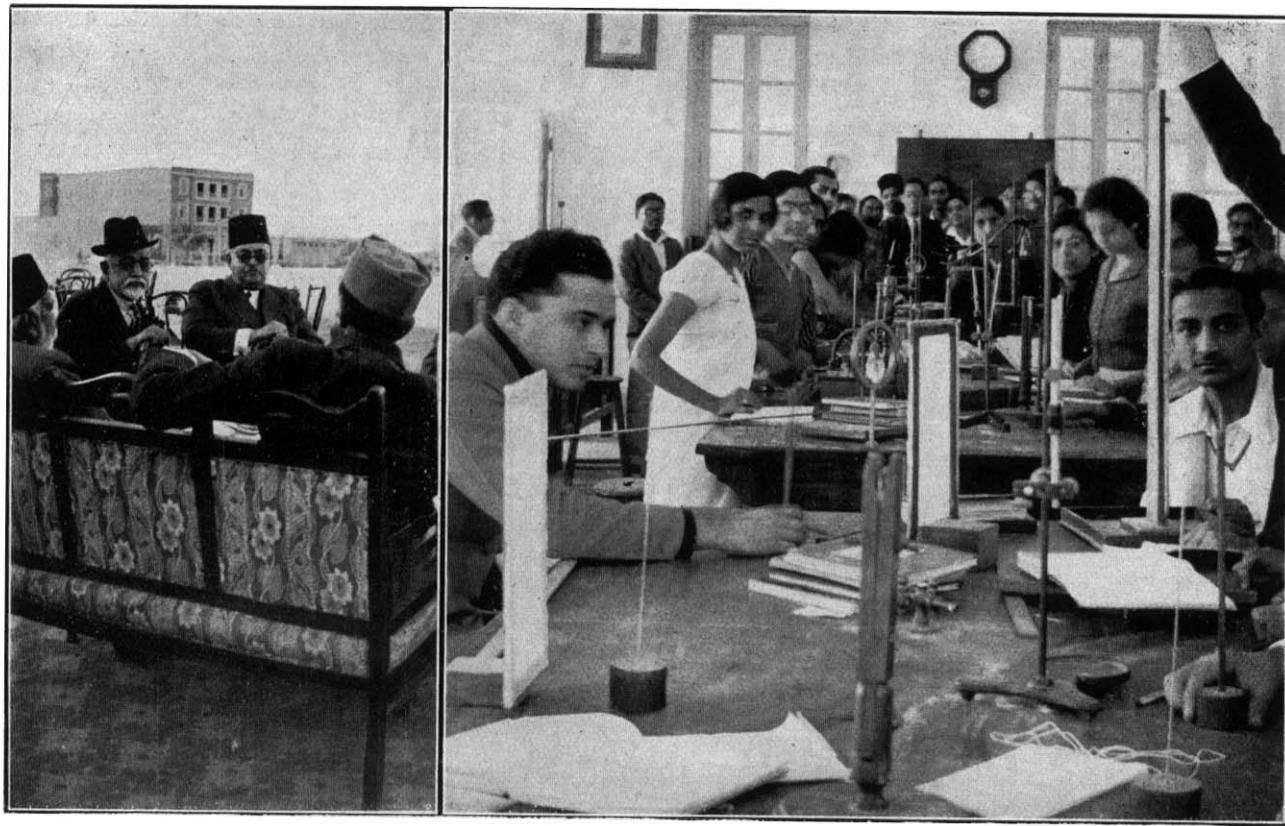
The Sixth Day.

The Sixth Day of the Jubilee week, Friday 22nd January, was the day of speeches by past students, mostly in the reminiscent vein. About six hundred men and women, past students, were present at the "At Home" organised in the evening, a function which was the complement of the Monday lunch wherein College students and the staff had participated.

Appropriately enough, the first speaker was Diwan Lilaram Jethmal Alimchandani, retired Judge, the oldest surviving student of the College, and one of the two men living then who had joined the College on the day of its foundation.

Diwan Lilaram said :—

I am not used to public speaking, I happen to be the oldest living student of the College the Golden Jubilee of which is being celebrated, having joined it in the seniormost class in



The Jubilee "AT HOME" (22nd January 1937)

Past Students in conversation

Back: Diwan Lilaram Jethmal and another.

Front : Mr. Rupchand Bilaram and Sir
Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah

The Jubilee Scientific Exhibitions—19th January 1937
(Physics Laboratory)

Photo by K. A. Kalani

THE JUBILEE DINNER— AUTOGRAPHS (21st January 1937)

1887 when it was opened by His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. My friend Principal Butani has therefore pressed me to say a few words and I will make an attempt.

One of the speakers proposing a toast at the last night's ex-students dinner said that fifty years ago our college was considered as a DAHKANI College (a village institution). Little was it realised then that the College so described, perhaps half in jest and half in earnest, would grow and develop to be one of the best Colleges, affiliated so far to Indian Universities. The progress of the College, which is due to a galaxy of brilliant principals and vice-principals, Indians and Europeans, has indeed been phenomenal. But there is no limit to progress and no end of knowledge. I therefore pray for more and more of knowledge, with more and more of reverence and more and more of humility and spirit of service, not only for the existing generation of students but for the generations unborn entering portals of this College around which, it is further prayed, may spring up a University—residential and teaching—teaching all arts and sciences and all that is the best in the East and the West.

The idea of a University on Gizri site is not a new one. It is as old or nearly as old as the College itself. It originated with Dr. Jackson. He himself expressed it to me. It was the idea of Vice-principal B. J. Padshah said by another speaker at the last night's dinner to be a genius and an all round man—a great scientist, a great economist, a great mathematician, a great scholar, and a great philosopher. It was also the idea of that eminent and distinguished educationalist, Principal Shahani. It has now gathered force and strength in the hearts of many other bright ex-students of the College, the first and foremost of whom is my friend Dewan Rupchand Bilaram who has guided the destinies of this College for a number of years, as Vice-president of the Collegiate Board, and the Chairman of its Standing Committee. I beg to be excused for not mentioning others by name, I cannot recall them on the spur of the moment.

The next speaker was Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah who said that,

He had been asked to say a few words, and that he would do so gladly. It gave him pleasure to recall the really happy days he had spent in the College. Referring to the Principal and the Professors in his days, he said that there were two Principals in his time, Dr. Jackson and Mr. Hesketh ; as for Professors, he had known Professor Padshah, Prof. Naik, Prof. Shahani and some others, all of them good in their line, some of them being men of name and fame. He need not repeat what had been said on the previous evening. He might recall a few incidents that had happened in his College days. Once Dr. Jackson was making experiments in his laboratory. There was sudden rain. The doctor had to cross to the other side of the College, and finding it was raining, he asked the peon to bring the '*paniwala*'. The peon brought a jug. The Principal asked for '*paniwala*' again, and the peon brought water from a pipe. By and by, it was discovered that what the learned doctor meant by the '*paniwala*' was an umbrella which would keep out the rain ! Prof. Naik was a mathematician, and when he asked a student to walk up to the board to solve a problem the student would walk very slowly, and the Professor in the meanwhile would impatiently dash off the solution before the student would arrive at the board. He related certain incidents which he hoped would not be noticed by the Press. He spoke of the pranks they used to play when they raided the Burns Garden, and tore off names on the Tennis Courts notebooks in order that they might steal a march upon others who had

put down their names earlier. The relations between the Professors and the students were cordial, though there was an occasional breeze. It was a happy family, and they formed friendships in the College which were enduring and which had grown stronger with the lapse of years. They learnt at College forbearance and how to think and act for themselves and not simply to follow others blindly. The College made them worthy citizens. They were on the eve of Provincial Autonomy, and greater opportunities of public service were now open to them, bringing heavier responsibilities. They should rise to the occasion and govern the province in the interests of the people without distinction of caste and creed. They should strive hard to have their own University ; and if they all joined they would have their own University.

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram said that,

He had been asked to bless the College because he had been at the helm of the College for a number of years as Vice-President of the Board and Chairman of the Standing Committee, which he did with great pleasure. He said that the institution had developed to its present condition under the care of Principal Butani and hoped that Principal Butani would continue as Principal for many years to come, and that under his regime the institution would grow stronger and stronger. He felt that there would soon be one College for men and another for ladies. The number of boys as well as girls in the College was increasing, and the present building was too small for these increasing numbers. Some years ago he had advocated the removal of the College to a distant place say Ghizri or Malir where the College could be run on the same lines as Colleges in England. At that time they had not the support of men like Sir Ghulam Hussain who were not in Karachi. With the separation of Sind the scheme might come to be accomplished, and then there might be no need for a separate College for ladies. He then mentioned the reference made to a University for Sind by two or three of the previous speakers, and said that no one was keener than he to have a University for Sind. He had had a long discussion with the authorities. His plan was to enlist the support of the ex-students. One of those who could help was Sir Ghulam Hussain. If they were to have a University they had to start more Colleges. One of their greatest needs was a Medical College ; and if a Medical College was started that would take them a step nearer to a Sind University. The establishment of a Medical College meant the establishment of a first class hospital, more beds, a better nursing home. The only place where they could have these was Karachi. They could enlarge the present Civil Hospital. If the King George Memorial Fund Committee could agree to utilise the money collected towards the foundation of King George Medical College in Karachi many people would be prepared to give donations for the better equipment of the hospital. With the help of donations from the people of Karachi, and the grant from Karachi Municipality and other bodies for non-recurring expenses, they could establish a first class Medical College and a first class hospital worthy of the Province. There should be no objection to money collected outside Karachi for the King's Memorial Fund being utilised for a Medical College at Karachi as that College would turn out doctors not for Karachi alone but the whole of Sind. It is much better to have qualified doctors than to have quacks.

The other pressing need, Mr. Rupchand said, was that of an Agricultural College. If such a College were started in Sind a lot of money would be required. But if the Agricultural

College were made a part of the Sind College there would be less expenses. The question might be asked how could there be an Agricultural College in Karachi where there is not much of cultivation. But in other parts of the world there were Colleges in Towns. An Agricultural College in Edinburgh was an instance. Practical work was done outside the town and in the fields. The Agricultural students could have technical training at Karachi and go for practical training to the Farms at Sakrand and elsewhere. Two alternative years' theoretical training at Karachi followed by two alternative years' practical training at the farms would do. The plan suggested by him some years ago was that they might have a farm near Landhi where students could stay and do a little of farming. They could be brought to the Sind College for two or three days in the week for theoretical training. The Arts College could give them lectures in Physics and Chemistry, while the Engineering College would provide mechanical training. All that would be required was a Professor of Agriculture and one or two Supervisors at Malir or Landhi. At the end of one year the students would go to Sakrand for field work and spend another year at the farm. Thus the Sakrand and the other farms would be put to a better use than at present for training agricultural students. This was the cheapest system that could be devised. In 1921 or 1922, before he became a Judge, he had offered 2 lacs of Rupees to the Government on behalf of a donor for founding an Agricultural College at Hyderabad. The Government replied that the non-recurring expenditure alone would be ten lacs of rupees and that they declined the offer. That was before the Sukkur Barrage. The revised scheme submitted by him as having an Agricultural College annexed to the Sind College and worked in the manner indicated above would involve the government in a non-recurring expenditure of only a lac of rupees, while the recurring expenditure would be within reasonable limits. The District Local Boards would help and the Sind Government could help however depleted its finances were. The President of the New Assembly and the Ministers could, if they put their shoulder to the wheel, give an Agricultural College by the end of the year. He said that he had very little time left to serve either the Government or the College. He was retiring from service on May 15, 1938, and he would spend half the intervening period in Europe. He hoped that he would retire after the two objects he cherished had come into existence.

He then mentioned the need of a Commercial College, and said that, Principal Butani would perhaps spring a surprise upon them all by giving them a Commercial College before 1938. If they had these three additional Colleges they could have a University for Sind. Lastly, he emphasised the need of a Convocation Hall and a Lecture Theatre which would accommodate at least a part of the vast throngs that had gathered on the present occasion. Ten thousand Rupees had so far been promised. He would appeal to all of them, monied as well as non-monied men, to give their mite for the Convocation Hall.

R. B. Hotchand Chandumal, who followed Mr. Rupchand Bilaram said that,

He was not a fluent speaker. He had joined the College in 1896. He belonged to a lucky batch of students most of whom had prospered in life. Sir Ghulam Hussain, Diwan Rupchand Bilaram and R. B. Jagatsing who had retired as Collector, were with him in College, as also D. B. Javharmal who was in the Engineering branch and who had risen to the Indian Service of Engineers. He himself had been Collector only for a few weeks. Once he had broken a bottle in the College laboratory and confessed it to Dr. Jackson, who did not let him go but quietly said, "Go

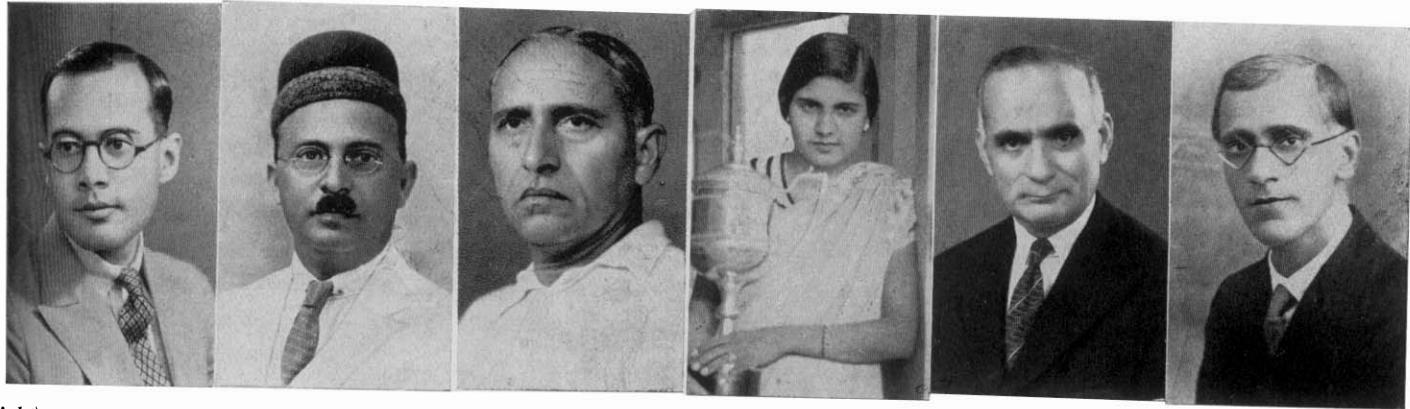
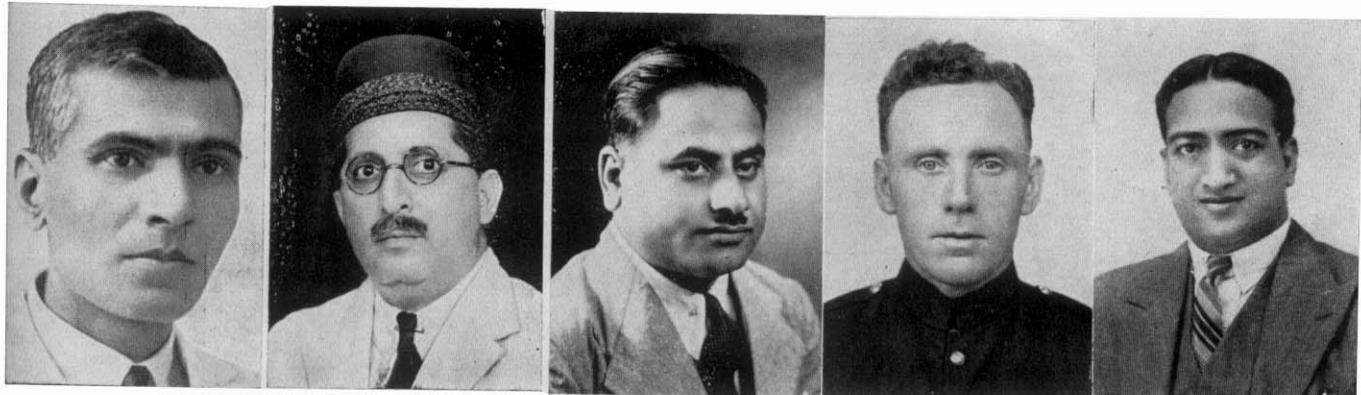
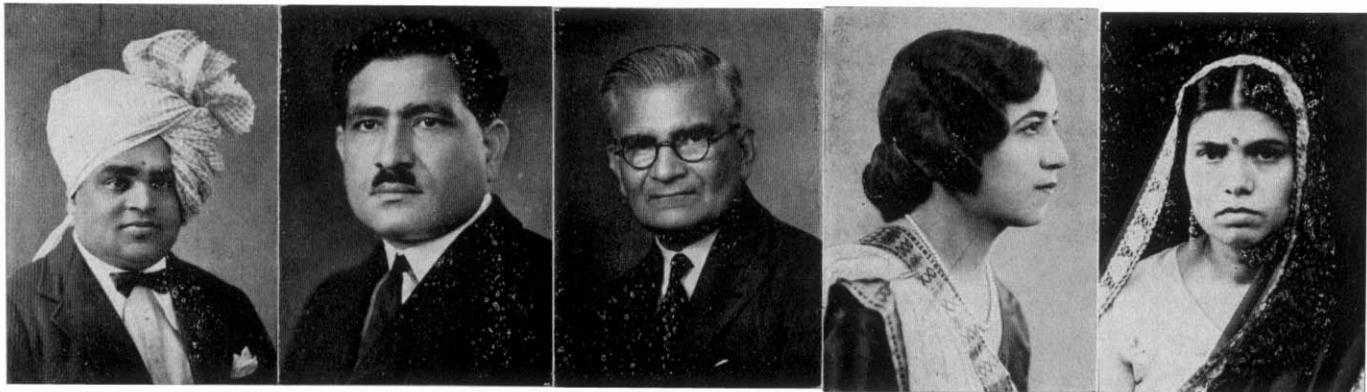
and pay the cost to the clerk." There were not many incidents he could recall, except some debates he had known in the College Lecture Theatre. One was a debate on Temperance. He had spoken in favour of temperate drinking and against total abstention. His point was that if poison could be taken as a drug in times of necessity why could not they be allowed to "drink" at certain times? He himself did not "drink" but once he suffered from cold at examination time and no medicine would do him good. Then he took a little of country liquor and was allright! Whatever prohibitionists might say, drinking in moderation was not condemnable. In those days there was only one tennis court. Once there was a quarrel between two students on the court and discussion on merits of either side went on for several weeks in the College Theatre. College life was then simple; until he passed the Intermediate Examination, he attended lectures in trousers made of Hala susi, and even while he played in Cricket matches with Europeans he was in that dress. They lived in hired houses, there being no residential hostel at that time. The total lodging and messing expenses did not amount to more than 14 or 15 rupees per mensem. Travelling was different then; it took 8 hours to go in a train from Hyderabad to Karachi. There was no Indus bridge at Kotri, and they had to cross the ferry in a steamer. Then a local train took them from Kotri Bunder to the main station. They went to Bombay for University Examinations by steamer, mostly as deck passengers, and enjoyed the voyage. They had been told of lot of good that the College had done. It had produced two thousand graduates. Out of this number some admittedly had not prospered, some had taken to Government service or the professions, some were humble clerks. The question was whether the College had done unmixed good. It had not produced merchant princes like Rao Bahadur Shivratan Mohatta or the Sindwork merchants. Perhaps some of those who had not been to College had done well in the commercial line. In the United States of America, it was found that 50% of successful businessmen had not been to College. In Sukkur there were Industrial Manufacturers but they were not College graduates. Therefore too much importance must not be attached to College education. In their time College graduates were not worth as much, as bridegrooms, as they were now. Then only a few hundreds of rupees were given them as dowry in addition to a few ornaments and clothes for the brides. College education had increased the evil of Deti-Leti and raised the price of the bridegrooms. But *Deti-Leti* was not an unmixed evil. It had led to distribution of wealth. Several students, who could not have otherwise gone abroad, had been able to go for education to England because on return they were able to get fifteen to twenty thousands of rupees as dowry which covered their expenses on education. What harm was there if they went to Europe to improve their prospects, if the burden of the cost of their education fell on the rich parents of their would-be brides? Poor parents who had daughters need not vie with such rich people. (A voice—What about corruption?—Another—if there is any such thing as corruption?) Corruption was due to several causes other than Deti-Leli.

(The speaker abruptly closed his speech as he was told that there were some other speakers also to follow him.)

The next speaker was R. B. Jagatsing Ailmal who said that,

He had great pleasure in addressing a few words at the bidding of Principal Butani. He belonged, as R. B. Hotchand had said, to a lucky batch of students some of whom were present there. It was fortunate that R. B. Hotchand had preceded him and given details. He started his

JUBILEE FIGURES (Speakers and Judges at the various Jubilee functions)



(Left to Right)

Row 1—Diwan Lilaram Jethmal, D. B. Hiranand Khemsing, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, K. B. Ardeshir Mama, and R. B. Shivratan Mohatta.
 Row 2—Mr. D. S. Patkar, Mr. P. H. Advani, R. B. Jagatsing Ailmal, Mrs. Jamna Gidwani, and Mrs. S. I. Mallik.
 Row 3—Principal S. B. Junnarkar, Mr. P. J. Wania, Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, Sergeant J. Lewis, and Prof. H. Raymond.
 Row 4—Mr. V. D'Cruz, Dr. H.J. Wania, Prof. M.K. Kewalramani, Miss Vidya Mukhi, R.B. Hotchand Chandumal, and Mr. H.B. Advani.
N.B.—Photographs of His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, The Hon'ble Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Principal Butani, and Mr. H. K. Kirpalani are not given in this page.

College life in 1896 and ended it in 1900. He became a Fellow in 1900 and had the proud privilege of being the first Sindhi M. A. from the College. Somehow or the other Sindhi graduates of the College though intellectually bright, had failed to get the M. A. degree, before him. He got out at the M.A. easily. He attributed that success of his to one who, he was pained to say, was not there with them—the late Principal Shahani. He had started under the patronage of Shahani, and in this he was associated with his brother Mangharam and Bhagchand Sipahimalani. He was associated with Principal Shahani in his Temperance Corps, and the Prayer Class, which were of great utility to him. It was very difficult to forget the enchanting smile of Shahani and the manner in which he dealt with the students. He was warmhearted as well as a great disciplinarian. He had grown up under Prof. Shahani and had owed his existence to him. Shahani encouraged him to pass his examinations. They had to go for examination to Bombay, one month ahead as a rule. Once he had to sit for his Indian History paper. He got in the Railway train at Grant Road, but instead of alighting at the Churchgate station, he went by mistake further on to Colaba, dodged the ticket Collector as there was no time to lose, and then found himself in a fix as he did not know the road from Colaba to Fort, and time was flying fast. Dr. Macdonald, the Registrar, was known to be so strict that he would not let a candidate enter if he was so much as one minute behind time. He managed to reach the University just in time with the belated aid of a gariwala, but he was in a perturbed condition, and was not able to answer any question. Then that angel of Professor Shahani who happened to be present in the Hall sweetly accosted him and said "Jagu, what is the matter with you." He did not know what answer he made, but Prof. Shahani put him at ease and said "Get along. Begin the first question." By and by he got calm, felt encouraged, and was able to answer all the eight questions. They could understand what mood he must be in when he recalled the name of S. C. Shahani. There was something in his mind since the Jubilee celebrations, which he wanted to express. There were mothers and mothers. Some knew how properly to nurse their children, others killed them by over-nursing them. Now about the College, their Alma Mater, let them ask "was she giving proper dose to her children"? As for the education they had been receiving now, was it a correct education? How many of them had improved society and been really good citizens, and had followed the College motto "Be Men"? How many had proved to be real scholars and written books? The reply was disappointing. What were they to do? Education must be improved. He differed from R. B. Hotchand. They should be ashamed of Deti-Leti. It caused ruination of families. As his brother had exclaimed it helped corruption: honest men of only large means, or prosperous lawyers, could dispose of their daughters. For others it was very difficult. What had the College done to cement the relations between the Hindus of different places? Was it not that on the other hand it had accentuated the differences? It was strange that though their mother was the same they, its children, were quarrelling. He wanted to cry Halt! so that they took stock. They could correct that education only when they got a separate University. Until that time they were at a loss what to do. He had taken much time and so he had to close.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani who followed, said that,

He would take a warning from the fate of two of the previous speakers who had been choked off before they reached their peroration; and would be very brief. Moreover, they had heard so many speeches since the commencement of the Jubilee celebrations that he would not make

another speech, but instead would tell them a story—this time a story for grown-ups and not for children.

A young man and his young lady went out for a walk. After they had walked for a mile in silence, the young man said, "Mary, will you marry me?" And Mary promptly replied, "Yes". Then they walked another mile in silence, at the end of which Mary said, "Jack, you are very silent to-night"; and Jack replied "Mary, I think, I have already spoken too much."

If there was one man in that gathering with the exception of Principal Butani who was entitled to say that he had already spoken too much, it was himself. He would therefore follow Jack's example, and say no more. He, however, hoped that after hearing that story, the two sections of the College would join in repudiating the suggestion of Mr. Rupchand Bilaram that the ladies should have a separate College of their own.

Prof. Raymond the next speaker, said that,

It was with much pleasure that he had accepted the invitation of Principal Butani to say a few words on some aspects of the College as it was in his days. It was indeed impossible to refuse Principal Butani. His fascinating personality and bewitching smile made refusal impossible.

He had been at some pains to select some suitable facet of his college days on which to expatiate. To begin with, he was very near his college days. It was only ten years ago that he had ceased to be a member of the College and ten years in the life of an institution were comparatively speaking a short space of time. Within that period there would be few innovations or changes. There was a lot of sameness about everything. He was reminded of the story of that old fellow of Oxford University who upon returning to his Alma Mater after a period of some 30 to 35 years service in the East was being shown round the University by his young son, who was then an undergraduate. And on seeing the old familiar sights the old man exclaimed "Ah, the same old streets, the same old colleges, the same old shops." They came to that beauty spot of Oxford, the University Parks, and the old man said "The same beautiful Parks". Proceeding further they observed beneath the shade of a tree a couple—an undergraduate and a bright young female. The son addressing the father said that that was Mr. So and so of Balliol and his SISTER. The old man with a gleam in his eye and a knowing nod said "Ah, the same old story". He was handicapped because of this same sameness. His choice of a suitable subject was therefore limited to some animate and living aspect of the College as it was in his days and he therefore turned in despair to the Professors and the staff.

But here again he was met the same difficulty, because look around as he would he was confronted by the same old Professors, by the same old faces. It was strange but nevertheless true that Professors more than any other professional men enjoyed an extraordinarily long span of life. Doctors and lawyers dropped off in middle age. Government servants usually fell to pieces after retirement. But professors to whom compulsory retirement was unknown lived to ripe old ages : they could thus celebrate Silver, Golden and perhaps even Diamond Jubilees.

There being no scope among the professors, the speaker was compelled to turn to that other living aspect of College life, the students. It was a commonplace that the present always suffers

by a comparison with the past. As his old Sindhi Munshi often put it to him

”اچ کاله زمانی جو واع قریل آهي“

“The times were changed.” It was very well for the grandfathers self-sufficient, self-satisfied, to lie back in their chairs, twiddle their thumbs and exclaim that the students of to-day were not a patch on the students of their days. This was a fallacy which he was out to refute. It was wrong to think that the students of these days were inferior to the students of the old days. The students of to-day might be light-hearted and perhaps even a trifle irresponsible: but this was all confined to the First Term. When the Second Term commenced they awakened to a realisation of their duties and responsibilities and settled down to their books. His own experience as a professor to-day and as a student 10 years ago made him realise that the students of to-day were in no way inferior to the students of former days.

Then Prof. H. S. Bharwani, who had been deputed by the Principal D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad (Sind) to convey his greetings, while performing that duty spoke with affection of the Sind College as his *Alma Mater* and affirmed that even his stay at Cambridge had made no difference to his loyalty to the old College, which alone was *his* College:

Mr. P. J. Wania who spoke next said that,

He did not belong either to a proud group or to a lucky group, but he was proud to belong to a happy though a humble group. What the College had given him was something that had made him happy of his lot. At the opening of the Jubilee celebrations candles had been ignited, and torches lighted. The College had ignited two candles within him one intellectual, the other of love. Principal Butani had struck a note in his thoughtful address that the College idea was of no use. On the other hand the Ashram idea was not exactly practicable. He wished to tell Principal Butani that though the College idea gave defective results, yet some were still excellent results. He owed his happy state to intellectual unfoldment in College, and to woman's love. He had taken up the study of philosophy in B.A. College career enabled one to attain to a happy frame of mind. Principal Butani had asked them for a pattern. He was best fitted himself to find out a pattern. Whoever settled that pattern, he said that they must feel (as he did himself on the occasion of the Quetta Earthquake when his brother's family perished) the following truth

Let the Earth quake,
Let the sun, the moon and the stars quake,
Let the whole Universe quake,
But let us men not quake in our belief
That life is Eternal, that nothing is but God,
That Living or Dead we are all safe in the bosom of God.”

—lines he had composed himself.

The last speaker was Principal Butani himself. He differed from Mr. Rupchand in his proposal for a separate College for Ladies, and said that the coming

together of members of both the sexes in the College had a beneficial effect on both. He narrated a story on inhibitions from the Syrian Mystic-poet Khalil Gibran. He then read messages of greetings and congratulations received from the oldest living Professor of the College, Prof. V. K. Rajavade, one of the original five professors of the Sind College, and from Principal Mahajani of the Fergusson College, Poona, Major Bhatia Dean Grant Medical College Bombay, Prof. Limaye of Poona, Profs. M. J. Thakur and A. C. Gilani of M. T. B. College Surat, Mr. Menghraj Bahrumal son of the late Mr. Bahrumal Lala, one of the first donors of the College, and from others.

The *At Home* was both a brilliant and an impressive function. Dr. J. V. Lakhani, Prof. Kotwani and their co-workers had made very satisfactory arrangements.

The Seventh Day.

The closing and seventh day of the Jubilee week, Saturday 23rd January, was the day of Sports and Fireworks. A large crowd had assembled before the sports began at 2-30 p. m., and it grew to voluminous proportions as the evening came on. Several tents had to be pitched to accommodate the sight seers many of whom preferred to stand in order to watch each game from the start to the finish. The central portion was for distinguished guests. His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, Governor of Sind, and Lady Graham, arrived exactly at half-past five and were received by the Principal and the Vice-Principal (Dr. H. M. Gurbuxani), the former introducing (senior) Professors to His Excellency, while the latter introduced the Professors to Lady Graham.

The following Programme went without a hitch and exactly to time—a remarkable feat for which credit must be given to the various officials named below who aided the Sports Committee :—

Referee	Principal N. B. Butani
Judges	Dr. H. J. Wania
	Prof. M. K. Kewalramani
	Prof. H. Raymond
Starter	Sergeant J. Lewis
Official Recorder	K. A. Kalani Esq.
Time keeper	C. C. Ramtri Esq.
Announcer	Mr. I. P. Sethi.

JUBILEE SPORTS



LADIES' (JILEBI) RACE

Photo by K. A. Kalani



LADIES' PITCHER RACE

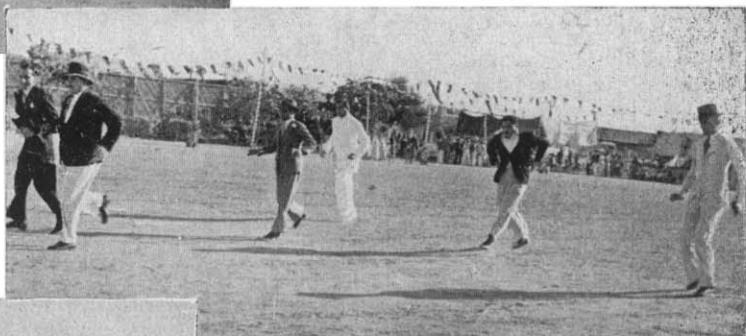
Photo by A. K. Israni.



RUNNING BACKWARDS

(Office Bearers)

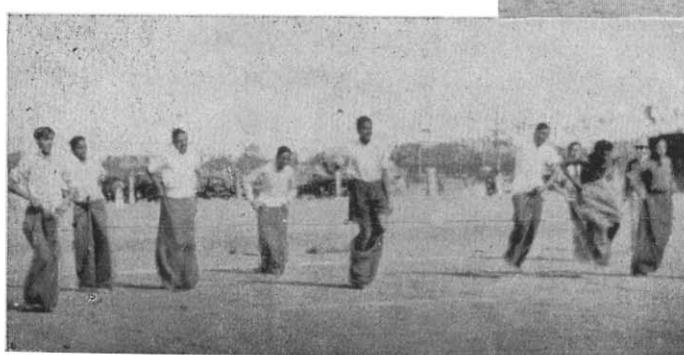
Photo by K. A. Kalani



FIFTY YARDS BACKWARDS

(Old Boys)

Photo by H. M. Kalvani



SACK RACE

Photo by K. A. Kalani

PROGRAMME

Item.	Time.	Winners.
1. 100 Yards Flat Race
2. Running backwards (Office bearers only)	...	2-30 p. m. H. J. Kirpalani, R. H. Keswani and H. G. Awan.
3. Sack Race	...	2-40 " J. D. Jhangiani and N. T. Shivedasani.
4. Jilebi Race (Lady students only)	...	2-50 " Chhaya and Bhisht.
5. Three-legged Race (100 Yds.)	...	3 " Miss D. R. Advani and Miss B. V. Mirchandani.
6. Thread and Needle Race (Mixed)	...	3-15 " Chhaya and Bhisht; R. H. Keswani and H. G. Awan.
7. Musical Chairs (Professors only)	...	3-25 " Miss L. K. Uttamsingh and C. A. Uttamsingh: Miss D. H. Billimoria and M. S. Moulivi.
8. Lemon and Spoon Race (Ladies only) 75 Yds.	...	3-40 " Prof. M. K. Kewalramani.
9. Hurdles	...	3-50 " Miss L. K. Uttamsingh and Miss Khambatta.
10. Pitcher Race (Ladies only) 75 Yds,	...	4-5 " G. H. Awan and M. M. Dalaya.
Tea Interval		
11. Pillow Fighting	...	4-30 " Byramji.
12. 50 Yds. Backwards (Old Boys Association)	...	4-45 " Prof. G. G. Kewalramani.
13. Relay Race (by Classes)	...	5 " Inter Arts and Inter Science.
14. Musical Chairs (Ladies only)	...	5-15 " Miss Laskari and Miss B. R. Khilnani.
15. Musical Chairs (Ex-students only)	...	5-30 " Mr. T. L. Hemrajani.
16. Prize Distribution	...	5-45 " Mr. T. L. Hemrajani.
17. Fire Works	...	6 " Mr. T. L. Hemrajani.
	7 " Mr. T. L. Hemrajani.	

It will be noticed that there were items in Sports for everybody : for the students, the staff, the office-bearers, and the past students, and that there was full scope given to the ladies to distinguish themselves. Some of the Ladies' Sports, the Pillow-fighting and the Backwards walking race caused much merriment.

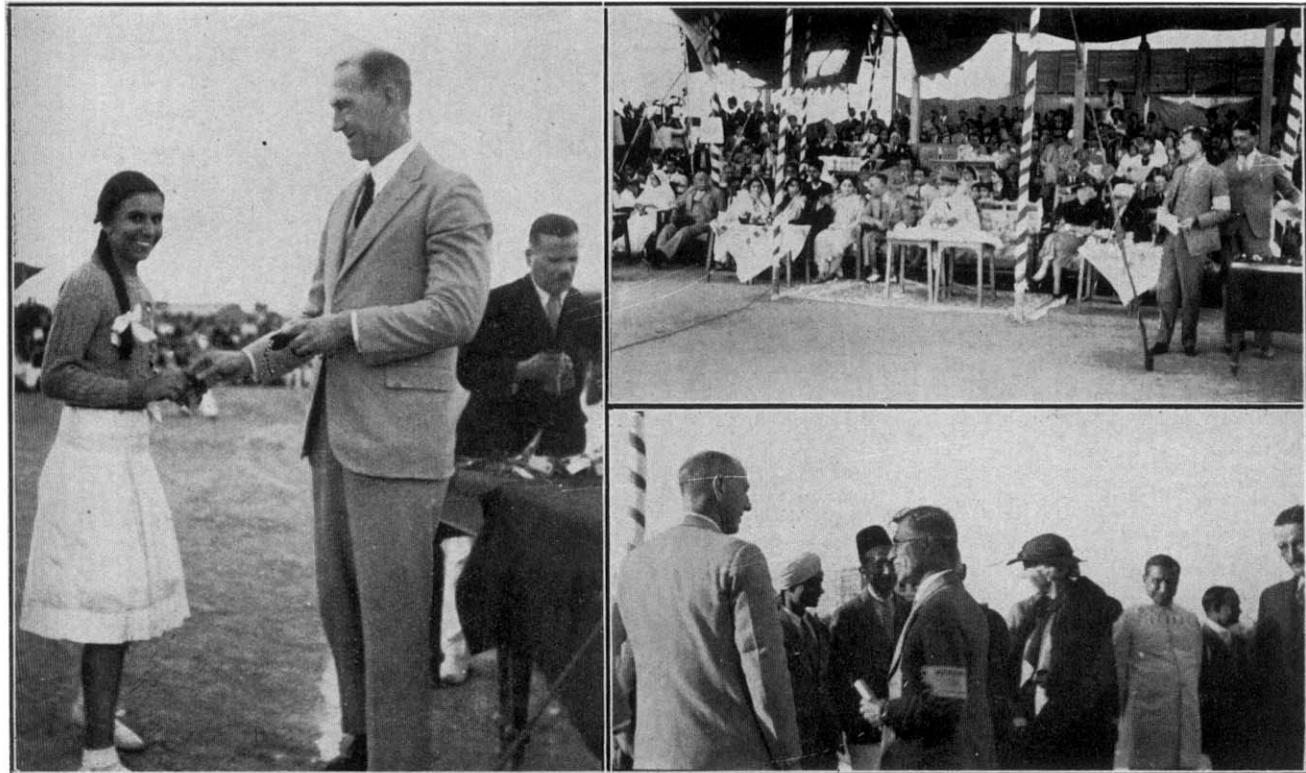
At the close of the Sports, Principal Butani made a speech before requesting His Excellency to give away the prizes to the various happy winners of Jubilee prizes (in Competitions, Drama and Sports). He briefly reviewed the events of the Jubilee week and described the emotions he had felt on these various occasions. He enthusiastically praised the work of the lady-volunteers who had caused a pleasant surprise to everybody, himself included, by the alacrity and thoroughness with which they had performed every duty assigned to them, included that of washing plates and cups. He humorously complained that his colleagues had been ordering him about the whole week instead of taking orders from him. He added that His Excellency should exercise his prerogative and turn down the proposal that had been made to have a separate College for girls saying that, the girls, themselves, would not fancy being so segregated. He then thanked His Excellency and Lady Graham for their encouraging presence and requested His Excellency to give away the prizes, obtaining His Excellency's permission to distribute certificates of merit to the volunteers—students who had served so devotedly in making the Jubilee celebrations a success.

His Excellency then gave away prizes to the various winners in the Art and Craft Competitions, Stage Competitions, Drama, and the Sports. He made a short speech and said that,

He had a shrewd suspicion when he read the proceedings of the week's celebrations that a great number of speeches would be made. Listening to the speech of Principal Butani he had realised that his suspicions were entirely correct and that it had been a week of speech-making, excellent speeches in the main, there being speeches by those who were called upon to speak as well as speeches by those who were not called upon to speak. He was not inclined on that occasion to make a speech but he must say something, otherwise it would look churlish on his part.

Lady Graham and he were sorry that they had not been able to be present at the other celebrations of the Jubilee. He congratulated the College on its Golden Jubilee and said that in his Sind tour he had been meeting old students of the College everywhere, and that they were united in their pride in their College. The Jubilee period ran from 1887 to 1937. He could not truthfully say that he remembered the founding of the College though he was old enough to remember it. In 1887 he had taken part in the Golden Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria as a juvenile spectator. It was a happy coincidence that the College was established in that year. He was happy to come and give away the prizes but he was thankful that he was not

JUBILEE SPORTS—(23rd January 1937)



(1) His Excellency presenting the prizes

(2) His Excellency Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham being introduced to the Professors on the sports ground by Principal Butani.

(3) Principal Butani speaking at the Prize distribution.

(3)

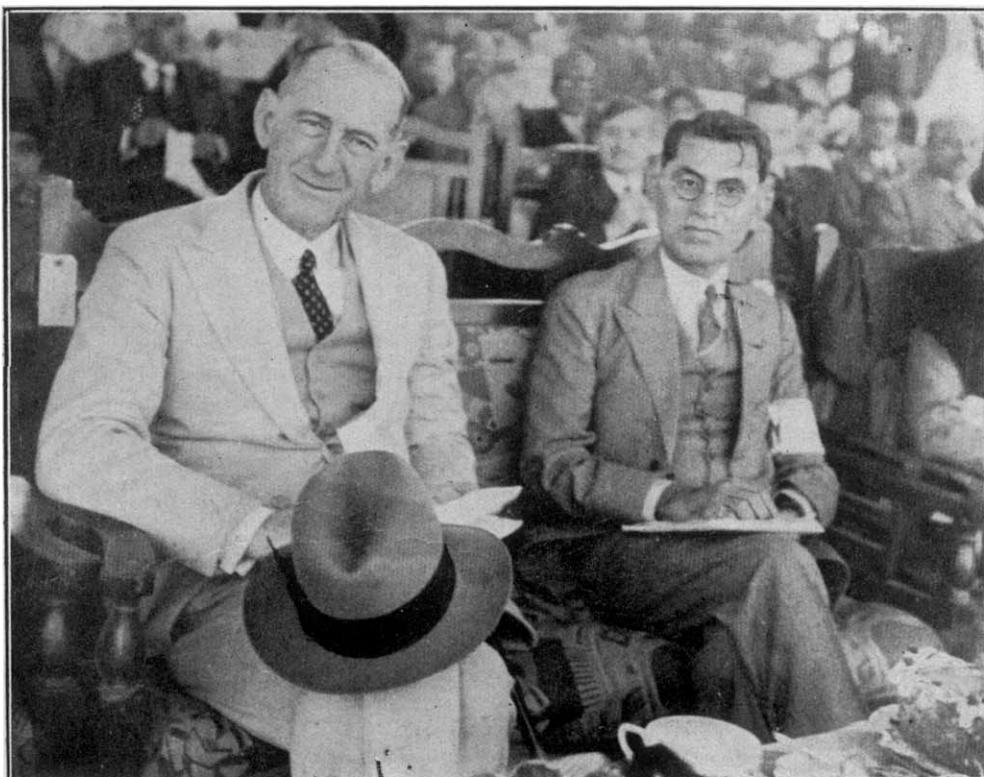
Photo by:

M. M.
Dalaya

(2)

Photo by:

S. S.
Kashmiri



His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham and Principal Butani

Photo by : H. M. Kalvani

watching the Sports.

one of the judges. He would not have known how to judge in the award of certain prizes, for instance in the matter of the prize awarded for prompting, when he would not have known how to judge the work of the prompter as the prompter had to do nothing if the actors knew their parts, and there was nothing to compare his work with. As for Principal Butani's challenge regarding the question of a separate College for ladies, he was fortunate that the duty of settling that question would not fall upon him. Under the new constitution it was not one of his special responsibilities to settle these questions; the Education Minister would have to do it. Nor was he going to be tempted to discuss the question of a University for Sind. His advisers had to decide that question and he would have to take their advice. He was surprised that the anticipations of Professor Butani that the proceedings in connection in the prize giving would take one hour from the beginning to the conclusion had turned out to be correct. One hour had been taken; but as far as he was concerned the hour had passed pleasantly and he admired the patience of the audience. He thanked Principal Butani and others who had been responsible for the arrangements on the occasion.

Just about this time some of the bulbs got fused and there was a little flutter in the tents. After His Excellency had finished speaking, Fireworks were let off, a truly magnificent show. As a local paper put it there was "a very fine display of fireworks, such as has rarely been seen in Karachi. Set pieces had been ingeniously arranged to display the words 'Long live Sind College' and 'Golden Jubilee' in fireworks." The gathering dispersed with three cheers for His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham and Lady Graham, and for the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College.

JUBILEE MESSAGES

It is not possible here to give here all the messages of greetings and congratulations that poured in on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the College. Prominent among these messages were those received from one of the two surviving Professors of the College who were appointed on 17th January 1887 (Prof. V. K. Rajavade), His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham Governor of Sind, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, Mr. R. E. Gibson Revenue Commissioner and President College Board, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Sind, Principal G. N. Gokhale (formerly Principal, N. E. D. Civil Engineering College Karachi), Major S. L. Bhatia Dean Grant Medical College, Bombay, Principal Mackenzie of the Wilson College (Bombay), Principal N. M. Shah (Surat), Principal N. V. Thadhani (Hindu College, Delhi), Principal Nandimath (Belgaum), Principal Mahajani and Members, Deccan Education Society, Poona, Professors Heras, Apte, M.M. Shah, Limaye, Joag, and Y.G. Naik, Messrs. Valabhdas Parumal (retired Deputy Collector), Gopu Kewalramani (landlord), Ladhamram (Gurdasmal School, Hyderabad), M. C. Benson (I. P. Mission High School,

Surat); and Menghraj Bahrumal (son of Mr. Bahrumal Lala, one of the original Donors of this College).

Here are some of the texts of the messages :—

Government House,
Karachi, 1st February 1937.

It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity to play a part, however small, in the Jubilee celebrations of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College. As one who both at his School and at his University had the privilege of being a member of an ancient foundation, I can enter into the feelings of pride and gratitude which must on the occasion of the Jubilee of this College be uppermost in the minds of all its members past and present. It is a great source of inspiration, alike to those who teach and those who learn, to feel that they have inherited traditions and that there is set up high before them a standard to which they may ceaselessly aspire.

(Sd). L. GRAHAM.
Governor of Sind.

Bombay, 8th January 1937.

I have great pleasure in sending my good wishes for the prosperity of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College on the occasion of the celebration of its Golden Jubilee this year. My pleasure in doing so is all the greater because of my personal contact with the Principal and the members of the staff and students of the College, and of the happy memories of my visit to the College last year which I shall always cherish. I am sure that the College will continue to maintain the great traditions it has accumulated since its inception and feel confident that it is destined to play a very important part in the scheme of higher education in Sind under its new constitution which will redound to the credit of those who founded the institution as well as of those who have helped in its growth during all these years.

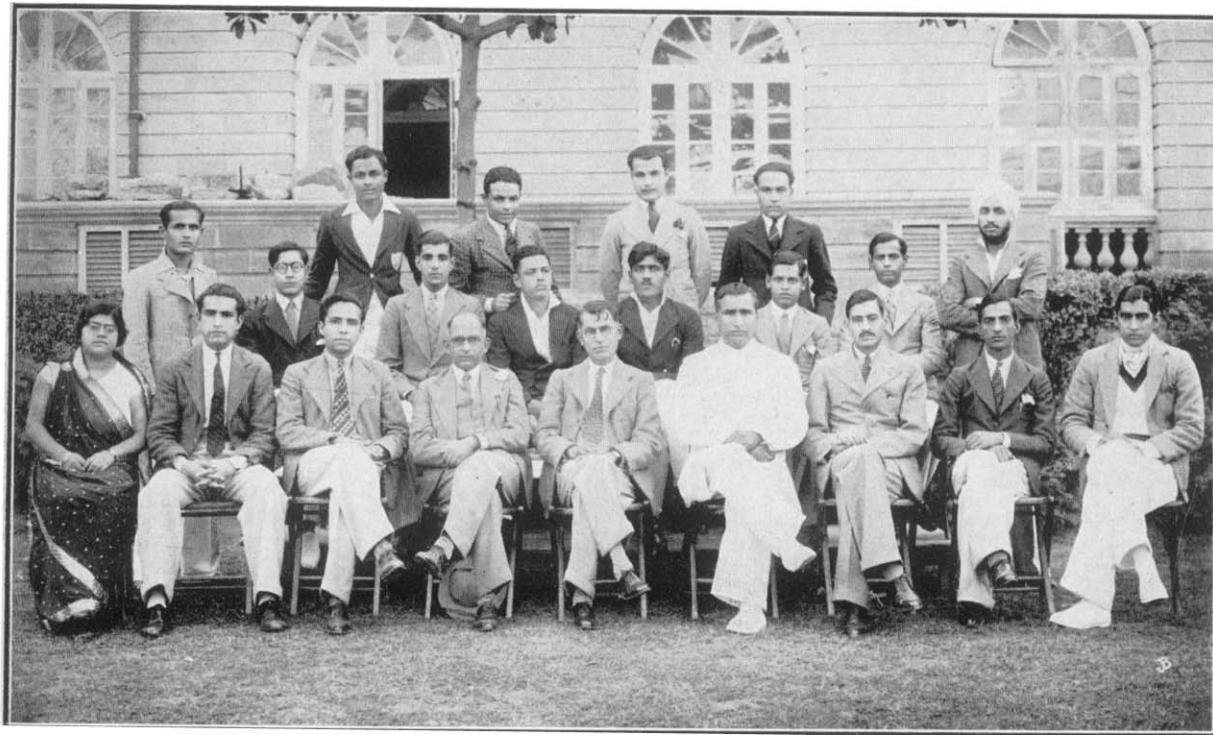
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Bombay.

Commissioner's House,
Karachi, 26th February 1937.

I congratulate the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College on the celebration of its Golden Jubilee and wish the College ever increasing success and prosperity in the future and hope it will produce many capable members to help in the administration of its own province, Sind.

R. E. GIBSON.

The Dayaram Jethmal Sind College this year celebrates its Golden Jubilee. How great an event in the life of an educational institution in a backward province like Sind can fully well be imagined. A long stretch of fifty years have passed since the D. J. Sind College was founded, and during all this long while it has continued progressively in its colossal work of building up the youth

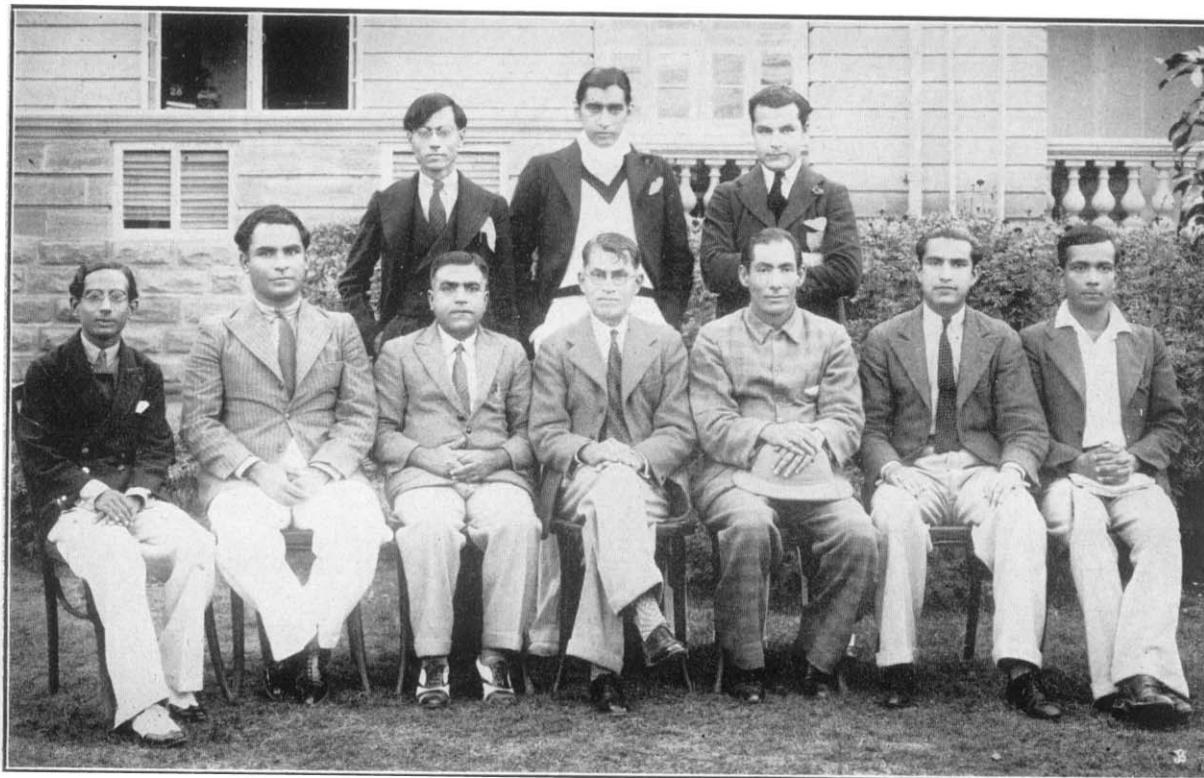


THE JUBILEE SPORTS COMMITTEE

1ST Row—(*Left to Right*) Miss P.T. Advani, G.P. Shahani, Dr. S.G. Khubchandani, Prof. T.M. Advani, Principal N.B. Butani. Prof. G.G. Kewalramani, Mr. K.A. Kalani, Mr. C.C. Ramtri & H.B. Gandhi

2ND Row—(*Left to Right*) T. V. Advani, G. H. Thariani, J.H. Byramji, F.K. Dadachanji, H.M. Qureshi, D. L. Gajwani, S. C. Bakhrus, and I. P. Sethi.

3RD Row—(*Left to Right*) I. P. Uttamsing, H. J. Kirpalani, R. P. Shahani, and D. S. Advani.



THE JUBILEE THEATRICALS COMMITTEE

SITTING :—(*Left to Right*) C.A. Uttamsing, Mr. R.R. Kirpalani, Prof. J.V. Lakhani, Principal N.B. Butani, Mr. M. U. Malkani, G. P. Shahani and G. V. Bijur.

STANDING :—(*Left to Right*) K. L. Abichandani, H. B. Gandhi and R. P. Shahani.

of this country and equipping them with a most powerful weapon to battle their ways in this world. A vast array of men and women have been furnished with a solid storehouse of knowledge which has been their sure passport in this world and an unquestionable guarantee in the onward march in life, and many of them have risen to eminent positions. Men and women of high integrity and fine calibre and brilliance have been the contribution of the D. J. Sind College during the last fifty years of its existence, and these have taken their stand in the government and the civic life of this country firmly and well, with that confidence and self-reliance which only a solid training can ensure. None of them can look back on their Alma Mater but are overcome with a deep sense of joy and gratitude for the manifold benefits received within its portals. The D. J. Sind College has thus a proud record of achievements to unfurl to the public eye ; and the public, I am sure, have every reason to be satisfied.

My heartiest congratulations to the D. J. Sind College on this occasion of its Golden Jubilee, and may it continue to grow and flourish yet more and more, to the lasting glory of our Province and our Country.

S. N. BHUTTO,
Adviser to His Excellency
the Governor of Sind.

Thanks very much for your very kind invitation to participate in the Jubilee celebrations. I regret I shall not be able to be present physically, but I need hardly assure you that I wish the Institution every success. I have no doubt that you are all by example and precept helping the younger generation of Sindhis to " BE MEN " as is your motto ; and that future generations of students will have cause to look upon their Alma Mater with equal pride.

Again wishing you all a happy gathering and prosperous future, with hearty greetings.

Yours sincerely,
G. N. GOKHALE.

Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College,
Athva Lines,
Surat 11th January 1937.

I wish the celebrations every success and the College a bright future, more prosperous than ever before, so that it may become in the very near future the most important centre of the Sind University, spreading light, knowledge and culture throughout the Province of Sind.

N. M. SHAH.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 18th January 1937.

Kindly accept my sincerest congratulations on the Golden Jubilee of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College. I wish, I could come to Karachi and participate in the celebrations ; but my duties in the College will not permit me to leave Bombay just now. I hope you will kindly excuse me for not being able to attend. I wish your College continued success and prosperity. I feel sure, that under

your able guidance the College which has already established its reputation as one of foremost educational institutions in the Presidency will continue to grow, and fulfil its noble mission of spreading higher education amongst our people.

With best wishes.

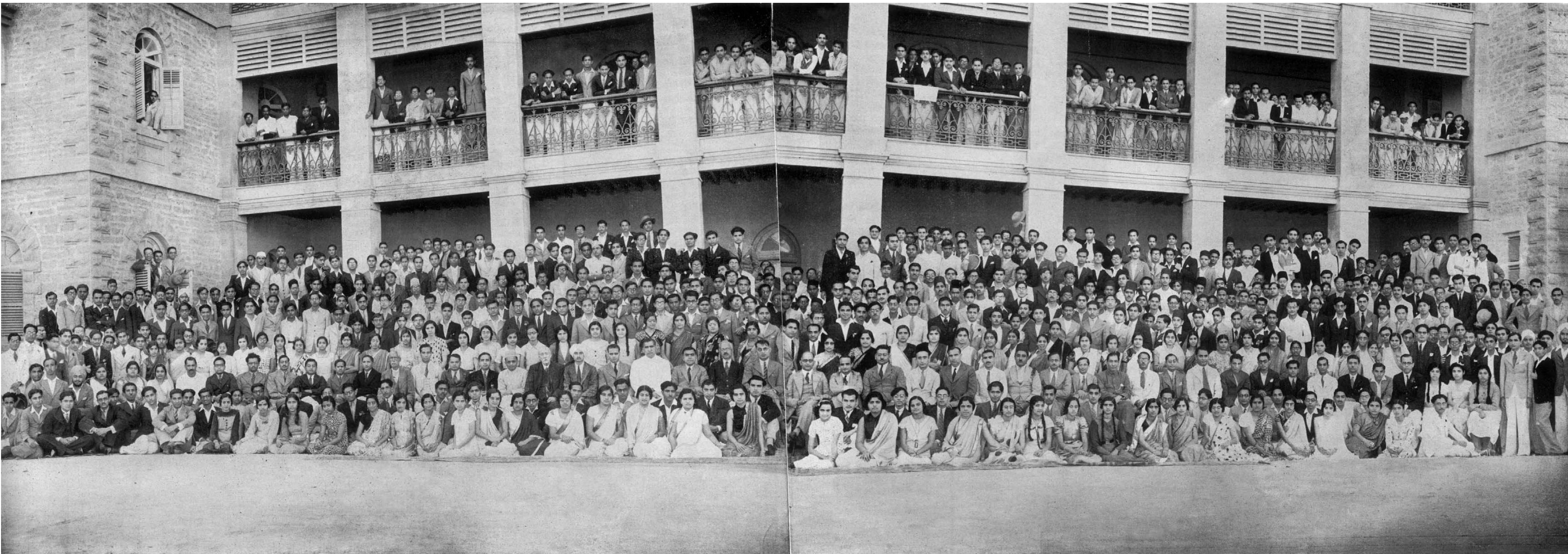
Yours Sincerely,
S. L. BHATIA.

Wilson College,
Bombay, 18th January 1937.

Thank you very much for your kind invitation to the Jubilee Celebrations of your College. I am very sorry it is impossible for me to be present, but I wish to assure you and your colleagues of my good wishes at this time. Your College has a very honourable record of work, and I hope that in the years which are to come it will go on from strength to strength.

With all good wishes.

Yours Sincerely,
JOHN MCKENZIE.



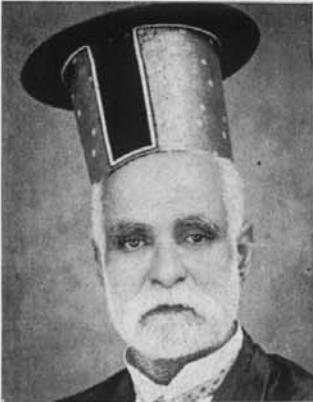
THE STAFF & THE STUDENTS
GATHERED
ON THE OCCASION OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE
OF
THE DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE

REMINISCENCES

OUR CONTRIBUTORS



Prof. V.K. Rajavade



The Hon'ble Mr. Bhojsing G. Pahalajani



Prof. B.K. Sarkar



Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah



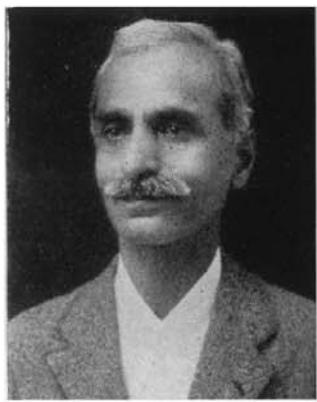
Diwan Lilaram Jethmal
(as a young man)



Prof. R. C. Motwani



Principal H. R. Batheja



Mr. Durgdas B. Advani



Kazi Khudabux



Mr. L. F. Keswani



Prof. M. N. Kotwal



Principal G. N. Gokhale



Mr. R. H. Ajwani



Prof. Motiram Idanmal



Prof. B. N. Mulay



Prof. L. D. Keswani

By Professor V. K. Rajavade, M. A.

(One of the original Five Professors appointed on 17th January 1887).

B. O. R. I. Colony,

Deccan Gymkhana (Post).

Poona 4, 18th January 1937.

It was just about this time 50 years ago that Lord Reay opened the College; on the opening day only three of us were present namely Naik, Mirza and myself; in the course of a month or so we were joined first by B. J. Padshah and a short time after by Dr. Walmsley. The staff though meagre compared with the present one was sufficient then. The College was accommodated in a rented building belonging to the late Mr. Tahilram from which we migrated to another rented building which was more commodious than the first; I do not remember when exactly the College was removed to its own building. As long as I was there the accommodation was more than sufficient but long after I had left I was told that the building was over crowded which shows that the College is in a very prosperous condition. The lift which the late Mr. Shahani gave to the institution has been maintained to this moment. Financially you are better off than any private College in Poona while as regards efficiency your college can challenge comparison with any private Institution of the kind in the Presidency. To wish you prosperity would be superfluous; it would also be superfluous to wish that the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of your College would be worthy of the occasion.

By the (late) Honourable Mr. Bhojsing Gurudinomal Pahalajani B. A., B. SC.

Speaker Sind Legislative Assembly.

(Joined College on 17 July 1887).

[These Reminiscences were written by the late Speaker of the Sind Legislative Assembly a few months before his death. *Editor*].

Over fifty years back I joined the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College at Karachi, then housed in rented buildings along the Bunder Road. Lilaram Jethmal, retired First Class Sub Judge (brother of Dayaram the renowned pleader and member of the Bombay Legislative Council in whose name the College stands), was one of my contemporaries, though he is junior to me as a graduate of the College. I remember two more colleagues of 1887, the late Kishinchand Utamchand Lalvani, at his death Headmaster of the Hyderabad High School, and the late Premchand Awatrali Jhangiani who became Principal of the Training College at Hyderabad. Though these events are 50 years old, yet the incidents of that life, the company we kept, the ideals created and fixed on the mind, the enormous respect in which we held our first professors, are still fresh in my mind. Gone out of this world are my comrades of that period, gone are many who were my pupils in the N. J. High School, Karachi, during my life as a teacher there from 1891 to 1895.

The first batch of our Professors was Doctor Robert Mullineaux Walmsley, D. Sc., Professor Burjorji J. Padshah, Professor Bhimbhai Naik, Professor Rajavade, and Professor Mirza. The Principal, Dr. Walmsley served but a year in the College and resigned, because he found that ours was not a Technical or a Science College, (for which he was fitted by his knowledge and his training,) as was his impression when he accepted the appointment. But during that period, Dr. Walmsley left a profound impress on his

pupils. Teaching Physics, elementary then, to the Previous Class, with but a handful in the First B. A., perhaps one in the Second B. A. (there was a 3 years' course then), he failed to find a scope for his practical knowledge of advanced Science and advanced Mathematics, and he resigned. But he taught Mathematics to all the classes. I have never been enamoured of Mathematics in my life, but the way he taught it to us, his pupils, went deep home and made its study popular. Short of stature, stout of constitution, with a long flowing beard, with a fluent expression and easy impressive delivery, he was one of those who drew forth all that was best in us, and one whom we admired and loved. I met him in 1910 in London as the head of a Technical College (the Northampton Polytechnic), when he recognised me without difficulty and welcomed me as his (by then) ancient pupil. 23 years had passed and he lived. I had the fortune of meeting him when I was well settled in life.

Professor Padshah, B. A., as erudite a Professor in Logic, Political Economy and History, as he was in Mathematics, Science and English, whose all round completeness and extent of learning was wonderful, taught me and others Logic and Moral Philosophy and I believe Bacon's *Advancement of Learning* in my Second B. A. course subsequently. His extraordinary abilities failed to receive recognition and he resigned; but we, who have received our education under him, can never fail to remember the sea of knowledge he opened to us in every subject that he touched. Professor Naik, a learned professor in his own subject, Mathematics, served the College long enough to die in harness, I believe: his splendid memory, fluency in his delivery, and the way in which his mathematical formulae flowed from his mouth, were our assets. He was unpolished, rough and kind; he knew no wiles. Happy in his home, kind to his pupils in his own way, sympathetic and helping, we valued him. Professor Mirza, erudite in Persian, could not exact discipline. The last and not the least was Professor Rajavade, M. A., retiring in his disposition, affectionate to his pupils, industrious, though not a first rate intellect like Padshah and Walmsley. He taught Palgrave's *Golden Treasury* Part IV. He taught us Scott's *Marmion*, I still remember.

Dr. Moses John Jackson, D. Sc. was appointed by the Board to succeed Dr. Walmsley—learned professor indeed,—but without that brilliance and impressive delivery that his predecessor possessed: his knowledge of science was deep, but his pupils had to draw it out of him. Under him I passed my B. Sc. He was an excellent professor in English, and wrote succinct excellent real English. His College "Reports" were a sample of that English, as an Englishman can write. He too has passed away.

I live and with me live memories of the 5 years from 1887 to 1892 that I studied in the D. J. Sind College to graduate in Arts and Science. Those memories are of the sweetest, when our College and its professors were our pride. Those memories still filter through my life: those memories still attach me to that life and the College through whose portals, thousands have since passed during the last 50 years.

By Diwan Lilaram Jethmal Alimchandani, B.A., LL.B.

(Retired First Class Sub-Judge).

(Joined College on 17 January 1887).

[These Reminiscences are compiled by the Editor from the notes of an interview with Diwan Lilaram—*Editor.*]

The College was started in 1887 in the Tattai compound in a bungalow belonging to Diwan

Shivandas and Diwan Tikamdas, both Deputy Collectors.. In the compound was a small garden in the west. The ground floor of the College Bungalow was occupied by P. E. students, and the first floor by 1st B. A. students. The College Office was on the ground floor, while the Principal's Office was on the 1st floor. There was neither a Laboratory nor a Library. Dr. Wamsley, the first Principal, lived in a hotel, but his successor, Dr. Jackson, used to sleep in the College premises until he hired a bungalow (after his marriage) on Ghizri side, called Hassanally's Bungalow. The ground where the College now is was used for cricket, while the present Metharam Hostel plot was then a marshy place.

Dr. Wamsley, the first Principal, was not in his element in this College as he was fond of Mechanics and Technical Education and he joined this College under a misunderstanding, being misled by the name "Sind Arts College." Dr. Wamsley had certain idiosyncrasies of pronunciation. He pronounced "Took" as "Tuke," "Cook" "Cuke, and "Tooth" as "Thooth." He was a Scotchman, and had a big brown beard and mixed freely with the students. At that time no student wore a hat or a collar or a tie. They had closed collars, or open collars, and wore caps embroidered with gold lace. Some students who went to Bombay adopted the European mode of dress from the Parsis.

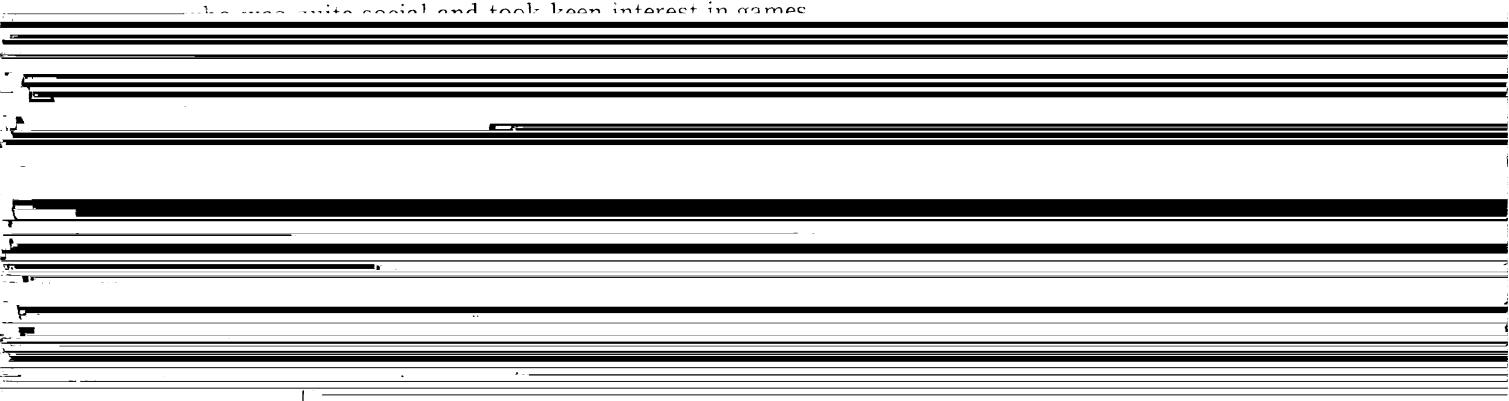
Sindhi students who lived in Bombay did not spend, ordinarily, more than 10 Rupees a month, eight rupees for messing and two rupees extra. Bulchand Dayaram, Sahibsing Shahani, Parmanand Tejumal, Khanchand Partabrai, Wadhumal Oodharam were with me in Bombay, but nobody spent more than fifteen rupees a month. It was a very tedious journey to Bombay in those days; one had to go via Lahore and Delhi. From Karachi one had to go to Kotri, then from Kotri to Sukkur. From Sukkur the boat took you to Rohri, then by rail you went from Rohri to Delhi. The sea-journey was very much easier, but in the monsoon no one could go by boat. As all examinations (except the Matriculation, which was held in the N. J. High School, Karachi) were held in Bombay, frequent journeys had to be made to Bombay. In those days the University course was a three years' course, but very often more than twice that time was spent at College by those who wished to become graduates. The late Principal Shahani and I took at least eight years to finish the course.

When the Sind Arts College was started, I left Bombay and joined this College. I lived in a bungalow with my brother, in the old Town, at only five minutes' distance from the College. There were a few shops on the Bunder Road, but the present Garikhata quarter was at that time mainly occupied by the Marathas and Parsis, and a few Amils. Diwan Dayaram Gidumal lived in Garikhata—he who had so much to do with the starting of the College. My brother, Dayaram Jethmal, after whom the College is named, was a famous lawyer. His partners were Dowlatram Jethmal, Oodharam Mulchand (father of Wadhumal Oodharam) and Shewakram Awatrali (son-in-law of Oodharam) who subsequently went to practise at Sukkur. I too was 2 years at the Bar and was then appointed Judge on 22nd February 1896, the plague year, rising to be 1st Class Sub-Judge and Additional Sessions Judge. I retired on 6 May 1922 on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem.

The Professor, I most remember, is B. J. Padshah who was an all-rounder, and a capable organiser. He taught History, Political Economy, and English, in addition to his own subject Logic and Moral Philosophy. Ratanji Tata (afterwards "Sir") lived with Padshah and got Rs. 400 as his monthly pocket money. Ratanji used to come to us frequently. Padshah was not married at that time: afterwards he married the widow of his brother Pestonji who practised as a lawyer in Karachi along with Assanmal Tejbhandas Ojha. Prof. Padshah married long after he had left Sind College as a protest against his claims

being ignored to the acting Principalship of the College when Dr. Jackson went on leave. Padshah was a man of independent and advanced views, and was very popular with the public, but he had his idiosyncrasies. He would not go in a carriage driven by horses, he would go either on a cycle or on foot. He used to go on a tricycle, while coolies carried his luggage. Padshah was a vegetarian, but he took eggs, and was once tempted to eat a roe or as he called it "fish-egg." The Professors were very cordial to each other and lived in harmony, though they had their peculiarities, especially Professor Naik, who was known for his repetition of "A.B.C.D" and his frugal habits.

Karachi at that time was a small place. It was so sparsely populated that I sometimes was afraid to cross the waste which separated the College from the town. There were no wharfs at Keamari or trams. Horse-driven trams came later on. There were no social gatherings or social amenities, but we were mixed freely with the Professors. They used to invite us to their places, including the Principal,
and were quite social and took keen interest in games



By Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, B.A., LL.B., K.C.S.I.

(The first Chief Minister, Sind.)

(Joined College in 1894-1895).

I must thank the Secretary and Members of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College Golden Jubilee Book Committee for their courtesy in inviting me to write my reminiscences of the years spent by me at that institution. I respond to that invitation with the greatest pleasure.

At the outset, however, I must disclaim the compliment which the Secretary very kindly pays me by referring to me as a "brilliant ex-student of the College." I am afraid I was no more than an average student, certainly average in talent, and probably less than average in industry. Though I may not have been worse, I was no better, than most of the other students of my time. My reminiscences are, therefore, just those of the crowd and not of the leader.

I am afraid that most of us, as we look back upon our school and college days, must acknowledge with some regret that we did not make as good a use of our time and opportunities as we might have done, and that we could have done better than we did. Instead of concentrating all our attention on our legitimate tasks, many of us dissipated a considerable part of our energies on subsidiary pursuits, and even indulged in occasional escapades which were more worthy of school boys than of college students. But all such regrets are vain. It is easy to be wise after the event, but the past can never be recalled. The experience gained may have its uses for the future, but the opportunities of youth can never be ours again.

My association with this institution is now almost a matter of ancient history. It dates as far back as four decades ago. We had a strong staff of Professors, most of them experts in their respective lines. There was the great Principal, Dr. Jackson, who held forth on Science in all its branches. Then there was the equally great Professor Padshah, who discoursed on History, Economics, Logic and Moral Philosophy. There was also Professor Naik, who lectured on Mathematics, though I am afraid without much profit to myself. Mr. Hesketh succeeded Dr. Jackson as Principal. Mr. Shahani was later also on

OUR CONTRIBUTORS—(*contd.*)



Prof. M. S. Shahani



Principal G. P. Hazari



Mr. H. P. Mathrani



Mr. D. F. Karaka



Mr. A. A. Quhati



Prof. A. C. Gilani



Prof. C. S. Narwani



Prof. V. D. Thawani



Mr. Gopal U. Rijhsinghani



Miss T. V. Lakhani



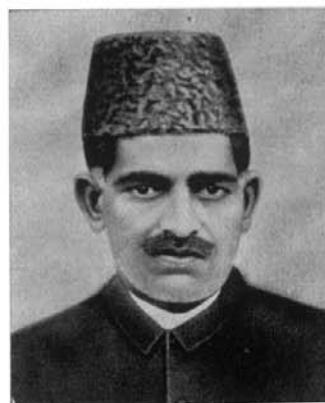
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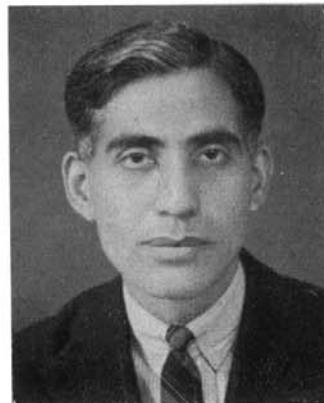
Miss C. B. Sidhwa



Mr. H. G. Butani



Mr. I. P. Trivedi



Mr. K. T. Shahani
(Printer)



Mr. T. M. Jattani
(Blocks Maker)

for a number of years, and he eventually retired from it. His subsequent death deprived the province of a great educationist. I am glad to recall the very cordial relations that always existed between the Professors and the students during my time. There may have been a few breezes now and then, but they always blew over very soon.

Among my fellow students, I can remember a few who have since done very well in life. There were Mr. Rupchand Bilaram and Mr. Dadiba Mehta, both of whom now adorn the highest Court of our province. There was Mr. Fakirji Cowasji, who is now one of the merchant princes of this city. There was also the late Mr. Vincent Lobo, a bright student who had a great future before him, but foreswore the world and entered the priesthood. There were several others too, many of whom have passed away, and the others have faded out of recollection through the passage of the years. But one thing I can never forget, and that is the very friendly feelings that always prevailed amongst all of us.

I pass from the realm of study to that of sport. Cricket and Tennis were among the favourite games. I was fairly good at both these games; and now that I look back upon the past, I cannot suppress a regret that I was unable to maintain my progress in these games throughout my later years. Tournaments were not so developed in my time as they have since. But, in spite of that, the games were played with the fullest zest and in the proper spirit. It has been a source of deep gratification to me in later years to see the excellent manner in which the College has acquitted itself in the field of sport.

It is with a pardonable feeling of pride that I claim this institution as my Alma Mater. As a piece of architecture, it is among the finest of its kind in the country, and is one of the outstanding ornaments of the province. And as an educational agency, it has made a great name for itself both in the splendid record it has established at the University and in the human products it has turned out in such large numbers and of such high quality. Thousands of young men have passed through its portals, and none of them will ever forget it throughout their lives.

I am happy to think that the College is now entering upon its Golden Jubilee. My heartiest congratulations on this great event, and my warmest good wishes for the future. May it endure for generations yet to come, and grow from strength to strength. May it tend the youth of the present and of the future as faithfully as it has tended the youth of the past. Long live the D. J. Sind College.

By Rao Bahadur Hotchand Chandumal Thadhani, B.A., LL.B.

(Retired as Acting Collector).

(Joined College in 1896-1897)

I was in the D. J. Sind College in the B. A. course from 1896 to 1899. In those days there was no railway bridge at Gidu and Kotri and hence the journey between Karachi and Hyderabad took more than 7 or 8 hours instead of four hours only as at present. We had to break our journey at the Kotri station from where we were transported to the Kotri Bunder station and from there again we crossed the River in a steam ferry. These transhipments and the road journey from Gidu to Hyderabad necessarily took much time. Besides, in those days the trains on the main line had many stoppages and their speed did not exceed 30 miles.

There was then no railway connection with Bombay and consequently we had to make at least 3 sea-voyages to that city and back to Karachi for the 3 University examinations upto the B. A. degree.

The Metharam Hostel was not constructed till some years after I left the College and there was no privately managed hostel like the present Shewa Kunj. Hence we had to shift for ourselves in private rented houses which were not quite suitable for requirements of students. Our lodging and boarding being simple did not cost us more than Rs. 15/- per mensem per head as against Rs. 30 p. m. or more at present.

Inspite of several disabilities and drawbacks under which we had to work, the results of our examinations were generally more satisfactory than those obtaining at present when students enjoy many amenities and conveniences which were not available to us. The causes of a large number of failures resulting in much wastage of money might be gone into and removed.

We had very great regard for our Principal Dr. Jackson although he enforced discipline very rigorously and for Prof. B. J. Padshah who taught us Roman history in the Previous class. Instead of allowing the college to be closed on account of the plague, Dr. Jackson had it shifted for a few months to Hyderabad in 1898. Once while seeing my elder brother in the college laboratory I handled a small bottle and accidentally broke it. When I went to inform the Principal about the damage I had caused, I had to pay the full price of the bottle and its contents. Prof. Padshah was so very popular with the students that many shed tears at the time of his departure. He went over to the famous Tata Company of Bombay and served there for several years.

Professors Rajavade and B. J. Naik (who became Rao Sahib) were also popular. The relations between the professors and students in our time were quite cordial and sometimes a few students tried to make fun at the expense of R. S. Naik who taught Mathematics and Prof. Mirza who was professor of Persian and Arabic.

There was only one tennis court in our time and we were supplied with rackets from the sports fund. We made good use of the court during recess hour also.

So far as I recollect there was only one lady student in the College in our time, she being a Christian girl. It is due to late Principal Shahani who made himself the most popular professor and Principal that girls were encouraged to join the College some 15 years after I left the College.

By Durgdas B. Advani Esq.

(Consulting Engineer, and Mayor Karachi Corporation 1937-1938).

(Joined College in 1896-97)

My reminiscences relate to the period 1897-98 to 1900-01.

The point that strikes me most is that there was a complete absence of the Communal atmosphere from the affairs of students of the College in those days. Communal feelings. Communal atmosphere. played no part at all in Elections to the various offices of the College. And we had no communal associations such as exist at present. The College Union (a social institution) was cosmopolitan in character. Hindu, Muslim, Parsi and Christian students were members of it, and there was perfect fellow-feeling between them. I also remember that in the students' clubs which we used to have in hired tenements, Hyderabidis and non-Hyderabidis used to live and mess together, by mutual arrangement, in several cases. On the whole, communal feeling had not made its entry yet, in the affairs of the student community in our days.

Another point of contrast is the greater contact that now exists between professors and students.

Contact between professors and students. We may, perhaps, have felt more respect for our professors, but we were not in touch with them to the extent that students are at present. I would illustrate this by relating a personal incident, if I may be allowed to do so. When I passed the F. Y. A. (then called the Previous) Examination, I felt that with Sanskrit as my second language, it might not be possible for me to get through the Arts course without any failure. I did not like the memorisation work which the study of Sanskrit involved; and it was merely because of this that I took to Engineering. But I had distinctly greater aptitude for the Arts course, and if I had been in touch with some professor and had got the benefit of his advice, I feel that I would not have taken to a line for which I do not consider myself to be fitted.

The intellectual atmosphere of the college does not appear to have undergone any change. The Intellectual Atmosphere. level of speeches at debates and articles in the College miscellany continue to maintain their high standard. With practically half the present number of students in the college that we had in those days, there were about 40 speakers at one of the College debates. It is, however, not the number of speeches, but their intellectual level to which I am referring.

It may also be pointed out that students who have come out of the College in recent years have made as great a mark in life as students of the past.

The Arts College was, and now is, a place for the training of future clerks and quill-drivers. But Patriotism. the swift march of events in the country has, to a certain extent, affected the students of the present day; and they are more alive to what takes place in the country than past students were. But whether the effect is temporary or permanent and the interest created is demonstrative or has a permanent influence on their lives is a matter which falls outside the scope of these reminiscences.

The fact remains that the student community were and are now not intimately in touch with the life of the community at large. In some countries, for instance, parties of students are organised to go out during the holidays, to work for the unemployed. And in the Swadeshi and similar other movements students take the lead. Such was not and is not the case here.

I think the standard of living has greatly increased since the time to which I am referring. There Standard of Living. was less of luxury and a comparatively greater amount of simplicity in those days. Smoking or drinking was rare, and practically unknown.

By Sydney Jafferkuli Mirza Esq., B. A.

(Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Ahmedabad).

(Joined College in 1902).

Life at the Sind College over thirty years ago.

In accepting the invitation kindly made to me by the Golden Jubilee Book Committee to write my reminiscences of College life, I have been influenced by the consideration that I may be able to mention facts, which, because of being unknown to present day students of the D. J. Sind College, would afford

interesting reading to them ; in that they will be able to compare conditions existing over 35 years ago with those prevailing now, and to see how far improvement or otherwise has resulted with the passage of time.

I will first refer to the locality which really constitutes the student's world, from the time he joins as a fresh man till he graduates, and passes on to other spheres of activity. The main College building was of course the same, but the Engineering College did not then exist in the compound. There was a garden to that side, which was made use by the students during the recess and morning hours. The compound then extended right upto the Burns Garden, from which it was separated by the narrow road that still exists. The new road that leads straight to the modern Secretariat and Court Building was constructed recently. The additional block of buildings to the northern side of the College compound was also not to be seen then. The Metharam Hostel across the road was however in existence, but the Principal's bungalow and Swimming Baths in that compound are of much later date. The open space there was utilized for playing cricket, and matches were watched—from the balconies of the Hostels. To the western side and rear of the Hostel, out-houses existed which were used as kitchens and dining room by the several messes of the students residing there. In the centre, there was a circular pavilion, containing eight apartments where the students bathed, which were always redolent of bitter oil and Fuller's Earth. The lavatories were primitive structures made of corrugated iron sheets and were located to the northern side of the compound near the entrance compound gate. One of the Professors resided on the first floor at the southern extremity of the Hostel building. He allotted the rooms at the commencement of each year, and generally supervised the routine work. Students, who could not be accommodated there, rented rooms near the College in Gharikhata, and on Bunder Road near the N. J. High School. There were not so many shops, as at present, there, nor were there any large buildings and so much congestion, as now, to the east of the College. To the eastern side of the Burns garden, there was a wide plain known as the Artillery Maiden, where football was played by students in the season. Burns Garden had not been modernized to the South then and was only frequented by vagrants. Cosser's Iron Factory was then not the silent ruin it now is. It was a bee-hive of industry, with hammers clanging, bellows blowing, and forges glowing all day long. Hundreds of workmen passed to and from it when the factory opened and closed.

Having taken a bird's eye view of this miniature scholastic world, some remarks regarding the internal use of the two main buildings will not be inappropriate. At that time, each student was given a separate room to himself in the Metharam Hostel. The furniture provided was an iron spring cot, a table with two drawers, a chair, a cup-board for clothes with book-shelf on the top of it, and a kerosene oil double burner lamp fixed to the wall in metal socket, above the table. It was thus quite adequate, and as the place was usually quiet, every facility to make proper use of one's time existed. There was the further advantage that it was near the College building, (which may now be described). The extreme northern end was at that time used to house the Karachi Museum, for which a separate building had not then been made. The northern wing, adjoining it, was alone utilized for the classes. The First Year Arts and Inter classes were held downstairs and the Junior and Senior B. A. classes up-stairs. The Reading Room also was upstairs in that wing. The upper portion of the southern wing, on the other hand, was taken up by the Principal's office room, the Professors' common room, the library, and the laboratories. On the ground floor of that wing was the Engineering School, the College then being at Poona only. From this school, students who passed out were taken up as Over-seers in the Public Works Department. We

used to see them sawing wood and doing other work there.. The lecture theatre, adjacent to this wing, was then more imposing. The rising tiers of benches extended in long lines from East and West, and the theatre could be entered from both sides. There was a long table to the north of it, and behind was a long black board fixed to the wall. The present room compares unfavourably with what it was in the past, and has neither that grandeur nor convenience. At that time, it was used for examinations and Physics lectures.

These were delivered then by the Principal himself. When the writer joined the College, the Principal was Dr. Jackson, whose special subjects were Physics and Chemistry. He is said to have predicted that Sind would develop a monsoon, and there seem to be signs of this coming true. He was a learned man of rare administrative ability, and everything went on smoothly during his tenure of office. He was succeeded by Mr. M. Hesketh, who was not of the same calibre. The other Professors were (i) Mr. B. J. Naik. He taught Mathematics, and knew his subject so well that he would never look at the board, when a student had the misfortune of being called to it. He was a simple unassuming man with a wonderful memory. He knew the initials of every student in his class and could recognise him as well. (ii) Mr. Fram Dadina taught History. He used to reside in Garden Quarter, which was then such a wilderness that we one day learnt that his house had been broken into, and he had been wounded in a scuffle with the robbers, which prevented his attending College for several days. (iii) Mr. S. C. Shahani (who became Principal after Mr. Ludlow, long after the writer had left College) then taught English literature, and always made his lectures very interesting. In those days he wore a beard and had the long hair of the orthodox Sikh. (iv) Mr. Lagu was a quiet and sincere gentleman, who taught Logic among other subjects, and was much respected by the students. (v) Last but not least was Professor M. A. Mirza who taught Persian. Probably because the language was strange and therefore uninteresting to them, the students were inclined in his periods to allow the exuberance of youth to out-run their usual decorum. He was of a very amiable disposition. In short, it may with justification be said that the students of that time were fortunate to have such worthy men as their preceptors.

The policy then followed was to have fortnightly examinations, the results of which, in conjunction with those of the Terminal examinations (held at the end of every term), were considered in certifying students for the Annual University examinations. These were then held once a year only, about the month of April. Failure in one subject meant failure in the whole examination. Exemptions were then not accorded, nor were six-monthly examinations held piece-meal, as at present. Students had to go to Bombay for all the examinations, inclusive of the F. A. or P. E. examination, as then known to students. The last mentioned was not the College test it now is and was thus less easy to pass. At Bombay, the papers were set and answered in 'mandaps' temporarily erected for the purpose, close to the railway line, near the Cooperage Band-stand. With the demolition of Colaba Station, the Railway line has now vanished, and the open space itself is covered by some of the most modern buildings containing the most luxurious flats in Bombay. Students went there by rail or steamer, and found lodgings according to the means at their command. The outward journey was devoid of any fun as the Damocles' sword of the examination was very close to the head, but the return trip could be enjoyed, if the papers were found easy and the parent or guardian met, on return, with confidence. The Matriculation examination even, at that time, was not held at different centres in Sind, but at Karachi only, to which place students had similarly to travel from mofussil towns.

These restrictions were perhaps in a measure responsible for the paucity of students that then existed in the Sind College ; which at that time was besides the only Arts College for the whole of Sind. Since then, Colleges at Hyderabad and Shikarpur have come into being. The unemployment problem did not then exist. It seems to have been precipitated by the lavish facilities of place and mode of examination extended everywhere by the University. The same, however, would appear to have been done in Bengal and the United Provinces, with the result that the situation is probably more acute there than it is in Sind. The salvation of the intelligentsia would appear to lie in taking more kindly to Agriculture and Industry. From this point of view it was devoutly to be wished that the Colleges subsequently created in Sind had been devoted to them. The Sind College should have remained as the sole feeder of the learned professions. However, our roseate view of the future was happily not over-cast by any such ominous clouds. The commercial value of the graduate then had not sunk so low. All told, the students then in the College could not have exceeded 300 in number. There was a sprinkling of Mohamedans, Parsis and Goans. Hindus were the majority. There was only one Anglo-Indian girl, and she too left in the first year. Present day students will doubtless commiserate us and rejoice that they were not at the College in those be-nighted times. But it must not be forgotten that, at that time, 'purdah' had not been discarded by the progressive Hindus even. The progress in this respect has been so phenomenal of late years that the lady-students are understood to be so numerous now as to be able to fill a class independently themselves. This is all to the good. Unless the mothers of a race are educated, it can achieve nothing worth-while in the evolution of life. Not only is Paradise at the feet of mothers but Culture also.

Perhaps owing to the absence of the feminine element, social gatherings did not frequently take place. Of course, prominent citizens and distinguished visitors to the City were asked to deliver lectures, to which members of the public were invited too. On these occasions, by appreciative attention and proper behaviour, in the aforesaid lecture hall, we endeavoured to maintain our reputation as gentlemen, and the honour of the College as a model institution. Rowdyism was then unknown. It may be that, as a body, we were more amenable to discipline and took to our studies more seriously. It is certain that the students then dressed more simply than is said to be done at present. No one sought distinction by being regarded as fashionable. Of course at that time we did have the boaster who pretended that he did not study at all, nor considered it necessary to do so. But this superiority complex was quickly dispelled when such braggarts were caught in Metharam Hostel reading diligently in the early hours of the morning, after pretending to go to bed early and to be yet in bed when another day dawned.

The games then played were tennis and cricket chiefly. There were two courts in the compound of the College towards the Engineering College side. They were in demand in the evenings mostly and on Sundays and holidays. The separate courts and Pavilion now available near Queen's Bridge are creations of a much later date. Cricket matches were played with local teams and with other Colleges outside also. Foot-ball was played by such students as had a liking for it. Hockey was then not played at all. It was not in vogue. Cinemas did not exist. The 'talkies' are a very recent invention. Theatres were however patronized whenever a really good one came from Bombay or Kathiawar. Cold drink and ice-cream shops were also not so numerous as they now are. The one mostly patronized was Rustom Irani's in Frere Street, Camp, opposite Adam Somar's Bakery. There were no motor cars then. Well-to-do gentry kept horse carriages—usually the four-wheeled type known as Victorias and landaus. No buses therefore plied for hire to Clifton or in other parts of the City. When the writer was at school, the trams were at first pulled by horses, and then, as an improvement, propelled by steam engines. Now of course, motor engines are used in them.

It will thus be seen that we utilized our mornings in study and our days, when College was not closed, in attending the lectures. We continued to sit in the same room, and the Professors entered by turns to deliver their lectures according to the time-table, fixed on the notice-board, at the foot of the main stair-case. Our evenings were devoted either to games or walks. A favourite walk was upto Clifton Crossing. There was an ordinary Railway gate there then, and not the present imposing stone bridge. Carriages and pedestrians were held up whenever a train was passing. There were fewer residential houses then in that locality, and Clifton itself had fewer visitors. The advent of the motor-car has made it more popular as an evening resort. The Jehangir Kothari parade had not been made then. To students on foot, it spelt a whole day's outing, which could only be undertaken on a Sunday or holiday.

In this way and in such surroundings sped all too soon the few years passed at the Sind College, which the writer looks back to as one of the most pleasing and profitable periods of his life. He is sure other ex-students will agree with him in this view.

By. G. J. Butani Esq. (Retired Executive Engineer.)

(Joined College in 1900.)

I was an Engineering student of the D. J. Sind College in the years 1900 to 1903. Our Principal during this period was Dr. Jackson. No doubt he was a 'man' amongst men.

'My Engineers' he used to call us. We had several classes jointly with the F. A. and the Inter-class students of the Arts Course and he would not begin his lectures till his 'Engineers' came in.

Yet, he was very strict with us. He used to tell us that when he was a student, he was not in a hurry to pass his Examinations, as he believed in thorough grinding. In every class, he would simply listen to the Professor's lectures in the first year, take notes in the second year and appear and pass his examination in the third year, securing first class.

When I joined the Engineering Course at the D. J. Sind College in the year 1900, we were in all 21 students. Realizing that Dr: Jackson was not the one to let us off easily, we dwindled down to ten by the time we sat for our Preliminary. Two of us were not certified, and of the eight who were allowed to sit for the Annual, two were plucked and six were asked to re-appear for a special test, in subjects in which we had obtained two or three marks either less or *more* than the number required. And after all that, only one of us was promoted and all the rest were declared to have failed.

Such was Dr. Jackson. And yet all those who did pass out in his days, proved very able officers of the Public Works Department, and rose to very high positions by sheer dint of merit. No doubt, if he were amongst us today, he will feel very proud of his 'Engineers', some of whom have already retired and others are on the verge of retirement.

By H. K. Kirpalani Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

(Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind).

(Joined College in 1903)

I have been asked to write some reminiscences of my College days. I left College almost thirty years ago ; to be precise, at the end of 1907. The dear old professors of my time—Dr. Jackson, Naik, Shahani, Dadina, Mirza and Lagu—have all gone to their well-earned rest. DE MORTUIS NIL.

Of my contemporaries, some after completing their studies, returned to the College and are now amongst its shining lights. It would be embarrassing to say anything more about them. The scope for reminiscences is therefore limited ; and I would not have been able to say much but for a fortuitous circumstance. If the reader has the patience to go through this to the end, he will find that the incident that I am going to narrate, although not coming within the category of College reminiscences, is not without its interest to the College. I therefore make no apology for referring to it here.

During a recent holiday, I visited the ancient and historic town of Sehwan—the halting place of Alexander, and the last anchorage of Lal Shahbaz. I was lodged in a beautiful bungalow in the Fort, commanding a panoramic view for miles around, with the town lying at its base and the Indus meandering between dark patches of forest and the emerald-green of the cultivated fields. After a glorious day on the Manchhar, we glided through Bubak, Arazi and Talti—flourishing little towns on the fringe of Sehwan. The trip proved a most enjoyable one ; but I was not satisfied, as I was reluctant to leave Sehwan without establishing some personal link with its antiquity. I therefore decided literally to delve into the past ; in other words, to carry out a bit of archaeological exploration of my own. In this I was successful beyond my dreams. I found coins which I hope might prove, when deciphered, to be some of the oldest ever struck. I discovered bits of a bronze frieze, the delicacy of whose moulding would put the art of Mohan-Jo-Daro to shame. But above all, as I had almost finished and was returning to the bungalow, my eyes fell upon what looked like a rag, but proved on closer scrutiny to be a roll of paper in the last stages of decay. Marks of writing on the paper increased my curiosity, which rose to a high pitch when I discovered that the writing was Persian verse. But alas ! much of it had been ravaged by time and only a scrap or two remained. The similarity of metre and phrase left no doubt in my mind that it was a bit from the pen of Omar Khayyam. Bolan Pass has formed the highway between Persia and India since ancient times ; and if old Omar ever travelled by that route, as he might well have done, what is more natural than that he should have stayed at Sehwan in the course of his wanderings. For the benefit of the reader who does not know Persian, I give below a rendering of the verses in English :—

Awake, for the Lord of the Conjunction doth call,
To summon his Lashkar, from the fiftieth step of the wall.
And lo ! the Lion of the World is seen,
The first of those who round him do sprawl.

Here was indeed not only a gem of poetry, but a bit of history also. The Lord of the Conjunction is a common appellation of Taimur Lane. Was this a reference to one of his forgotten campaigns ? Did he come to Sehwan ? The “fiftieth step of the wall” clearly referred to the lofty ramparts of the Fort where he must have encamped. But who was the “Lion of the World”? Probably some favourite general ; the Persians are fond of this mode of reference, *Vide* the description of the Qalandar as ‘Shahbaz.’

But although this interpretation seemed fairly obvious, I was not fully satisfied. Knowing the penchant of these Persians for concealing a second meaning in their words, I felt that this was an allusion to some other event. But—that “*But*” proved to be a providential clue. Is not ‘but’ a conjunction? and so might not “the Lord of the Conjunction” be an esoteric allusion to our worthy Principal, Prof. Butani? Great Scot! After this, the rest of the meaning became plain. The summons to the *lashkar* from the “fiftieth step of the wall” was surely the call to the ex-students of the College to join in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The “Lion of the World” was of course Rao Bahadur Jagat Singh, who is indeed the first M. A. of the College. Omar was a Poet as well as a Seer. Here was undoubtedly one of his most remarkable visions.

That this was so, I have not a shadow of doubt. Look at what followed:—

The Lion at the Feast shall plead my cause ;
And Silver-Moon give “fatwa” amidst applause ;
Behold ! the Slave of Beauty striding through the land ;
While Two Syllables sum up the Logic of the Laws.

The allusions in the above lines were rather bewildering at first; but with the key supplied by the previous lines, or rather by that “but,” the quatrain read almost like a passage from Principal Butani’s Inaugural Address at the Jubilee celebrations.

“The Lion at the Feast” could be no other than Mr. Bhojsingh Pahalajani; and any lingering doubt on the point was settled by the reference to his profession of Advocate in the words “shall plead my cause.” If so, the next line was obviously an allusion to the judicial eminence of Mr. Rupchand Bilaram. With a slight stretching of words, “the Slave of Beauty” became Sir Ghulam Hussain, well-known all over Sind. And who else could the last line refer to, but Mr. LOBO, the eminent lawyer and Public Prosecutor for Sind? Just two syllables to his name, and he so succinct in his argument! Omar was great as a Poet; but here he almost shines as a prophet.

The last quatrain closes on a soothing note:—

To-night I shall sleep the sleep of the just ;
As bones crumble and flesh is turned to dust.
Till the Trumpet Call or Mercy’s Slave,
Arouse me, if arise I must.

To my mind there is only one meaning that can be assigned to these lines: the poet was referring to the burying of his manuscript. Alas! the prophecy has proved too true. Much of the writing is actually reduced to dust, and three quatrains is all that is salvaged. These, too, might have shared the same fate if they had had to await the ‘Trumpet Call’ as the poet puts it. But luckily they were rescued earlier, with the result that the world of poetry and prophecy is the richer to-day. Omar died in Iran somewhere about the 12th century; yet he foresaw the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of a College in Sind seven hundred years later! Marvellous!

The arousing from sleep, the poet said, would take place at the hands of “Mercy’s Slave.” Could it be an allusion to me? It is a thrilling thought!

By Dr. Mohanlal V. Sonpar B. A., B. Sc., M. B., B. S.

Shikarpur (Sind).

(Joind College in 1903—04.)

My reminiscences of the D. J. Sind College centre round the personality of Dr. M. J. Jackson M. A., D. Sc., M. I. E. E. etc., Principal of the college for nearly a generation.

(1) *Love of Work.*

I had heard of him before I had matriculated even. When as a school boy I came to Karachi in 1901 to get spectacles for myself, I wished to see the college. It was closed on the day I visited it. It was closed for the students and professors but not for him. I saw him standing in the Chemical Laboratory, working away with sleeves of his shirt tucked up and a towel on his shoulder. My first impression of him, therefore, was that to him work was worship. Later on, as a college student, I learnt that he did not believe in a genius as such. He believed that hard work made geniuses of men. And he was a fine example of it—a self-made genius.

(2) *Love of Truth.*

Once when I was a student of the P. E. (now F. Y. A) class in 1904 and he was taking us, my pencil fell down. He at once asked "Who dropped pencil?" "I, Sir!" said I. He said only "please don't do it." Had I not spoken the truth promptly, the whole class would have been punished as, I learnt afterwards, he had done once before when nobody came forward to admit his fault.

(3) *Love of Teaching.*

In our days he used to teach Heat in the P. E. class to save time to the Inter Arts Students to study the rest of Physics the better. I used to consult him about my difficulties in the subject at the end of his lecture. It was a pleasure to see the love he had for teaching. Not only would he explain a difficulty by word of mouth but he would demonstrate what he said by experiments and resort to the black-board—his efficient Laboratory boy, Soma, being in constant requisition.

(4) *Impassionately confident of his knowledge.*

Once a student took a difficulty in Physics to him. Dr. Jackson explained it to him. The student would not accept his explanation and quoted Ganot's Physics. Then Dr. Jackson impassionately told him: "But I could not be wrong," and proved to him that he had not understood his Ganot properly. Such was his calm confidence in his own knowledge.

(5) *Man of Discipline.*

The outstanding feature of his character that struck every one was his love of discipline. I have said above in (2) that he would not allow even a pencil to fall down during his lecture. It would, therefore, be no exaggeration to say that Discipline was synonymous with Dr. Jackson.

(6) *"Come Prepared."*

When he took the Physics class he used to ask the students if they had read up the portion that was about to be done. One student told him that he had not read up the portion ahead because he was afraid that he might misunderstand it. Dr. Jackson told him that if he (the student) misunderstood it at home he would make him understand it in the class; and that it was better to read up beforehand the portion about to be done and even hazard misunderstanding it than to come to the class as a blank. He asked us, therefore, to come prepared.

(7) *Simplicity Personified.*

His clothes were very simple. He generally wore clothes made of white drill—"Zeen". His necktie also was made of white washable cloth. He did not mind wearing clothes or shoes that were mended or patched. He rode a bicycle and did not bother about the show of a four-wheeler. I have had experience of many colleges but I never saw a Principal even half as simple.

(8) *Sympathetic.*

In our days there were two medals awarded by the Viceroy annually to the D. J. Sind College—a silver medal to one who stood first in the College at the B. A. examination and a bronze medal to one who stood first in the college at the Inter Arts examination. In 1905 I stood first in the college at the Inter Arts examination; and every one expected that the bronze medal would be awarded to me. After the Inter Arts examination I joined the Grant Medical College, Bombay. During the first vacation of the Medical College, on my way home to Shikarpur by sea, I landed at Karachi and came to see Dr. Jackson. He shook me warmly by the hand and said: "Mr. Sonpar! I am so sorry that Lord Curzon should have stopped the bronze medal that should have been yours, from this year." He spoke these words with such human sympathy that they went home to my heart and took away the sting of deprivation.

(9) *Principles Above Persons.*

He was a man of principle. When persons and principles stood in opposition he was no respecter of persons; but he would go any length to save his principles. When disagreement occurred between the Board of the College and himself he did not care to bow to the Board but bent his knee before the altar of his principles. He quietly resigned the post and severed connection with the institution which he had reared with his own hands.

Such was Dr. Jackson.

By Prof M. S. Shahani, M. A., Bar-at-Law.

(Delhi University).

(Joined College in 1904-05)

Those were spacious days—when yet numbers were within reason, when a hundred men in the first year class appeared an appalling crowd. Then the College theatre was not cramped, and the back verandah existed. The engineers were not in their present form, and there actually was a compound. The hostel gave one room to each man and to no one less. Those were indeed spacious days, when on a rainy afternoon you might mount up to the college domes and watch the clouds as did the Moghul Kings of old.

Men and masters both were a rich and colourful lot—those who fined you for scrawling your name on the desks and who fined some one else because you scrawled his name; those before whom K. E. S. could discover a hexagon B. J. etc.; those who could tell you how to hit the cricket ball "like that way;" those who could assure us that six pence is a coin worth six annas and about the size of a four-anna piece; and finally those that told you, with appropriate movement of chin and head and harmonious sweep of hand and arm, about the ways that lead upward, homeward, heavenward and all the rest.

The men included J. B. Jeebo who could go through every evolution on the gymnastic bars, much to the distress of the latter; the imponderable R. V. T. ever ready for a speech, an argument, the captaincy

of volunteers, or a dozen plates of ice-cream; those that could work for sixteen hours out of every twenty-four; those that could sleep during the logarithm lectures; and finally, the innocents who slipped out from the galleries on to the tennis courts behind.

Many still are. Several have departed from this scene, including, I believe, the ancient peon who served his boss faithfully, and, on occasion, could write his name exactly in the master's own style for a modest fee.

Those were days when the sola topee was but little known. The velvet cap prevailed. Sindhi trousers were not yet discarded, and neckties had not become ubiquitous. Bicycles were common enough, but motor bicycles were unknown. Cigarettes were smoked only on the sly, and beer had not yet become a respectable beverage.

I remember my Sindh College days well and with cheer. But I am not among those who wish to live them over again, though I have a suspicion that then Burns Garden grapes were more luscious and the cocoanuts more sweet. I scribble these notes in response to the editor's invitation, and my reward will be ample if they should revive old memories in some who were boys when I was a boy.

By H. R. Batheja Esq. M.A., I.E.S.

(Sometime Member, Indian Tariff Board, and now Director of Public Instruction, Orissa).

(Joined College in 1906).

It is not easy to project one's mind into the past 30 years back when I joined the D. J. Sind College as a student but I gladly comply with the request of the Editor of the College Golden Jubilee Book to write a few reminiscences of a period of 5 years which I reckon as one of the happiest in my life. In saying this, I do not wish to fall in the common error of supposing that the past was better than the present. I simply wish to state that it was the period of my golden youth when our hearts were brave and life's quest had just begun; when no belief, no dogma passed unchallenged, when there was no disenchantment nor sad satiety. There was a ferment in the outside world. After the torpor of a century, Asia was rousing itself as evidenced by the defeat of Russia by Japan and Indian life and thought began to take a new tint and tone.

The ripples of these outside currents ultimately reached the quiet seclusion of our College and began to ruffle the smooth and tranquil surface of our life. During the total period of my residence from 1907 to 1911, there was one major disturbance in 1907 which led to the resignation of Dr. Jackson—the Principal—and a strike of students in 1911 which resulted in a prolonged suspension of sports in the college. The intervening period was one of storm and stress accompanied by changes in the staff and a great renovation of ideas. When I joined in 1907, Dr. Jackson an eminent physicist was Principal of the College, Professor Naik was Professor of Mathematics and Superintendent of the Metharam Hostel, Professor Shahani (later Principal) was teaching English, Mr. Dareshani of Shikarpur was Professor of Persian and Mr. Lagu Professor of Sanskrit. A Parsi professor Mr. Dadina used to teach in a breezy way History and a miscellaneous assortment of subjects, while Mr. Butani was working as a demonstrator under Dr. Jackson. The days of specialisation had not yet set in. Each professor was teaching more than one subject. English, History, Logic and Political Economy seemed to be every body's subjects and were distributed amongst a number of professors and Dakshina Fellows of whom Mr. H. K. Kripalani,

I.C.S. was one. First year students used to take a special delight in teasing and stamping the unfortunate Fellows—half students and half teachers—and a few professors whose names I need not mention. No research was carried on, the standards of study were not very high, the professors were indulgent and we drifted through life in a fairly pleasant way. Later on, Dr. Jackson was succeeded as Principal by Mr. Farrell, Professor Dareshani by Professor Gurbuxani, Dadina by Sadhu Vaswani while Mr. Butani became a full fledged professor of Physics and Chemistry and in that capacity taught me those subjects for the I. Sc. Examination for which I had been allowed to prepare simultaneously while studying for the I. A. Examination. Mr. Ludlow came out as Vice-Principal and Professor of English and Biology and I studied both these subjects under him. The College had also some Civil Engineering classes in addition to those in Arts and Science.

It will be seen that judged by all modern or even contemporary standards the college was small in staff, numbers and equipment. It is really small even now. The Patna Arts and Science Colleges between them can boast of a staff of more than 80 professors and lecturers, an annual budget of over six lakhs and laboratories which are, according to Sir P. C. Ray, the biggest in Asia. Two of the mofussil Colleges in my province of which I have been Principal have grounds of about 75 acres each and buildings costing about 20 lakhs which have ten times the accommodation of the Sind College. Nevertheless the College, in my days at least, inspite of its obvious handicaps, left an indelible stamp on its alumni which still distinguishes them from the products of other more famous institutions in which I have served e. g. the D. A. V. College, Lahore, the M. A. O. College of Aligarh and the Central Hindu College of Benares. Its atmosphere, so conducive to initiative, freedom and independence—which emphasised character more than bookish studies,—had been created by teachers like Dr. Jackson and Professor Padshah—the distinguished economist and collaborator of Jamshed Tata who held advanced socialistic views in days when even moderate politicians were suspect. I never studied under him but I had the good fortune of meeting him later at Jamshedpur as a Director of the Tata Steel Co., during one of my tours throughout India. He believed, like modern economists, more in spending than in saving as a means of raising the Indian standard of living. It is with this object in view that he planned the Metharam Hostel, now sadly spoiled to provide increasing numbers, on palatial lines and equipped it so generously as to invite the criticism of extravagance. The tradition of these early teachers was continued in my days by Professor Shahani on the social side and by Sadhu Vaswani on the moral side, while Professors Butani and Gurbuxani infected all who came in contact with them with enthusiasm for the subjects they taught. I owe to all of them a debt which I cannot hope to repay. They all taught me and were so kind to me personally that I was almost a spoilt child of the college. Dr. Jackson concealed a simple and kindly heart under a rough and austere exterior. He prevented me from going to the Elphinstone College where I had won a Presidency Government Scholarship, by giving me a second Sind Scholarship, the first having been won by my friend Mr. S. H. Lulla. Professor Naik who taught Mathematics in an able manner but with a quaint Gujarati accent, used to give me the best room in the hostel and relaxed all hostel rules to provide for my special methods of study which consisted in sleeping during the morning and working at midnight when the whole hostel was asleep. Butani fixed up a special routine to enable a few of us to study I. A. and I. Sc. courses at the same time—a thing which will perhaps never be attempted under modern regulations, while Mr. Farrell did me the extraordinary favour of allowing me to change my voluntary subject from Science to History and Economics after the 3rd year. Mr. Ludlow used to give me novels during my sickness and frogs in the practical Biology class (not for consumption) while Professor Shahani used to give me and Acharya Gidwani extra marks for criticising his

pet views in examination papers. I have always wondered how Professor Gurbuxani gave me the first place in Persian when I was definitely inferior to L. D. Keswani (now Professor) and H. R. Wadhwani (now Headmaster) who used to coach me before the examination. With Sadhu Vaswani who brought new standards of learning, eloquence and religious fervour, I had special relations which are too intimate to be described in words. I was one of the first students to leave the so-called "comfort and luxury" of the hostel for the "simple austerities" of the famous Ashram which he founded in 1909 in the building on the Burns Road now occupied by the Amil Association. Even as Dakshina Fellow with lecturing and administrative duties at the college and in the hostel, I used to sleep in the hostel but live in the Ashram to the great annoyance of Principal Farrell. Indeed I was in charge of the Ashram when Vaswani visited Europe to attend the World Congress of Religions at Berlin. I believe it was this personal touch between the professors and the students and the sense of disciplined freedom which distinguished the D. J. Sind College of my time from a host of other institutions more lavishly endowed.

Inspite of the freedom we enjoyed our results were uniformly good though not brilliant. We put in a great deal of reading and perhaps thought more in the absence of distractions. It will interest young ladies who get a B.A. degree in English and Sindhi to know that during my 5 years' stay at the College, I studied the following subjects from the Previous to the M. A. Examination which I took in one year:—English, Persian, History, Ancient, Medieval and Modern (European, English and Indian), Mathematics, Logic, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Economics and Politics. We enjoyed generally considerable freedom in editing the college magazine and managing the college societies like the Debating Union and the Athletic Association.

It is difficult to recapture at this distance of time the spirit of a generation which has now passed or is rapidly passing away. The present generation will perhaps think us old fashioned. We did not smoke, we did not drink, we dressed in simple closed collar coats of Swadeshi stuff in response to the call of our time. We did not go to Cinemas because we had none. We did not hate either Hindus or Muhammadans because there were hardly any Mussalman students. We were not disturbed by the sight of ladies. They had yet to be admitted to the sacred precincts. If Sind College was a paradise, it was an Eveless one and we were never frightened by the appearance of the virtuous dragon who now guards the Forbidden Eden of the Ladies Common Room. We had no unemployment either. A job, however small, was waiting for anyone who passed out of the college. We had however our defects. We could not live without a quarrel so we had to create one. We quarrelled as Hyderabadis and non-Hyderabadis about college posts and posts we had not but which were supposed to be waiting for us in the public service. We had once a fight with fists in the hostel in which the stockier Upper Sindhis scored, though they were generally defeated in a war of words. There was more ink shed, as Mr. Ludlow the Hostel Superintendent put it, than bloodshed. Wounds were inflicted but no scars were left and inspite of these college wars we formed friendships all over Sindh which have endured. It was regarded as indelicate to sigh for ladies, partly because contemporary morality forbade it and partly because there were no ladies to echo the sighs. And so the students loved each other a little, talked more about it and sang still more. We inspired some short lived romances, composed some poems in the usual wailing style of the Rose and the Nightingale, gave them a Sufi or Shelleyan colouring. In the absence of talkies, there used to be much musical talent in the hostel and when some of our Upper Sind friends sang 'Kafis' and 'ghazals' of the love and romance of far off ages, of the shortness of life and the certainty of death and the all too brief duration of mortal love, the hostel, the college and the world faded away.

And so shall we. We had our hour, shall fade and shall soon be gone. Some of us, like my late lamented friends Acharya Gidwani, Professor Chablani, Bolakani and Lahori have already departed. Others like Professors T. M. Advani, Mariwalla, N. D. Gurbuxani, Keswani, Principals P.P. Shahani, N.V. Thadhani, M. S. Shahani, Tikamdas Wadhoomal, Swami Govindas and, Acharya Kirpalani happily still remain with us. They shall inevitably follow but, I trust, not without adding a brick here, a brick there to the stately fabric of our national and provincial life. Ours was not a great generation but I should like to believe that it has spoken a word or two which has mattered and written something which has made a difference. If thereby, it has made the work of the present or future generations of Sind College students slightly easier, it will be quite content to pass into oblivion.

By Principal G. P. Hazari, M. A.

(Formerly Principal, C. & S. College Shikarpur, Captain, I. A. R. O.)

(Joined College in 1908).

The Metharam Hostel then was an institution itself with single seated rooms, lavishly furnished, with an atmosphere of freedom and respectability unknown in any other part of India. There were clubs named after the important towns from which the students came and were managed by them and not by contractors. A good training for the later *grahsta* Ashram in life. Those who joined the college for the first year were regarded as Juniors, and B. A. students were considered Seniors and were supposed to guide the freshers in college and hostel life. As such, they were generally consulted in all matters and were even to be copied in life and action as safe guides. I went up to my Larkana seniors to direct me where to buy my books, and the emphatic reply came : "Are you a Donkey that you want to begin studies now"? (It was in January then that the college session used to commence). "You should begin studies after the Thadhri holidays" i. e. August. As a junior I accepted this oracle, and the daily routine at hostel, which was based on the principle of 'Late to bed and late to rise,' used to be : Rise late, take a *dandan* (Indian tooth stick not brush), walk about and chat in the verandah and eat the breakfast. This generally used to mean near about 11 o'clock. Then take a towel and go for a bath. The Bath pavilion was another small institution. It had about 6 to 8 wooden partitions. Late rising caused a rush on these rooms and the individual turns were marked by leaving a towel (which sometimes used to be pinched by way of a joke) or by telling the previous tenant not to declare the bath-room to-let but as already booked. This used to cause quarrels sometimes and delay always, so that one used to have hurried lunch and run to the college which used to assemble at 12 noon. The classes used to be hardly taken seriously either by students or even Professors—with a few honourable exceptions. Notices that such and such a Professor regrets that he cannot engage his classes or is indisposed to do so were not infrequent. So that the students depended more upon themselves. Very few attended full periods and for the whole of the term. At about 3 or 4 p.m. latest the students took tiffin and crossed the Artillery Maidan (to Camp) for Ice-cream and cold drinks. Jahangir's Ice-cream and Nusserwanje's Lemonade were then in favour. Return after dark and go to dining room, where unlike hurried and individual lunch, many met and chatted and also ate. But as it is difficult to cook but easy to eat, it took a long time for the servant to feed his masters to the full, for only one bread at a time could be served which used to be shared between two or even four for the sake of company. This leisurely way of eating meant more of it. After this protracted dining, the gentlemen (there were no ladies) used to retire to some Junior B. A. student's room and amuse themselves with playing cards till mid-night. In those days there were no other distraction like Cinemas or Dances.

Smoking was not at all in favour and Drinking, Gambling and such things were in positive disrepute. Thus was passed almost each precious day of life from January to August. Sunday in hostel life was almost an event which needs a mention. On that day generally the different clubs invited each other and the manager invariably went himself to Boulton market to buy fruit which used to be thoroughly enjoyed in place of tiffin. Sometimes theatres used to be visited and very easily one could keep out of the hostel from the back door after 10 p.m. roll call, leaving the light burning in the room as a sign of the inmate's being indoors. It was the Fellow's business to take the roll-call and the convention was that seeing the light burning, he had no business to disturb the inmate who was not there. But after Thadri holidays the hostel life underwent a miraculous change. Everybody to his room burning oil mercilessly. And, oh the nervousness of how to finish the course for Preliminary examination! (which used to be in September). And to fail to be sent up for the University examination was regarded as a dismal disgrace. Students used to share the beds with an alarm clock by their sides. There was not much of romance in those days except that some senior used to show liking for smooth-faced juniors. Considering the variety of subjects (specialization policy of University had not set in then) the volume of work to be done was heart-rendering, nerve-breaking. How to finish? Shall I pass? These were the terrible anxieties—except for the Junior B. A. lucky ones.

This hard work with heart-heating on account of the nervousness about the result was the hell of a time which one endured after the heaven of the time which no doubt one enjoyed at the advice of the Seniors from January to August. This taught many the lesson of their life and they took to Inter Arts Class more seriously. And it was found that regular work from day to day meant less labour, more mastery, and most joy so that the annual examination became not an object of fear but of pleasure. I may here mention the penalty I myself had to pay for early enjoyment, nay negligence. I had to read at night with sun-glasses on, because of granulations in my eyes due to my going to the theatre to hear one very good boy singer named Pooso, in the company of a friend of mine who is now a Mukhtiarkar, who himself was a beautiful singer.

Now about College classes. There were only one and then two or three girl students. Seats used to be reserved for them on the first bench; once or twice some impetuous young man threw ink on their seat or ventured to write love expression on their name slips.

Stamping in College classes was a tradition peculiar to our College which the juniors specially regarded as a fun worth trying.

Beginning into the Principal, he was Mr. H. P. Farrell. He used to teach us Economics, and he never lectured, always dictated; but his notes were popular because they had examination value.

Mr. Ludlow was brought in as Vice-Principal. He was very shy and fond of sports.

Professor S. C. Shahani had really a SHAHANI (royal) bearing about him. He was the best trimmed and best dressed professor. He made experiments with beard and moustache. No one dared neglect his presence and as such his classes were orderly.

Professor Naik was more admired for, than followed in, his cleverness in Mathematics. He invariably commenced his lesson from the very threshold of the class room, and went on whitening the

black board by working out sums, all from memory, which few took down faithfully and fewer still understood. It was a head breaking subject with most, very dull and uninteresting and it used to be a good riddance after the Previous Classes that there were no Mathematics. He was our Hostel Superintendent; but he hardly used to be seen in the hostel except occasionally and when anything serious had to be attended to. He was rough in exterior but kind at heart. He rarely lived with family, though he was allowed family quarters; but when he did, he never spent on toys for his child, but he gave rupees to his child to play with.

Professor H. M. Gurbaxani's subject—Persian,—hardly caused any anxiety to students. He made the subject easier still by dictating references, allusions and annotations, so that his period was regarded more as relaxation than rigour. He was very genial, through he could put on a stern face when required and no student therefore but behaved himself in his class.

Professor S. B, now Principal N. B, Butani was the first non-Hyderabadi Professor in the College.

In the photo of 1908 that I have Professor S. B. Butani is beyond recognition as Principal N. B. Black bearded and moustached, long coated and close collared, he used to be quiet, unostentatious, strict sort of Professor. Inquisitive students speculated if he was a married man and had some one to cheer him at home; they gathered that as was usual with Upper Sindhis he had married early—and lost. He however, had made another choice for the beauty of it, but she was a minor and so the Professor had to wait though there was no Sarda Bill then. His subject was Physics, not a bad substitute at the I. A. for Mathematics well got rid of at the Previous. But he had a knack of teaching it so that when closely attended to, it was easily understood and a reading at home made it the student's own. Professor S. B. Butani was delicate in body, but delicater in mind still. He could brook no disturbance in the class and was himself only in a pin-deep silence. While it was the trait of Professor Naik in the class to be arranging his white *dupata* on his shoulders, Professor Gurbaxani's to put his legs up on the table, Professor Shahani's to be pulling his coat collar sides with his two hands, it was the trait of Professor S. B. to rest his head on the end of the long marker he used to carry, and close his eyes. Concentration was his strong point and concentration he wanted from students. On account of his simplicity and industry Professor Butani came to be liked by Professor Shahani who took a fatherly interest in him. That perhaps accounts for the change in the Professor's garb.

But by far the most striking personality among Professors, who came to be recruited in the year 1908, was Professor, now Sadhu T. L. Vaswani. He came from Bengal, clean shaven. White stiff collar blue long coat with closed collar was his attire. He was shy like a girl, and therefore had taken no girl to himself, faithfully serving his mother as rarely sons do. His features mild, his voice melodious, his learning encyclopedic, he delivered his subject,—English, History, Logic, Philosophy, whatever he taught,—in a manner most amusing, most telling, most touching. He took to College teaching with a purpose and started an Ashram to be able to come in close contact with the youth of Sind, perchance to change their angle of vision from material to moral leanings in life. I must admit that coming from well-to-do parentage, I believed in comfortable living, graduating, and then going to England for being called to Bar and then sit, if possible, on the Bench in later life. But the moral emphasis about his lectures at the College, and the religious fervour about his sermons at the Brahmo Samaj—he was then

an ardent Nava Vidhan Brahmo—made me turn inwards. I gave up my comfortable room in the hostel, and lived for the last two years in his Ashram; and I confess that he was the first in my life to have inspired idealism in me. As a matter of fact it was because of him that I took up abstract and abstruse subjects of Logic and Philosophy for my degree examinations and adopted Professorship as my vocation.

Professor Lagu was never taken seriously by students and he was too good to them.

This is my sweet memory of my olden days which I relate at the Golden Jubilee of my great College, which I am sure is destined to play an important part in the Sind University that is to come one day, let us hope in the days of the first Governor of modern Sind. I trust I shall live to see its Diamond Jubilee.

By (the late) Prof. Motiram Idanmal Mansukhani B. A. LL. B.

Joined College in 1908.

[These reminiscences were written a few months before the death of the writer—*Ed.*]

As desired, I am putting on paper some of my reminiscences while I was studying in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi.

I passed my Matriculation examination in December 1907 and joined the College in January 1908. I was a student in the College for four years till I graduated in Arts in December 1911 with History and Economics as my optional subjects. I passed my Second LL. B. examination in 1913 and started practice in January 1914 in the office of my renowned senior the late Mr. Wadhumal Oodharam M. L. C.

My College days were free from care and responsibility. I indulged a lot in frivolity and took keen interest in the activities—both social and political—of the College. Prof. B. J. Naik was our Acting Principal in the first year of my College career. Those that came in close contact with him knew him as a kind hearted gentleman. He was succeeded by Principal Harry Phillip Farrell. About the same time Professor Frank Ludlow was appointed as the Vice-Principal of the College. Although they were the Principal and Vice-Principal of the College respectively and much senior to me, their relations with me were cordial and, so to say, friendly. I enjoyed their confidence and was consulted by them on several matters pertaining to both the social and political life of the College.

I have a vivid recollection of the memorable strike in the College on the 6th of March 1911, and how a compromise was effected between the authorities and the students at the intervention of Prof. subsequently, Principal S. C. Shahani and some other members of the staff. I had the good—or misfortune of having been appointed the Head of the deputation that waited on the Principal in this connection. I was also the Chairman of the meeting of the general body.

The relations between the staff and the students of the College in my time were very cordial. Social gatherings were organised frequently where the staff and all the students of the College met each other on social equality. I regret to find that the social gatherings of old have given place to sectarian societies organised on either communal or territorial considerations.

Among the influences that are responsible for my present position, the most important place must be assigned to the training that I received in the College for it was there that its foundations were really

alid. I well remember the debate on "Doctor Vs. Lawyer" that was held in the College in my time. I took part in the debate and led the opposition. I supported the "Lawyer". The "Lawyer" of course won.

It was about 25 years ago that I ceased to be a student of the College (although I am connected with it in other capacities up to the present day). I must admit that the four years of my life in the College, were among the happiest period of my life and I have ever fresh and happy recollections of the same.

By Prof. L. D. Keswani, M. A.

(D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind).

(Joined College in 1909.)

I may, here, refer to a few facts of my College days. I passed the 'Previous' examination of the Bombay University in 1905, from the Baroda College which had at that time, as its Principal, Srijut Aravind Ghose, the distinguished Bengali thinker and scholar, who subsequently took to retirement in Pondicherry. I passed my Inter Arts Examination in 1907, from the Fergusson College, which was then 'principalised' by Prof. R. P. Paranjpye, who had subsequently had a very chequered career, and is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. Prof. Rajvade of Sind College memories was, then, a Senior Professor of English at the Fergusson College. At the Sind College, which I joined in 1909, as a student of the B. A. class, my Principal was Mr. H. P. Farrell, and late Principal S. C. Shahani and Dr. H. M. Gurbuxani, were my honoured teachers of English and Persian respectively. At the D. J. Sind College Karachi, I took considerable interest in Sindhi literature, and once I delivered a lecture on

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I may also mention that some of my contemporary fellow students of those early years of this century have shone brilliantly in their subsequent career. Professors D. T. Mariwala, and T. M. Advani passed their M. A. examination two years earlier, while the late lamented Prof. Chablani, Principal N. V. Thadani, M. A., of the Hindu College, Dehli, Prof. H. R. Bathija of Patna University (Director of Public Instruction at present), the late lamented Prof. A. T. Gidwani (better known as Acharya Gidwani), Mr. P.B. Chandwani, D.P.O., N.W.Rly., all these gentlemen passed M.A. in 1911 i.e. in the same year that I did. We were fellow-residents in the same Metharam Hostel (in the same 'Flower' Wing). Professors N. D. Gurbuxani, and J. K. Khanchandani, my esteemed colleagues in the D. G. National College, passed M. A. a year or two later. These two gentlemen, after having had a chequered career like mine, have settled down like me in the afternoon of their life as professors of the D. G. National College.

I may conclude with stating that I have nearly 20 years' professional experience to my credit, and I am coeval with the D. J. Sind College; as I, too, was born in 1887, though I am, still, on the brighter side of 50—My Golden Jubilee threatens to come off about 6 months later.

Prof. A. D. Dhopeshwar Kar, M.A., LL.B.

(Karnatak College, Dharwar).

(Joined College in 1913).

I served in the D. J. Sind College from 1913 to the middle of 1920. Messrs Farrell, Ludlow,

Miller and Shahani were my Principals and most of the senior members of the present staff were my colleagues.

They gave me an incredible amount of work to do in my first year. Surely, if anyone nowadays were asked to teach in the same year English and Indian History, Philosophy (Hons and pass), philosophy (old course) and Logic, the University would come down on the college and threaten to disaffiliate it. I obtained a little, though never an adequate, relief in my second year but on the other hand, a few years later I was required to look after the College Gymkhana.

I must acknowledge with gratitude that the College made me. The excellent Karachi climate cured me of many a minor complaint from which I had suffered in my school and college days. The hard work which I put in gave me great confidence in myself and never afterwards did I refuse any work that was offered me. The Sind College trained me in its best traditions and whenever in later life I was called upon to initiate new measures or to work existing institutions, I unconsciously looked up to the models furnished by the college and other institutions in Karachi.

I liked the Sindhi student immensely. He is frank well-dressed and well mannered. The parents make a point of keeping him care free and giving him a good time in the College. He looks his teachers full in the face instead of slinking away from them in a corner. He is entirely selfreliant in practical matters though he seems to rely too much on 'notes' dictated in the class.

I enjoyed my best tennis in Karachi. The hard cement courts forced me to volley which I never did till then. Students exploited me to the full by inviting me to play with them almost daily and in turn drew out all the tennis that was in me. I was in request at the clubs and tournaments. Tennis brought me in touch with many who otherwise would have remained perfect strangers and widened the circle of my friends. I was lucky in witnessing two famous tennis stars who visited Karachi, namely Sleem and Jagat Mohan and had the rare privilege of playing with the former.

The staff did not mix very much with each other. We were so heavily worked that we had no time to cultivate common interests or social relations. Although therefore I feel certain that if I visited Karachi again, I shall be welcomed by my tennis friends and my old students, I do not know what my old colleagues may be feeling towards me. I need not say that those of the staff who were intimate with me will surely welcome me.

By Kazi Khudabux, B. A. LL.B.

(Ex-Mayor, Karachi Municipal Corporation).

(Joined College in 1915).

The Matriculation Examination of 1914 was described by the "Times of India" as the "Slaughter of the Innocents" on account of the very low percentage of passes. My school, the Sind Madressah, had sent up 40 candidates and only 6 were declared successful. I was one of the lucky six. Thus with notions of exaggerated self-importance heightened by the general awakening caused by the World War which had just started, I joined the D. J. Sind College in January 1915. The Metharam Hostel was as indeed it is to-day the abode of the rich and the fashionable and neither I nor my comrades from the Sind Madressah could afford the luxury of its palatial rooms. So we took humble lodgings in the City and attended the lectures.

I had been a boarder at the Madressah for 7 long years. The morning drill, compulsory games, attendance at the mosque, the daily meals at the common Dining Hall had so far become a part of my daily life that an educational institution without a corporate life of the students was to me unthinkable. The gentlemen at the Metharam Hostel lived an exclusive life. The inmate of one room never cared to know his next door neighbour. There was a complete absence of fellow-feeling and friendliness. In the lecture room, too, there was the same spirit of aloofness, except when it came to harassment of a professor when some of the students made a common cause. Finding my new environments unsuitable, I left the college within less than 2 months and joined the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, the residential system of which suited my temperament admirably. I may add that inspite of my short stay at the local college, I made friendships which have continued upto the present day. At Aligarh however I often felt like an exile and wished I had something like Aligarh life in my own Province. With the prospect of a University for Sind I fervently hope that our college authorities will realize the importance of a corporate life for the students.

By Prof. M. N. Kotwal, B. A., LL. B.

(S. C. Shahani Law College, Karachi).

(Joined College in 1917).

It is a pleasure to recall the memories of College days, the time of life when the prospect ever looks rosy and the mind is care-free. Life then unfolds itself as one continued cycle of joy, unimpaired by the annoying restrictions of school life, and the very first breath of freedom intoxicates the senses.

During my term of college life (1917-1919) there was neither the Engineering College nor the Law College. An entire wing of the college building was occupied by the Museum. The lady students were only three in number and for the B. A. Examination one had to undergo the compulsory journey to Bombay. The B. A. course in Biology had then just started, with only two Parsi students choosing this optional subject.

The students on the whole appreciated the value of discipline better than in these days. Gallantry towards the fair sex, however, consisted in puncturing their cycle tyres. The bane of election manifestoes was unknown and the plethora of various college societies and unions had not vitiated the wholesome atmosphere of of solidarity.

The professorial staff was headed by the chiselled Roman features of the late Principal Farrell, succeeded by the late Principal Shahani with his shapely French beard and vitalising presence. The present Principal also had then a beard which no one could possibly fancy, and in the old lecture theatre his talk of $\cos \beta$ and $\sin \theta$ left a jarring note on the freshmen. The physics section was conducted by Prof. P. M. Advani the tall poplar with a whimsical smile ever playing upon his lean face, a striking contrast to the diminutive Professor of Biology, Dr. Punwani. Algebra was taught by the priest-like figure of the late Prof. Lagu, and that shy kindly soul the late Prof. Trivedi expounded the problems of higher geometry. The lectures in English were the monopoly of the late Principal Shahani and the best-dressed literary critic, Prof. T. M. Advani. The Inter Arts class was in the charge of Prof. Dhopeshwarkar, a Dakshini member of the Indian Educational Service from Dharwar, noted for ejaculating 'well' a dozen times during every minute of his lectures in history or logic. The Persian sufistic literature was the domain of Prof. Gurbuxani with his cynical expression and sonorous delivery, and of the late Prof. Dastur a Parsi

Irani from Yazd, with a typical Irani turban as his head-wear. The history and economics section of the B. A. class was graced with the learned discourses of the peaceful Prof. Mariwala.

The one figure, however, who held a sway over the hearts of students was the late Principal Shahani. He was known for his brilliant digressions from the even course of lectures, so keenly awaited by his students. A flower in his button-hole, the joy of physical and spiritual contact with nature, the delicious ecstasy of a kiss, and the dream of valentines were some of the themes of such digressions. His fancy strayed in the culinary field also, and in the middle of a literary discourse he would unfold, like a gourmand, the savour of tasty dishes partaken of by him at a dinner the previous night, for the delectation of his audience. At every step he seized the opportunity of laying stress on the true values of life and making one feel the presence of beauty in the scheme of the universe. Principal Shahani's susceptibilities could not brook any violation of the aesthetic taste even in the matter of dress, and he was often misunderstood when he animadverted upon the unkempt appearance of students hailing from the mofussil of Sind. In his later days, with a view to strengthen the ties of universal brotherhood, the ideas of a common prayer room took hold of his imagination, but on account of the negligible response in this direction, the prayer-room had a very short-lived existence. In this connection, the hubbub created some time ago over the question of imparting religious education in colleges may be recalled. Religion is after all a matter of one's personal faith or in the words of Carlyle, an adjustment of one's relation with the Universe. In face of this, to force any common scheme of religious education as a part of the university curriculum is to work against this axiom. Moreover, it is difficult to persuade one in the belief that the mental development aimed at by university education is so far divorced from the unfoldment of spiritual consciousness that any special course of religious education is necessary. If it be the grievance of some section of the public opinion that college students are wanting in spiritual growth, I would readily lay the blame upon the professors, who have innumerable opportunities of shaping the spirituality of students, rather than harp upon any assumed deficiency in the college curriculum. In expounding Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero-worship" Principal Shahani's eloquence had the power of influencing even a hardened heart to bend in reverence before the inscrutable enigmas of the universe.

Such was the happy atmosphere of my college life, and the field of opportunities being very wide, knowledge was leisurely pursued for its own sake. It is only as a result of the ravages of the last Great War and the unbalanced state of world affairs, that the spectre of unemployment and starvation has raised its head, challenging the utility of college education. There are some who hold the opinion that colleges have proved mere machines to turn out graduates in mass production, while others are optimistic enough to point to the galaxy of renowned names, who were the product of the nowadays much-maligned college education. What has upset the scales is after all only a passing phase of unprecedented chaos in human affairs, and to meet this crisis, the college curriculum may be so modified as to make it yield more bread and shelter for the votaries. Let us, however, fervently hope for the turn of the tide, so that college education may ever remain the fountain-head of culture, joy and inspiration.

*By H. P. Mathrani Esq., B.Sc., (Eng.) Edin. I.S.E.,
(Joined College in 1919).*

I studied in D. J. Sind College for 2 years from 1919 to 1921. These were some of the happiest years of my life.

My recreations used to be tennis, swimming in the swimming bath attached to the Metharam Hostel, and long walks. I must say here that very few Colleges can boast of swimming baths like the one possessed by the D. J. Sind College.

It was just when I joined the college that owing to very great demand for accommodation in Metharam Hostel many single rooms were converted to double, treble and even quadruple rooms. No space was left unused. Even the summer house like structure in the compound midway between the main buildings and kitchen blocks was converted to a quadruple room and this was aptly nick-named as "Lambert Market" as it resembled in outward appearance and noise the real Lambert Market which was not far off.

Most of the students were very merry to the extent of being boisterous and numerous were the nick-names given to various students and professors.

Many tricks were played by residents of Metharam hostel to evade the evening roll call by the Fellows in charge. I could expose some of the tricks but my doing so might make the Fellows wiser and might make it harder for the residents to adopt them with impunity in future. As I do not wish to adopt the role of reformer I might end with saying that it was not unusual for residents absent from the hostel at the time of the roll call to be marked as present.

*By Miss H. J. Sethna, B. A., LL. B. (Practising Advocate)
(Joined College in 1923-1924).*

Every student educated at the Dayaram Jethmal Sind Arts College, the premier college of Sind, will be glad at the approach of its Golden Jubilee. Nothing is so pleasing to me as the recollection of those brief enchanted years of my college life. It is, therefore, with pleasure that I contribute when asked to do so, some reminiscences of my college days. The first impression of students as they enter a college after leaving the school is as if they have come to a fairy land of high thoughts and noble aspirations. Such was the impression on me. I felt the invigorating atmosphere of the college on the very first day of my admission when I heard the Principal, the late Mr. Shahani, addressing us in the College Theatre Hall. I felt myself no more to be a school girl, intended to read her home work and empty it the next day in school, but a student inspired with an earnest desire to dig for knowledge. Having taken literature for my B. A., degree I had chances to come in contact with Principal Shahani often. Shakespeare was his favourite author and I recollect well how inspiring were his discourses on the characters of that author's plays. His high ideas, his refined and scholarly language, his personal charm made him the best-loved professor of our time.

He, and his charming daughters, were the centre of our college social life. He often asked us to tea in his house adjoining the college and I remember the pleasant conversations and free exchange of thought we had with him. We had talks on matters educational and social, and like Chaucer's Clerk "—gladly would he learn and gladly teach"; we were quite free with him.

Equally talented and geneal were our other professors, for all of whom we had a great respect and admiration. It is an object of pride that though our college is of later growth as compared to some other colleges in the Bombay Presidency it has in several ways, proved itself equal in efficiency to any one of them.

The Sind Colleges have conferred several boons especially on the women of Sind. In no part of Bombay Presidency there has been such a rapid awakening for higher education among women as in Sind. The old prejudice why women should go in for higher education, the fear that an educated wife is more expensive and less submissive, the imaginary belief that educated women are so conceited that they cannot conceive of any other plan which will not put them at a high station of life, are all arguments of the past. The ever increasing number of lady students in our colleges is a clear proof that parents realise the usefulness of well educated daughters.

Another advantage we have is in the matter of co-education. Let there be any kind of criticism of age on youth, the youth clearly understand their responsibility in life. The statistics of psychologists and co-educationists show that the standard of work in such circumstances is often considerably higher.

By D. F. Karaka, Esq. B. A.

(the first Indian to be President Oxford University Union.)

(Joined College in 1927—28).

Ships pass in the middle of the night. Those that go out of sight, go out of mind. So do we fade away and out of our ashes a new generation is born.

Fifty years is a long time, even for an institution. Today it looks back across that stretch of time and takes stock of its achievements. We have gathered to pay homage to that glorious triumph.

Many names will be uprooted—many friendships recalled—many little details never to be forgoten. I too shall do the same. Yet it is difficult to reminiscence when the part I played was small and insignificant. My story has no great romance, no great heights to which it can soar. But it makes no apology for its simplicity, for I am a modern in an otherwise classic assembly.

I came to the Sind College in the late twenties when service had brought my father in this desert of Sind. It was barren and very lonesome—so unlike the noisy cities to which I had been accustomed. I disliked it. I dislike those around me. I picked upon all that was grotesque in life and harped on it. In the sweltering heat the young men would smell and their hair oil would disgorge obnoxious odours. The women too were far from beautiful. But then these things seemed to matter, for I was young and raw and drifting through time and space without a purpose.

Such were the beginnings I still remember. But my surroundings grew on me and I got used to all I first detested. I resented them less and less. Sometimes I felt they were even nice. I can say so now, looking back over this long stretch of seven years, for unconsciously perhaps this same group of men and women, and these same surroundings did more for me than I can be grateful for. For it was for me the beginning of a new life—a transition from adolescence to manhood. I realise now how crucial were those years. I realise now how it was merely the surface that irritated me. In so much I too have grown.

I remember more. I remember standing in the crowded hall of the College, one hand in my coat pocket for self-assurance and my heart bobbing up and down my throat, gazing hard at those faces that

had gathered there for the Annual debate. I remember the black haze that crossed my eyes and blurred my vision—then a voice that was shouting—a voice I recognized with difficulty as mine.

With years and with more experience I sometimes feel more self-possessed, but recalling the incident shatters all my confidence.

Critics were kind to me, and they made me believe that this maiden effort of mine was well done. They did more. They made me fear that someday perhaps I would like to address people, which at that moment I dreaded. Were it not for their generosity I would never have opened my mouth again.

I think now of the names that were on our lips every day—names that will one day stand for something in that new province of Sind. They were the names of my contemporaries—and are scattered all over the face of India. But there is an old guard that still remains—faithful to the Alma Mater, which they served, faithful to its ideals, faithful even to the young people whom they have taught. These names I shall not forget—Advani—Ajwani—Duarte and if my list is not comprehensive it is because the others did not cross my path. For I was reading literature and the Victorians turned in their graves at the very thought of it. Someday perhaps they will forgive me—even as my professors have done.

So we pass now from the days that have gone to the days that are yet to come. What the future holds for us, none can tell. We only know that the little College will still remain for ever immortal in the minds of those of us, who have at some stage in our lives past through its portals. Fifty years later some of us will still be alive. Fifty years later some of us will write again. It is the way of all flesh.

By Prof. N. S. Pardasani, M. A.

(Elphinstone College, Bombay).

(Joined College in 1928—29).

The other day, a friend of mine whom I knew intimately at College, wrote after years asking, "How is life treating you?" I was very much impressed by the wealth of answers that the question brought to my mind, but chose rather to reply to a self-imposed question as to how I was treating life; for I knew that his question would draw from me a reply which he could, more or less, anticipate; for though we had not written to each other for years, we had been closely following each other's career and activities. But, my attitude towards life was not the same as it was when, along with him, I was a student of the First Year class in the Sind College. The beauty, the majesty and the harmony of the Universe were then too obvious to require proof. We had only to quote a line from Tennyson and Browning to confirm us in our optimism. But that attitude of blissful ignorance in which we could believe "where we could not prove" is, alas, only a memory. The trifling successes we achieved in a game of tennis or in an evening debate intoxicated us. Now that we have grown, "the shades of the prison-house" have begun to "close" on us.

And yet, even now, there is hardly an occurrence in my daily routine which does not remind me of the ideals I formed, the lessons I learnt, the friendships I acquired, the promises I made to myself, the smiles of approval or the occasional frowns I received from my professors, at the D. J. Sind College. Those memories are sweet and, thank God, I have little to regret, and less still to forget or forgive. Perhaps I missed some opportunities of improvement, or did not make full use of others; may be, some

other opportunities found at big educational centres in India or in foreign Universities were not available here ; but I have always taken a far from secret pride in having been a student of the Sind College. I confess I have seen places with a much more serious and scholarly atmosphere, where there is greater personal interest taken by their teachers in their pupils, where life is more thoughtful and ambition is made of sterner stuff ; but with all its faults, and sometimes because of its faults, I love the College, its stone walls, its lawns and beds and roses and above all its atmosphere charged with bubbling life containing that "indefinable something" which exacts reverence for the professors, and even now makes me glad at the triumphs, and sad at the set-backs, which the College may receive.

ARTICLES

NEW ORIENTATIONS ON INDIA FOR YOUNG SIND.

By Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar.

Calcutta.

[Prof. Sarkar, though not connected with the D. J. Sind College, was specially invited to write an article for this Book as he is an authority on ancient Indian culture and sociological problems, and he had exceptional opportunities of knowing Young Sind in his tour in Sind undertaken in connection with the Ramakrishna centenary celebrations.—*Editor.*]

The Mohenjo Daro Hindus represent perhaps the peak of an ascending curve in culture-history. And if their techniques, arts and sciences of material life as well as inventions of spiritual culture are to be assigned to the fourth millennium B. C. one will have to commence the cycle of this civilization at a much more remote antiquity. For the precursors of the Mohenjo Daro Hindus, i. e., for the primitive and rudimentary beginnings or rather the pre-historic origins of these Chalcolithic developments we have to imagine certain ages between, say, 3500 B. C. and some of the Palaeolithic strata of human achievements (c. 10,000 B. C.), such as are described, for instance, in Quennell's *Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age*. Evidently the Mohenjo Daro Hindus are quite recent or modern compared to these prehistoric forefathers of the Indian races.

For the present, however, in order to keep to the facts let us be somewhat modest in chronological dimensions. Today in 1937 we can be sure only of the fact that the creations of the Hindus are older than those of the Vedic ages (c. 1500—1000 B. C.), corresponding to or synchronous, as these latter are, with the Homeric epochs of European culture. The earliest Hindu creators of human civilization were at least as old as the Assyro-Babylonians and Egyptians. The Hindus of the Indus Valley (Mohenjo Daro, Harappa and other sites) were perhaps not yet used to the metallurgy of iron. But they built roads 13—30 ft. wide, enjoyed hydropathic and hot air-baths and commanded the convenience of public drainage. Their agricultural technique knew the cultivation of wheat and barley, and industry the use of cotton spinning whorls. By commercial relations they came into contact with the East and the West of those days. Among their arts and crafts are to be mentioned ivory seals, dancing forms, *svastika* design, animal figures (buffalo, rhinoceros etc.), half-syllabic scripts, stone, gold, copper, bronze and silver vessels. The Hindu culture of this Chalcolithic period (c 3500—3000 B. C.) appears to have been dominated by cities, and the people were used to spacious dwelling houses. And in keeping with the world-forces of those days the Indus Valley Hindus propagated the cult of the Mother Goddess who was equally at home in Persia, Western Asia, the Aegean culture-zone, and Egypt. It is indeed possible to trace the beginnings of the tree and serpent worship, the *pipal* tree cult, the phallus-cult, as well as Siva and Durga of our times back to the fourth millennium B. C.

At the present moment we are not interested in the continuity of this civilization of the ancient Punjab and Sind as coming down to our own times. Nor indeed is it our chief theme to stress the antiquity of creative India's attainments in the arts and sciences. It is from altogether other angles of vision,—sociologico-cultural rather than archæologico-historical,—that we are presenting some of the aspects and tendencies of creative India in the interest of the Sind of today and tomorrow.

Let us commence with the conventional approach of orientalists to Indian civilization. If the same conventional method were applied to European civilization we should have to pick up some such data as the following from Western sociography:

In Europe even in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the barbers were surgeons. Even in the eighteenth century the magic touch of the king's hand was believed by the English people to have marvellous therapeutic effects. Patients suffering from scrofula and other diseases used to petition the Court in order to have the royal healing administered to them. Today in Europe and America millions of Christians still believe in immaculate conception and transubstantiation.

If an Indian were to note these and other facts of a like nature and exhibit them as specimens of entire modern Eur-America or the whole of mediæval and ancient Europe it would be doing injustice to the intellect of the Occidental world. But this is just what European and American scholars of modern times have generally done with regard to India and the Orient. The little that is known of the Orient in Europe and America today is, to say the least, based on a fundamentally wrong attitude of mind and an unscientific presentation of the subject-matter.

The most prevalent notion is that Hindu literature is at best the literature of topics dealing with the other world, the soul, the Divinity,—the themes which constitute the stock-in-trade of pessimistic metaphysics. The historic truth, however, is that metaphysical subjectivism is the least part of Hindu thought, and pessimism the farthest removed from actual Indian life and institutions. The Hindus have discussed every subject in the universe from the tamarind to the pole-star. Hindu literature and art are the literature and art of every human passion and activity from sex to salvation.

The Hindus have written on pure mathematics; their algebra and arithmetic were in advance of those of the Greeks. The Hindus have in fact laid down the foundations of the mathematical science known to the modern world. To a certain extent they anticipated Descartes (1596-1650) in the principles of solid geometry and Newton (1642-72) in those of differential calculus. The solutions of Lagrange and Euler (1797-83) in indeterminate equations of the second degree were given by the Hindus more than one thousand years before their time.

Hindu literature on anatomy and physiology as well as eugenics and embryology has been voluminous. The Hindus knew the exact osteology of the human body two thousand years before Vesalius (*c* 1543) and had some rough ideas of the circulation of blood long before Harvey (1628). The internal administration of mercury, iron and other powerful metallic drugs was practised by the Hindu physicians at least one thousand years before Paracelsus (1540). And they have written extensive treatises on these subjects.

The Hindus have written on government, municipal institutions, taxation, census, jurisprudence, warfare, and the laws of nations. Their investigations bear comparison with those of Aristotle, Machiavelli and Jean Bodin. The Hindus have written on painting, literary criticism, dramaturgy, dancing, gesture, music, irrigation, navigation and town-planning.

In Europe the six notes of the gamut were invented by Guido, monk of Arezzo in Tuscany (995-1050) and the seventh was added by Le Maire of Paris in the sixteenth century. But the Hindus wrote about the full musical scale at least as early as the fifth century and they devised also a sort of musical notation, signs and symbols, which may be regarded as the analogues of the mediaeval European *neumes*.

Hindu treatises on algebra, arithmetic, astronomy, pharmacy, chemistry, medicine and surgery were not confined to India. They were translated into Chinese (and ultimately into Japanese) on the

one side; and on the other, were translated into Arabic by the Moslems of Western Asia. In the Middle Ages the Moslems taught the Christians of Europe at Cordova in Spain, at Cairo in Egypt, at Damascus in Syria, and at Bagdad on the Tigris. The Europeans have thus learnt the Hindu decimal system of notation in mathematics, the use of some Hindu medicinal drugs, and Hindu metallurgy.

The musical theories of the Hindus were the same as those of the Europeans down to nearly the end of the Middle Ages, as both were based on melody. Harmony is a recent European growth (seventeenth century). Similarly the theories of painting also were the same both in India and Europe. Like the Hindus, the ancients and mediaevals in Europe did not have the perspective with which the modern world is familiar. Hindu books on painting have, besides, influenced the art and art-criticism of China during her Augustan Age. Europeans and Americans who are today admiring the Chinese masters are thereby indirectly paying homage, to a certain extent, to Hindu art-philosophy.

In a sense the geography of creative India is as wide as Asia itself. It is the result of *l'aptitude colonisatrice, la faculté pour l'homme de sortir de ses frontières pour aller séjourner*, the colonizing aptitude, the capacity of man to move out of his frontiers in order to live abroad, as Lasbax would say. This indeed constitutes the celebrated *Aitareya Brahmana* (VII, 15) cult of *charaiveti* (march on). Hindu thought is even now governing the Bushido morality of the Japanese soldiers. It is at the back of the philosophical writings of the neo-Confucianists (of the Sung Age) and of the mystical Taoists in China as well as of the energistic Nichirenism of the people in Japan. It runs to a certain extent through the Sufistic teaching of the Persian poets, is responsible for the Buddhism of Siam and Indo-China, and regulates the everyday life of the Central-Asian, Mongolian and Siberian rustics. And the islands of the South Seas and the Indian Ocean from Philippines on the East to Madagascar on the African coast bear on them indelible marks of Hindu colonial expansion,—in vocabulary, literary tradition, sculpture, and architecture.

All this is a fairy tale today. But it was brought about by the most natural circumstances. For about fifteen hundred years from the close of the fourth century B. C. the Hindus maintained a Greater India of international commerce and culture. Creative India thus grew into the heart and brain of Asia.

It is often supposed that Hindu history is that of a people who belonged to some ante-diluvian age. It is even held in some quarters that the epoch of Hindu achievements was synchronous with the primitive Vedic age or that it was exhausted in the so-called Buddhist period. The facts are quite otherwise. The Vedic age is by no means the greatest age of the Hindus: nor is there, strictly speaking, a Buddhist period of Indian history.

It may be true that the Hindu ships brought muslin and indigo to the builders of the pyramids in Egypt, and jewels to Syria for the beast plate of the Hebrew high priest. It is indeed true that Hindu traders had settlements in the international quarters of the great city of Babylon, a New York of antiquity. The Mohenjo Daro culture of India goes, besides, back to c 3500 B. C. But for all practical purposes the great achievements of the ancient Hindus should be regarded as synchronous with those of the Greeks from Pythagoras (sixth century B. C.) to Aristotle (fourth century B. C.), of the Alexandrians (Hellenists) and of the Roman Empire (c A. C. 100-600).

As for the subsequent ages, it should be remembered that the classical races of Europe were extinct and gave the torch of civilization to the barbarian Teutons; whereas the Hindus continued to live and

expand maintaining and furthering their race-consciousness. Down to the Renaissance of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, represented by Descartes, Leibnitz and Newton, these new European races could not virtually distance the Hindus in any branch of science or art, theoretical or applied. And down to the "Industrial Revolution," i. e. the application of steam to manufacture and communication in the late eighteenth and early years of the nineteenth century the Hindu political, economic and social institutions were more or less on a par with those in Europe.

Liberty of the people was not then greater in the Western world than in India, women's rights were then not known in any part of the globe, mankind did not know anywhere the blessings of universal literacy, industry was everywhere limited to the cottage and domestic system, the family was tied to the village, the civilization was throughout mainly agricultural and rural, and the Hindu Louis's, Fredericks and Peters were as good or as bad enlightened despots as were those of Europe.

The Hindus are alleged to have been defective in organizing ability and in the capacity for administering public bodies. Epoch by epoch, however, creative India has given birth to as many heroes, both men and women, in public service, international commerce, military tactics, and government, as has any race in the Occidental world. Warfare was never monopolized by the so-called Ksatriya or warrior caste in India, but as in Europe, gave scope to every class or grade of men to display their ability.

Hindu history is the history of as many institutions, councils, conferences, academies and congresses, as that of the Western races. The Hindus organized municipal commissions for civic life and built hospitals for the sick and wounded at least three hundred years before the Christian era. The Hindus had *parisats*, i.e., academies or clubs for philosophical and scientific investigation in every age of their history. They established universities for the advancement of learning and propagation of culture. And they instituted societies or associations for religious and moral purposes as well.

It is a vicious practice to try to understand Hindu characteristics or the "spirit" of independent Hindu civilization from the failures and demoralization of the Hindus in an epoch of political nothingness. It is also unscientific to forget the actual superstitions and backwardnesses of the European Middle Ages and early modern times while making an estimate of independent Hindu culture down to the end of the eighteenth century.

One must not in any case forget that among the last representatives of independent Hindu India we have such remarkable names as Shivaji (1627—1680) and Baji Rao (1720—1740) as well as Ranjit Singh (1780—1839). For the same period we have Moslem leaders like Asaf Jah (1724—1748) of Hyderabad and Haidar Ali (1722—1782) as well as Tipu Sultan (1749—1799) of Mysore.

From the Bengali and the South Indian angles of vision the lower terminus of political sovereignty exercised by the Hindu races is likely to be somewhat distorted. It is therefore very necessary to observe that Hindu states were enjoying independence down to the middle of the nineteenth century. The eighteenth century of Indian political history was dominated by the Hindus.

With the annexation of the Punjab by Raghunath (Raghoba) in 1758 during the Peshwaship of Balaji Baji Rao (1740—1761) the Maratha Empire extended from the Himalayas in the North to the southern extremity of the Indian Peninsula. The Peshwa's power endured as a sovereign authority,—although territorially much reduced,—down to 1818.

Ranjit Singh (1780—1839), the lion of the Punjab, was a contemporary of Rammohun Roy (1772—1833). The entire Punjab (including Kashmir and Jammu) was ruled by him as an independent Hindu state. It was not until 1849 that the Punjabis lost their independence.

The part played by the Indians as creators in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is not to be belittled. The modern trends in India's creations,—both at home and abroad,—are but to be organically linked up with her previous achievements in arts, sciences, law, polity and what not. The traditional cults of *saktiyoga* (energism), *charaiveti* (march on) and *digvijaya* (conquest of the quarters) which are responsible for these creations of today are manifest in more or less the same form in the different regions of modern India. No matter what will be the angle of vision,—Punjabi, Maratha, Madrasi, Bengali, Hindu, Moslem, or otherwise,—the sociography of contemporary India is likely to be almost uniform. Due regard will no doubt have to be paid to the personal equations of the observers and interpreters. Foreign reporters on contemporary India also could not possibly overlook the more or less uniform transformations of character and creative urges among the diverse Indian races. Even as "indentured" labourers or "assisted" emigrants the men and women of India have been creating values,—agricultural, industrial and commercial,—in the lands beyond the Indian seas,—especially in Africa and America,—for over a century.

For Indian men and women of the twentieth century it is but a second nature to comprehend even in the smallest intellectual unit bearing on India the achievements of the Cholas, the Vijayanagara Rayas, and the Marathas of the South, as well as the Rajputs, the land of Nanak, the Bengali people, and the United Provinces. Thanks, again, to the intimate personal friendships and study travels embracing as they do the different quarters of India it is possible for many publicists, scholars, and readers of journals to assimilate a part of India's messages from far and near. The impacts of Moslem India are accordingly no less perceptible on the mentality of the Hindus than those of Hindu India on that of the Mussalmans.

Finally, the movements and activities of the Indian men and women of today are in constant interaction and cooperation with those of the other races of mankind. In the progress of contemporary civilization, in scheme of world-reconstruction and in projects of futuristic social planning creative India is thus continuing to function as a colleague of the other creative members of the world-system.

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, then, the Indian races have been exhibiting their virility in no questionable manner. Creative India's role in technocracy and culture is as much in evidence today as in the days of Mohenjo Daro.

Altogether, the place of creative India in the world of values, dynamic as it is, will be found to be extensive and varied. And the problem of the revision of values which has become a vital question of philosophy in post-war Eur-America is no less urgent in the science or sciences bearing on India, the Indian races and the Indian culture-systems, especially in their age-to-age orientations to the rest of the world. A new indology is a desideratum today in order to help forward the transvaluation of values demanded long ago by Nietzsche. To this new indology and the transvaluation of values the world expects Young Sind to address itself as sedulously as other limbs of Young India.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

By Seth Ghulamali G. Chagla, (ex-President, Karachi Municipality).

(Joined College in 1892-93).

I have no hesitation in saying that whatever useful purpose collegiate-education fulfilled in the past, at the present moment, the education imparted at college, is wanting and defective in many respects. It does not fit us to face the battle of life. Often times it unfits us. It creates discontent in us without teaching us how to remove the causes of discontent. What is wanting in our education? We do not learn the true values of things. We do not learn in what consists true happiness. We do not learn that which would make us better men and better women—more serviceable and more sacrificing. Education received at colleges creates in us a false sense of knowledge without giving us the knowledge of the real things that matter in life. We store our minds with a mass of information and opinions of others without cultivating originality and finding out for ourselves what is best for us. We become imitators. I feel that the time has long arrived when we should make a radical change in our educational system. So far as education at colleges is concerned, the nature of true happiness, the philosophy of life should be carefully studied, along with other subjects. In doing so we shall have to study the true value of things. What is the value of a good dinner, after which we are now hankering and what is the value of simple food with an appetite? What is the value of good dress on which we must spend a good portion of our income to appear smart, and the value of simple dress and the inner satisfaction it gives of being able to spare money for more important and worthier objects? What is the value of self-indulgence and the value of self-denial? Here I may mention that a few years ago, I asked a graduate of this college who is a gentleman of character, whether self-indulgence was better or self-denial. For sometime he began to think, which showed that he had not given the matter a thought before, and then said "Self-indulgence is better". If a graduate of character thinks thus, you can imagine what a graduate without character thinks.

My complaint is that education at colleges does not help to build up character. The good continue to be good and perhaps become better, the bad remain bad or get worse. To sharpen the intellect and give the knowledge of some science should not be the only aims of collegiate-education. If we study the current problems of the world, how European nations are preparing for war inspite of the huge material progress and vast discoveries in the domain of physical science, we are forced to the conclusion that, if side by side with material progress, there is not moral progress, we are nowhere. I would wish that our collegiate-education should set us thinking at least about the matters that really matter in life. Our education should not be devoid of these vital questions. The constitution of man, the problems of this life and the hereafter are apt subjects of which the study should be commenced at colleges. Some of my graduate friends have told me that by unlearning what they learnt at the college, by betaking themselves to some study—Theosophy or something else—they have found the peace of mind which they had lost. If on the younger generation depends our welfare, if they are to be the citizens of to-morrow, why should we turn them out of colleges uninformed about vital matters, unequipped for the battle of life. They get some insufficient knowledge of facing the material problems of the world, but none at all of the moral problems, the understanding and solution of which are so essential to real progress. What matters if a graduate is successful in his career, if he acquires wealth but dissipates it in luxuries, if he continually hankers for more wealth and employs questionable means to obtain it, if he derives temporary pleasure but is devoid of true happiness and peace of mind, if he is grossly selfish and is of no service to his fellow creatures? By close observation we are driven to the conclusion that mere intellectual training such as is given at the

colleges, with no attention paid to the development of character, generally produces youths who are not honest in their professions and businesses. It has become proverbial that an educated merchant sets fire to his goods to dishonestly claim the value of over-insured goods which were not selling. This means of making money was unknown when merchants were not so educated.

We can not be sure about the medical graduates practising honestly. As to Engineering graduates, the honest ones are by far fewer than the dishonest ones. Even in our public men, I do not think the graduate class of them are any better than the less educated ones. These are the hard facts with which we are faced. Collegiate-education glitters but it is not gold. It does not make us Men. It may be turning women into Men depriving some of them of the womanly qualities and unfitting them for the noble task of making the homes happy. Another reason why the college curricula need radical change, is that our graduates and educated men and women cannot find useful work. What is the good of a merely literary and scientific education if it cannot help us to find work and do our work efficiently and honestly. One reason why many cannot find work is because the college education is too literary. Only literary work will suit those who leave the college. We are not taught the dignity of manual labour, which is still considered menial. If some graduates have now taken to non-literary pursuits, it is because they have been driven to them, not that they have any aptitude for them. Even from the literary point of view, our college education is not a grand success. How many original writers has it produced? In the scientific world, how many scientists can we boast of as the products of our education? Considered from every important standpoint, I am clearly of opinion that our higher education has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. I am not blind to the fact that it has given us the ability to read and study various subjects and add to our stock of knowledge. The greatest service which higher education has done to us is that it has opened our eyes and made us aware of the unsuitability of the present system. What should be done to improve matters is the question. Let us carefully define the aim of education, let us have a clear idea of the ideal and seek to reach them. We have volumes written on the subject. Let us study them and come to some conclusion. It has occurred to me that consideration of these questions by literary men alone, whose minds have run into a groove, is not enough. Consideration of these questions by literary men who have been successful in life, who have not faced the struggles of the unsuccessful, is not enough. The participation of unsuccessful literary men in the discussion of these questions is also essential, because their experience of failure should prove very helpful. Also the association of laymen who have a practical knowledge of affairs should not be despised. It should be welcomed. If I can venture to make few general suggestions they are these. First and foremost our aim should be to develop character and for this purpose we should have in the curricula suitable books on the subject—both Oriental and occidental selections from noble literature on the subject. These books should be carefully studied. The course of conduct they prescribe should be followed both by the teachers and the taught. Serious efforts should be made to live the life of simplicity, purity, sympathy, and helpfulness. The whole atmosphere of the college should be saturated with these. Even by experiments and practice the idea should be brought home to the students and teachers that virtue is its own reward, and wickedness its own punishment. I know the results obtained from such knowledge, training and practice will fall short of expectation, but they will go a great way to stimulate thought and action. Recently a series of lectures were delivered by a very learned Pandit, an M. A. of Punjab University in the lecture hall of the Theosophical Society on subjects such as these: "Moral alchemy", "Forgiveness and Revenge", "Destiny", "Character". Even at the age of sixty I felt immensely profited by them. Why the present-day youth should have no inclination to learn and acquire knowledge of such important and serious

subjects, I cannot understand. I noticed that not many College students were present at these lectures and there were no lady students or other women present. Our youths have no taste for considering the higher problems of life. They are engrossed in the pursuit of pleasures of the flesh. It is very necessary, if they are to play a noble part in life, that their higher instincts should be roused and cultivated. Innocent bodily pleasures, physical exercises, games and sports, let them have in full measure, but the understanding and knowledge of the higher pleasures, which come as a result of the development of the higher instincts, should not be denied to them. As to literary subjects taught at colleges, the less the number of subjects the better. The aim should be not to give a knowledge of many subjects but the study of a few subjects by means of more self-study, than by means of ready made notes and professors' gramophone lectures—so many professors are mere gramaphones of others' thoughts. The professors should give hints how the students should study for themselves without cramming and depending on book work and notes. Original thinking should be encouraged and not slave mentality in thinking. The system of examinations—if examinations are necessary at all—should be radically modified. Examinations should not have an awe for students. Students should understand the true value of examinations. What are they after all? Failure at examinations does not mean failure in every thing else, success does not mean success in every thing else. The course of subjects like Mathematics, Science, Logic etc. which require hard brain work and ruin the physical health of boys and more specially of girls, should be made easy. The aim should be to create a taste for these subjects which the students can pursue even after leaving the college. Study at colleges should not be a drudgery, it should not mean cramming for the sake of passing examinations, with no real taste acquired for a further study of the subjects after college life. As far as practicable, the study of subjects should be made fascinating. In the medical, engineering agricultural, commercial and law Colleges, more practical work should be done. In the arts colleges, the curricula should be so radically modified, as not to unfit a student for any but literary work. Here I may mention that even with regard to high school or secondary education, of which the late Mr. T. H. Vines M. A. had considerable experience as a very successful principal of the Sind Madressah-tul-Islam Karachi, he was of opinion that this education fitted one and unfitted nine for the battle of life. Let dignity of manual labour be impressed on students of all colleges, let both the students and professors actually do manual work. Let a spirit of service, comradeship, brotherhood prevail. Let us have high ideals before us and pursue them while we are in the college and continue pursuing them through outlife.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN SIND

By Principal G. N. Gokhale, L. C. E.

(formerly, Principal N. E. D. Civil Engineering College)

There is common belief in India that as soon as we have a few Technical schools and Colleges, all our Industrial Problems will be solved. I once thought so myself. I had heard it said that the Oyster Rocks of Karachi have been mentioned in the accounts of the travels of Alexander the Great. If so the shipping activities round about must have been considerable. The harbour has been a ship-building centre for centuries; and even now a curious individual can see fair-sized wooden ships being built in the muds behind the City Railway Station. The Industry has of course paled into insignificance since the magicians of the West have made "Iron float over water." So when I had the good fortune of visiting the home of that Industry I naturally wanted to find out as to why Karachi cannot again build ships to suit modern conditions.

I visited an up-to-date Ship-building yard, and here is what I observed. They were then building a ship worth a crore and a half. They had in the yard about 3000 workmen and employed up to 4000 now and again. Of these 2500 or so were half-skilled artisans and labourers. Their job was to shift large iron plates and beams from place to place to get them cut to sizes and shapes given in drawings supplied to them ; to drill holes in places marked ; to shift them again to the ship ; to assemble them as laid down ; to rivet them up ; to fix wooden joints and ply-wood partitions where necessary ; to fit in all doors, bunks etc ; to lay the electric wiring and screw in fittings ; to daub tons of paint ; and to complete the furnishing fixed and movable. I observed them doing all the work and felt that if I was called upon to start a similar yard in Karachi, I would be able to get all these 2500 men between Karachi and Lahore. Our Keshav Maistry was and Gopal is in point of manual skill as good as the best I saw there and except perhaps in the ability to work from drawings, which our men can be taught in three months, I did not think there would be any difficulty.

Then they had about 200 Draftsmen, blue-printers, and computors and another 200 were clerks and typists who drew up specifications, called for tenders, issued indents, received and paid for supplies, kept a stock account etc. and paid for labour. All these can be had in India any day ; and all they may need to be taught would be the modern methods of indexing, which are already getting fairly common. These 2900 men prepare thousands of drawings, handle material purchased from all parts of the world, riddle plates with holes, and then fill them up with rivets, and say that they have built the Ship. And yet none of them has, or need have any idea as to how the various parts they are responsible for, go together to make the great Leviathan. They know no more about it than the Lady who by pressing a button launches the Ship on its fateful career of Peace or War.

These 2900 men are and ought to be human beings in their respective homes ; but in the Yard they are just fingers and no more. They are perhaps ganglia in the Yard but they are no substitute for the Brain, the remaining Hundred men, who alone know that is happening in the various Departments, and in whose brains the thousands of parts flying about are first fitted into a complete whole. The hundred are not only technically trained, but have in their possession the experiences of Decades of ship-building. They have perhaps paid a heavy price for that knowledge; it is very dear to them ; and they sell it dear too. No Technical Institute will or can impart this simply because they have not got it.

Of course we must have the inevitable Financier, who pays for all the machinery—which by the way, must have cost a few crores—in advance, secures the order, and maintains the whole yard until he is reimbursed. And last if not the least, we must have that man who wants and is prepared to buy our ship. These I found were the essentials of the Problem.

Now to an India it needs no argument to prove that a Great Nation like ours must have at least one ship-building yard ; and all Sindhis will agree that it must be in Karachi. A ship to transport the wheat from the Sukkur Barrage is a logical necessity ; and as we are not going to have any individual Capitalists, I am prepared to assume that the Sind Legislative Council would be willing to consider it a legitimate charge on the Sukkur Barrage accounts. The 2900 men can be assembled within three months ; but where shall we get the remainig ONE HUNDRED ? I am as proud of Karachi Engineering College as any one can be, and yet we could not wait till they were able to supply them.

Of course we shall import these men as Japan did before and as Russia is doing today in various

Departments. We shall not forget to put in a condition that one of their jobs is to prepare a successor within five years, and that a portion of their salary is to be paid to them one year after they leave, only if their understudy has proved a success. If we feel convinced that for the vindication of our National honour or other reasons, we must build our own ships, we shall pay whatever salaries such experts demand for the time being, and it will be cheaper to do so than to go on buying ships to the end of eternity. That is how we shall solve the Problem, as I see it.

You will agree that the solution, simple as it is, has many "if's" in it, not to mention graver problems, like the percentage of seats to be allotted to various communities, which fill our whole horizon today. I have no doubt that we shall one day finish all these other items, and tackle the ship-building in some such way, perhaps to discover that after all it has enabled us to provide for 3000 Indians out of the millions whose bread problem we are trying to solve.

For to me the Industrial problem is nothing if not a bread-problem; and that is why I have tried to examine one of the Industries we all want to start. This analysis is typical of many others, and it brings out how Technical Education is only a part of the job, and this great job can not be solved by starting a few schools. I write this not in a defeatist manner, but to show how it is all one vast problem, in which we can succeed only if we all put our shoulders to the wheel. The Hindus and Moslems will certainly worship in the manner they think best, but in the Bread-problem there is no Hindu and no Moslem. The God they appeal to is the same ONE and hunger is the same for both. We shall never arrive at our goal until we approach the question in a Human way. It is only when we behave like "Men" that we shall have the right to call upon God for His help, and we shall have it.

A MEDICAL COLLEGE IN SIND.

By Professor R. C. Motwani, M. S., F. C. P. S.

(Grant Medical College, Bombay).

(Joined College in 1906-07).

I like to discuss the above subject in its practical aspect under the following heads:—

- (1) Will sufficient number of Sindhi students be forthcoming ?

My reply to this question is No. At present there are about 30 students studying in all the classes at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, making an average of 6 students per year. The annual admission in the Northern Medical Colleges is fifty, while at Bombay, 120 are admitted to the Grant Medical College, and 80 to the Seth G. S. Medical College. It may be suggested that students at the Hyderabad Medical School may prefer to take the College course, if the facilities for the same are available. I can understand a few joining the college course but not many, because, firstly the minimum standard of admission to Medical School is Matriculation and to the college is Inter-Science. Secondly expenses, for fees, books, special courses, are double at the Medical College as compared to the School.

- (2) Are existing institutions sufficiently equipped for the purpose ?

To this again the reply is No. The laboratories as regards the teaching of Physiology & Pathology, as also the Dissection Hall at the Hyderabad Medical School are not at present such as to provide the facilities for training required in these subjects, for a University degree. As regards

the clinical course and teaching of special subjects, whether at Karachi or Hyderabad, the material and the personnel are insufficient.

(3) What would be the initial expense of starting the Medical College ?

Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College started with an initial expense of 14 lacs of Rupees.

(4) What would be the recurring expenses ?

This will work out at about 3 lacs per year. Lucknow Medical College admits 50 students every year and its expense per student is about Rs. 2000/- per year. Bombay and Madras Medical Colleges, admit about 120 students per year, the expense per student coming to about Rs. 500/-

(5) Granted, that fifty Sindhi students shall avail themselves of the facilities offered, by opening a medical college, it will not be possible for Sind Province to absorb the number of medical graduates turned out every year. At present, the cities and towns of Sind have got enough of medical graduates to cater for their needs.

(6) During the last few years, hundreds of students, coming from Bombay Presidency as well as outside it, have been refused admission to the Bombay Medical Colleges. I believe same is the case in other presidencies. So if Sind can start and maintain a medical college, students from other provinces shall flock to it, but the problem of finances will have to be solved.

Under the present conditions therefore, it will be best for Sind Government to support their students at the Grant Medical College, by reserving a fixed number of seats each year by arrangement with the Bombay Government.

"THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN SIND"

By Miss T. V. Lakhani, M. A., Dip. Ed.

(Joined College in 1922).

The education of women in Sind has made great advancement in modern times compared to the past, but it is yet like a drop in the ocean. The majority of women are in absolute darkness. They feel that home is the only right place for them.

It has been well said "To educate a man is to form an individual who leaves nothing behind him, but to educate women is to form future generations". Education as we all know is all-round development. It trains body, mind and soul. That being so, it is very necessary that every woman in Sind should be educated.

But there are many people, who feel that women need not be given higher education. They think that girls are becoming more fashionable and therefore more expensive to their parents. For them, it is enough, if women have received school education. But that is really a wrong view. History shows us that new-found liberty is always inclined to go to one's head, be it man, woman or a nation. Men and women who have taken up the call of emancipation, have always commenced with the highest ideals and principles, but their followers have often misused this hard-earned freedom. In all movements, the pendulum

is inclined to swing a bit violently at first, but it soon rights itself. In Turkey women spent the first ten years of their freedom on their toilet, but they soon realised what freedom meant and rose to their responsibilities.

If higher education is necessary for men, it is equally necessary for women. Every body will admit that God has endowed women with as much intellect and power, as he has given to man and they can have equal status and be the real partners in the house and outside, only when they are given an opportunity to develop their powers or themselves. After all mere school education does not take us very far. The school education gives merely back-ground which is very necessary, if we want to take advantage of higher education. Subjects like Psychology, Sociology, Economics etc. which form part of the curriculum of higher education can be thoroughly grasped only when one has already some preliminary knowledge of History and Geography and is able to read English thoroughly well. It goes without saying that the subjects like Psychology, Sociology and higher domestic science based on the study of Anatomy and Physiology are very useful for women.

The subject of Sociology produces numerous opportunities to inculcate right concepts. The curriculum calls for the study of many countries including one's own. At the same time one gains an attitude of consideration and appreciation for the rights and needs of others. One learns a genuine respect and admiration for the people of other countries and is able to see how interwoven is our progress with that of others. If all that is learnt by women, the majority of whom become the mothers, it will be good for children. If mothers have general culture and noble ideas, they will be able to carry the same to their children.

Women must make thorough study of Psychology. They should have the knowledge of reading the child's mind. They must know what are his needs at a particular time and what are his difficulties etc.

Domestic Science which includes Cooking, Laundry and House-wifery is based upon preliminary scientific learning in Chemistry, Physics, Dietetics ; and First Aid, Home Nursing, Mother-craft based on the study of Anatomy, Physiology are equally essential for women.

Apart from these subjects, which are useful to women directly, even a subject like mathematics makes a splendid medium for the building of character.

Now looking to the existing system of higher education in Sind, we find that it is most defective. Great need for change in the curriculum has long been felt. Subjects like philosophy, literature etc. are not of much use to women in ordinary practical life. For women who have not to take to the learned professions definitely, there should be a separate, so to say "Cultural College", where they could go after leaving school and specialise in two or three subjects, one of which should preferably be of a character to enable them to take up some useful occupation. It may be well to combine Psychology with Journalism, Sociology with the Art of designing, decorating and so forth, while with these subjects, should be associated the necessary amount of Home Science. With a College like that, a woman would be proficient in something instead of having a something of several subjects. She would possess knowledge which she could also make use of, in case she has to earn her living, and this would ensure her a certain measure of economic independence.

In Sind, Karve College is really an experiment to some extent in this direction. It needs great support and encouragement, but as it is, very few girls are taking advantage of it. It is really the duty

of parents and society to create such an atmosphere that girls should look upon it very favourably. After all girls must realise that the existing system of University Education does not meet with all the demands of our life. The system of the future should prepare our boys and girls to live healthily and usefully after the day's work is over. The joy of colour, form, music and creative art would provide hobbies that would divert them from expensive or unhealthy amusements. A nation today must keep pace with other nations or perish. With the advent of machinery etc. skill and intelligence are more necessary than they were hundred years ago. Modern appliances help to finish the day's work quicker; there is more leisure and modern education should show the way to the best use of leisure.

In short, if sound education on the new lines were to be obtained by women of Sind, the homes would be heaven on earth. Women who are well-equipped, cultured, well-informed and accomplished would be better wives and mothers with higher standard of responsibility and would commend themselves much more to thinking men and educational experts.

SINDHI STUDENTS ABROAD

By Prof. V. D. Thawani, B. A. (Cantab)

(Khalsa College, Bombay.)

(Joined College in 1926-27)

Although the title of this article is 'Sindhi Students Abroad', I will be writing about Indian students abroad. There are many local differences between students of different provinces no doubt, but in a foreign country with an entirely different social fabric, these differences do not look important. The reactions of a Sindhi to an entirely alien culture of a foreign country are more or less the same as those of a Punjabi, a Bengali or a Madrasi.

To begin with, let me limit the scope of this article by saying that by 'abroad' I mean Europe and especially England, for it is not too much to say that that is the part of the world we have in mind when we think of Indian students abroad. Most of the students who leave India for further studies go to England.

Nothing is so significant as the complete transformation of scene which an Indian student experiences by going to England or to any other country in Europe. It is not only that England is a country having uncertain weather, where it rains the whole year round or green grass can be seen almost the whole year or that a summer day may sometimes be colder than an average winter day or that the men are of different colour and dress differently. The differences go much deeper. Their culture is alien to ours. Their religion is different and so is their outlook on life. Their's is a society in which men think in ways which are not yet our own, in which women meet men in social life on equal terms. This is not all. An Indian student in England finds at his disposal all the facilities that an advanced European country can offer for education, cultural advancement and recreation. London for example, is not only the seat of a great University but is also the centre of the activities of many bodies for cultural advancement like the World Students' Union or the Students' Christian Movement. Again, London can claim an excellent stage. The total effect of all these vital differences is that an Indian student finds himself in an altogether different world.

The problem for an Indian student in England is not only to take advantage of the facilities offered

in the field of education, but also to react favourably to the totally different social conditions. Indian students have obtained a fair degree of success in their examinations. Only a small percentage of Indian students fail to get degrees in England. Most of the students are moderately successful and just a few shine out by excellent research work. Unfortunately, the cost of living does not permit many brilliant Indian students to stay long in England for research. It may be remarked that not many Sindhis have had distinguished careers in England.

As regards the reaction of Indians to the totally different social conditions, it may be said that Indians show greater and greater tendency towards westernisation of their manners and social behaviour. To a certain extent this is a good thing. Hindu Culture has always had a vitalising effect on it of the impact of foreign cultures, and an infusion of European culture would be a boon if it would again energise the great Hindu culture and make it a living force. But imitation should not be blind. We have to reconcile the Western culture with conditions in India. It is regretable to note that a good many of Indian students who return from England develop into snobs. They have no reason to be snobbish. If our social institutions are faulty, it is their duty to reform them. Sindhi students do not find much difficulty in adapting themselves to western ways, because Sind is being westernised more quickly than many other provinces in India. But the imitation of western manners has had no vital influence on Sindhis. Our children do not still receive the excellent home education which English children receive. We lack the sense of discipline and good behaviour which characterise Englishmen. We hardly have any patriotic feelings for our country as Englishmen have for England. We are perfectly English in dress no doubt; but we are very much the worse for it. We begin to feel that men from other provinces are uncivilised because they are simple. We live like aliens in our own land.

While writing about Indian students abroad, it will not be out of place to say something about school education in England, although only a small fraction of Indian students proceed to England for school education. Not only is primary education compulsory, but no boy or girl can leave secondary school before the age of fifteen. The secondary schools in England can be divided into three classes: (1) Public, (2) Grammar and (3) Government schools. Very few Indians except the State rulers can afford to send their children to English Public schools as they are very expensive. Education in the second and third type of schools is almost free for boys and girls from poor families, the system of scholarships being so wide spread and liberal. The question is often asked, "What is a Public School"? It may be said that a Public School is one which has a real measure of independence and can direct its own policy, which keeps its pupils to the full age limit of eighteen or more and which has a direct and regularly maintained connection with the universities. They are confined to the children of the well-to-do. The standard of teaching is very high. Discipline is rigid and special importance is attached to games.

On the average, there are about 1800 Indian students abroad. Of the countries preferred for education, England is the favourite; next in order of popularity are U. S. A., Germany, France, Ireland, Austria and Switzerland. The average number of students every year in the British Universities is about 1500. Though there is a tendency towards concentration in London, a fairly large number of students take advantage of the facilities for technical education offered by provincial and Scottish Universities. Leeds, for instances, gives excellent facilities for Textile Chemistry, weaving and spinning, Reading University for agriculture and Edinburgh for medicine and engineering. Some Indian students succeed in getting admission to Cambridge and Oxford for courses in Arts and Science.

The great number of students in London, is of course easily understandable. Apart from the attractions and modern conveniences of the great city, London offers excellent facilities in professional courses e. g., in medicine and law. A student who wants to study for the Bar, must be in London as the four Inns of the Court of one of which he has to be a member are situated in London. Many students who go from Cambridge and Oxford to attend the weekly Bar dinners at London have to undergo a lot of inconvenience and expense. Going to London every week for the Bar dinners from a place like Edinburgh would be out of question. The number of Indian medical students in London Hospital schools is considerable. Out of a total of usually 400 Indian medical students in the United Kingdom, not less than 150 are usually in the London Hospital schools. Besides, the London University gives degrees in almost all the subjects and can command the services of men with world-wide reputation. Among other institutions for liberal, technical and scientific training, it contains the Imperial College of Science and Technology, the School of Mines, the City and Guilds' College, the South Eastern Agricultural College and the London School of Economics. It has moreover six schools in the faculty of theology.

The two oldest Universities namely Cambridge and Oxford, which were for a long period of English history the only universities in England, are still expensive and residential ; but by the help of scholarships and grants of many kinds, they are in effect open to all classes of the community. The accommodation in these universities being limited and the number of Indian students admitted being fixed, many of our students who are keen on studying at these universities are disappointed. The universities command the services of men of great abilities and world-wide reputation, who are primarily interested in research. Cambridge has excellent men in Mathematics, Physics and Economics. The standard of teaching is very high. Cambridge and Oxford being small places, they have advantages over a place like London in that they do not offer many distractions such as cinemas, theatres and dances. The atmosphere is suitable for quiet study. The rigidity of discipline enforced by the Cambridge University, for example keeping in doors after 10 P. M. and wearing a cap and gown after 8 P. M., may appear ridiculous to an Indian. But a disciplined life is taken naturally by an English student as he has been accustomed to it right from the beginning at home and in school. He seldom abuses the freedom which the university life gives him. What a difference we feel in the University life in India ! A student entering the First Year Class in college feels as if he has obtained a charter for being mischievous in the class. Such a thing would be inconceivable in England. In many college libraries in Cambridge, there is neither any librarian nor any peon. Students have to enter their own names with dates of issuing or returning any book in a register. Yet not a single book is lost ! What a world of difference is there between an English and an Indian student ! An English student again fully appreciates the maxim 'Work while you work, play while you play.' Generally, an English boy is regular at his exercise and his work. We are notoriously too talkative. We gossip rather too much. An average English student studies much more than an average Indian student.

Every year, our students have to their credit a good record of academic and other distinctions. But it must be admitted, that their performance at the examinations is not so noteworthy as that of English students. The reasons for this are many. One reason is that they have to express themselves in a language which is not theirs. Again, no study has usually been made of the special abilities of an Indian student with a view to the choice of a proper career for him. This results in many square pegs in round holes. Again, English students receive excellent education in schools. Our education in India trains us only for examinations and we turn out to be book-worms. The courses prescribed for us here have also much to be blamed. Again, the spirit with which we take our education is faulty. From the very

beginning of our student life, we keep the idea of a good post before our minds. An English student generally careless of such considerations, although he earns his livelihood with the help of his education. No doubt, this is due to adverse conditions in India, but it affects our studies considerably.

The number of our students going to foreign countries is increasing, although lately economic depression and as a result, the want of suitable careers for students with British qualifications, has discouraged many Indians from going abroad for education. But considering the beneficial effects of foreign education, it would be desirable that more and more of our students should go abroad. No country, however advanced can satisfy completely all its educational requirements. The growth of modern physical sciences is the result of the co-operative effort of all the advanced countries in the world, and till India occupies an honourable position among the nations that have contributed to the rise and the growth of the sciences, the stream of Indian students going abroad must increase in volume.

THE COLLEGE AND THE MUSLIMS

By Prof. Arifshah C. S. Gilani, M. A.

(Karnatak College, Dharwar)

(Joined College in 1929)

To-day is the fiftieth Anniversary of Sind's Premier Institution, which has, during its existence, flooded the whole Province with light and learning. In fact, what the Sind Madressah has done for the Muslims in particular, the D. J. Sind College has done for the Province as a whole. We celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Sind Madressah on 1st September 1935, and now we celebrate that of the Alma Mater of the Intelligentsia of Sind. Fortunately, I have the honour to be an alumnus of both. My learned Professor L. H. Ajwani has asked me to write on "*The Higher Education of the Muslims of Sind with special reference to the D. J. Sind College and its allied institutions*", restricting me to bare "facts and figures". I had nothing else to do than to obey, and as such, after a pleasant labour of culling facts from various records, I have been able to bring out these few lines, which, I hope and trust, will amply testify to the great service the institution has done to the Muslim community in Sind.

Early Eighties.

Just when the late K. B. Hasanali was labouring hard to found Sind Madressah for educating the Muslims on the lines of the M. A. O. College of Aligarh, there was running a parallel scheme of a College for the Province. Sincere labours are generally rewarded. So only after eighteen months and sixteen days, the great founders of the College witnessed the opening ceremony of the desideratum of their hearts on 17th January 1887. Later on, the institution came to be known as the D. J. Sind College.

At this time, education amongst the Muslims was at its lowest ebb, there being only three graduates, viz. Mirza Sikandarali, Wali Muhammad and Ali Muhammad, the last two being the sons of the founder of the Sind Madressah. It was after the founding of the Sind Madressah and the D. J. Sind College that the Muslims took to education. Thanks to the generous patronage of Government, and the cooperation of the District Board that the otherwise majority community (minority in education) aroused itself from the soporific influence of the age-long superstition and prejudice against education, and taking to it in right earnest, has, by now, sufficiently advanced to rub shoulder against, and march abreast

with other communities. Imbued with the high and noble ideals received within the portals of this Intellectual Mother, the Muslims continue to march along with the times.

Non-communal

To many the College would appear as a purely communal institution. I, for one, abhor the very idea, knowing as I do the generous attitude of the authorities towards the Muslim community. It has on its teaching Staff three Muslim Professors, two being Heads of two Departments. One thing need be remembered. Merit has always been encouraged and patronised. If a Muslim happens to fare well at the Degree Examinations, he has invariably been taken up as a Fellow of the College. So far, there have been, from time to time, ten Muslim Fellows.

There are special Scholarships, and Prizes for the Muslims. There are four Sind Scholarships, and three Prizes, (Rieu Prize at the F. Y. A, Norman Hey and Lalchand Hasanand Prizes at the Intermediate Arts), not to mention the special facilities, like the freeships and help from the general funds. From experience I can assert that the poor and deserving Muslim students always get liberal support from Principal Butani.

So far about two thousand Muslims have drunk at the fount of this College, and on the strength of the record before me I can say that almost all the leading Muslims of the present-day Sind are the product of this institution which stands for justice and equality. To begin with, Professor Abdul Majid Habibullah Dareshani and the redoubtable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah are the first two Muslim graduates of the College, taking their Degrees in 1901. Professor Dareshani was a member of the Staff for a number of years. Mr. Hazari Hasanali Jaffari graduated next year. None graduated in the next three years. Mr. Mirza Sidney Jafarquli, the Income Tax Commissioner of Gujarat, and four more, augmented the number in 1907, while Messrs. Sirajul Haq Ali Muhammad Hasanali and Juma Tejani passed in the next year. Then there was a lamentably slow progress till 1914, only one student passing every year. In 1914 two students graduated, one of them being Mr. Memon Muhammad Siddiq, the present Principal of the Men's Training College at Hyderabad, and the other Mr. Nurud-Din Siddiqi, the present Registrar of the Co-operative Societies in Sind. Prof. A. L. Shaikh was the third Honours Graduate of the community, taking his Degree in 1920. So far none had secured a First Class Honours. That was reserved for Dr. U. M. Daudpota, who in 1921 sprang a surprise on all by his brilliant success at the B.A. where he secured a high First Class. This year was specially auspicious for our community, inasmuch as all who passed then, now hold responsible positions in life. Not to mention the position of Dr. U. M. Daudpota, Mr. Memon Abdur Razzaq, the Principal of the Naz High School, Khairpur, though he graduated from the Elphinstone College, owed his brilliant success to our own College. Then Mr. Sayyid Miran Muhammad Shah, an enthusiastic public servant, was the first Sayyid of Sind to graduate. Again Mr. I. Y. Sulaiman, the Mulla Deputy Educational Inspector was the fourth of the great four.

Mr. Junejo Yar Muhammad, President of Dadu District Board was one of three who graduated in 1922. Mr. Ata Husain Musavi, Administrative Officer of Thar and Parkar District School Board was the only person to pass with Honours in 1923. Then followed 1924, when three Muslims passed with Honours, two being placed in the First Class—Messrs A. A. Kureshi, the Ellis Scholar, and Quraishi Shafi Muhammad, sometime Lecturer in Arabic, now a Mulla Deputy Educational Inspector. Mr. Ghulam Rasul Kehar was the brilliant third, securing a Second Class Honours in Persian. He is now a Deputy Collector. Messrs. Jatoi Qaim Din and Shaikh Shah Muhammad, now both Muktiarkars, were other two of the five

Mr. Ansari Usmanali, Principal of the Government High School, Mirpur Khas, and seven more passed in the next year. Mr. Sayyid Dinal Shah, a Sub-Judge, and four more followed in the next year. Then from 1927 till date, there has been a regular flow of graduates. In 1929, Mr. Mujib Ahmad Ansari stood first in the College, securing a high Second Class in English. Messrs. Kanji and G. K. Pir passed in the next two years respectively, securing Second Class Honours in History and Economics. Again it was in 1933 that the present writer secured a First Class in Persian. Last year, Messrs. G. S. Karimi and Siddiqi Badruddin stood in the First Class. Prof : A. L. Shaikh, it should be remembered, is the first Muslim to have passed B. Sc. in the First Class.

M. A's.

Professor Dareshani again is the first Muslim to have taken his M. A. Degree, appearing from this College in 1904. After a deep and deplorable inter-regnum of twenty years Dr. U. M. Daudpota stood First in the University, securing a First Class in Arabic and Persian, thereby winning the much-coveted *Chancellor's Medal* and *Scholarship* for studies abroad. The late-lamented Mr. A. A. Kureshi was the third M. A., appearing in 1926 with Urdu and English. Last, but not the least, it was in 1932 that Professor A. L. Shaikh stood First Class First in Mathematics. The present writer had to take his chance at the Muslim University, Aligarh, as the College was not recognised for the Post-graduate studies in Persian and Arabic till 1934.

Education Abroad

Dr. U. M. Daudpota again is the first Ph. D. not only of the community but of the College and the Province as a whole.

Dr. Shaikh Baqi is the second Ph. D. in Chemistry, while the late Mr. Kureshi would have completed the trio, had not Atropos laid her hands on him at so early a stage. This year our young Sayyid Mazharali Shah has returned with multifold laurels, while Mr. Husain G. Chagla, Assistant Horticulturist of the Karachi Municipal gardens is an M. A. of an American University. Mr. Pirzada of Sukkur has returned with legal qualifications.

The College and its allied institutions have done yoeman's service to the Muslim community of Sind. Let those who now hold responsible positions in life, turn their attention to the mother that gave them wisdom, light, learning, moral courage and life and trained them to be peaceful and useful citizens of the world, at the same time equipping them with necessary accoutrements for the battle of life. Let them, therefore, with one voice and heart, rally forth round it, and lift it to a still higher status, converting it into a University.

Swinburne said of Eton :

"Still the reaches of the river, still the light on field and hill,
Still the memories held aloft, as lamps for hope's young fire to fill,
Shine, and while the light of England lives, shall shine for England still."

I can with equal pride declare :

"Still the reaches of the river, still the light on field and hill,
Still the memories held aloft, as lamps for hope's young fire to fill,
Shine, and while the light of SIND lives, shall shine for SIND still".

INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

By L. F. Keswani, Esq. B.Sc., (Sugarworks, Daurala).

(Joined College in 1924-1925).

It has generally been observed that India is very backward in industries, in spite of its being very rich in raw materials. The main reason is that it lacks good business and technical men. I shall here refer to some main points to be considered in establishing an industry, assuming that the requisite capital is available.

The first thing to be considered will be the demand for the article. The market and the rise and fall of the price of the material should be considered. For safety the cost price of the material will have to be put at 50% the sale price of the article in order to allow for the wholesale and retail dealer's profits. In calculating the cost price of the material, the cost of plant, the buildings and site, railways and roads etc. should be estimated. Depreciation should be allowed on various items according to the estimated life, care being taken that the estimates are always on the safe side; thus if the plant is expected to run for 20 years, only 15 years should be put as its life. Interest is calculated on the total cost of works and charges for stores, labour, repairs, supervision, power and advertisement etc. are calculated.

The next consideration will be the availability and the cost of raw materials, fair allowance being made for the fickleness of the market.

The third consideration will be to choose the proper locality. The locality of the industry will be determined by—

- (a) market for purchase and sale of the raw material and product respectively.
- (b) cheapness of power.
- (c) availability of skilled labour.
- (d) cost of building site, buildings, machinery, and transport etc.

The above factors require a careful consideration as one item good from one point of view may be unsuitable from another consideration. Thus the cheapness of the building site may be more than counteracted by the high cost of the transport of the raw material, machinery and product etc., because of heavy freight.

Then the type and make of the machinery should be considered. The penny wise and pound foolish policy of the Indian business men shows that they are not seriously intending to build up an industry, but want only to exploit it. They often erect factories as cheaply as possible; they haggle about the prices. When the concern delivers the goods, it supplies the worst possible material. Constant breakages and "short life" follow. The owners then begin to worry and discharge their employees, while the cause of trouble lies with them.

Another cause is the lack of confidence shown by the proprietors. They themselves do not know anything about the industry but they have a large number of men who keep them informed about the factory. They are usually relatives or favourites of the owners or managing agents. Of course the information is worthless, but all the same they act on it. They think that this improves their work, but it makes all their employees discontented. In countries where the industries have made real advance, the owners or managers never worry their employees when they themselves do not know much about the

technique of the industry. This not only allows the factory to run smoothly with big profits, but the staff are also sure of their position. The choice of the subordinates should be entirely left to the technical head. Lack of organisation and wasteful use of stores is a common feature in the Indian factories. To draw the best out of men, each technical man should have a fixed share in the profits. This is a good system as it not only makes them work hard but makes them more responsible.

To change the staff frequently and keep 'cheap' men instead is to hasten the ruin of an industry. Low salary is no economy at all. The real economy consists in employing very good and highly paid technical men who can apply simple processes efficiently. The utilization of by-products for the subsidiary industries is a cause of the success of an industry. I may state here that it is often the careful use of the by-products which determines the success of the industry, while on the other hand, the neglect causes the failure of the enterprise. Many Indians are so conceited about their knowledge, that they are quite above learning from the real experts. That is why the conditions in most of the factories are deplorable. Dirt, leakages and bad placing of the machinery are here the general rule. The chemists and engineers seem to dislike getting dirty during their work and rarely show to their men how to do things. The mechanics and fitters are untrained, hence many breakages and stoppages. The Indians have an idea that everything in an industry is a secret. Even the reports they keep a secret, and if at all they make reports, they manipulate the results as they feel ashamed of giving out the correct results as it would show their real efficiency. This is a heavy blow to the industry as no one can know or will try to find out the root cause of the trouble in a factory. Happily, things are taking a different turn, and the mentality of the Indian Chemists, Engineers and the factory-owners is changing.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND SIND.

By Prof. C. S. Narwani M. Sc. (Chemistry Department)

It is after the construction of the Lloyd Barrage that we hear of Scientific Research in Sind. Some barren tracts of land were to be fertilized and in order to know the nature of their soil and the possible cultivation, research laboratories were opened by the Government at Sakrand and Kotri under the control of the Agriculture and Irrigation departments respectively. The Sakrand Laboratory is confined to the investigation of agricultural problems such as the influence of various artificial and natural manures on the growth and quality of various plants and fruits, the improvement of soils containing injurious salts, the removal of soil water from lands, the protection of crops against injurious organisms by the use of artificial insecticides, nutrition of animals concerned with agriculture, improvement of agricultural implements etc. The Kotri Laboratory is mostly confined to the chemical analysis of soils, drinking water and subsoil water from the various tracts of the Lloyd Barrage area. This analysis enables the Government to know the nature of the cultivation that a particular tract would bear, to select the proper sites for the residence of the farmers, and to improve the irrigation system.

For the last three years the D. J. Sind College authorities have provided facilities for Pure Chemistry Research in order to raise the status of the College to the M. Sc. standard.

The following problems have been successfully investigated in the Chemical Laboratory of the D. J. Sind College.—

1. Determination of Parachors and hence the molecular structure of certain complex salts from

the surface tension and density measurements of their aqueous and non-aqueous solutions.

2. Measurement of absorption of gelatin at the liquid interface in transparent emulsions from their optical rotations ; and the experimental establishment of the fact that the gelatin becomes optically inactive in the absorbed state temporarily.

3. Comparison of the Saponification constants of the phenyl and cresyl esters of acetic, Propionic, Butyric and isobutyric acids with those of those of the completely reduced ring-compounds namely the cyclohexyl and the methyl-cyclohexyl esters of the same acids.

The college authorities have recently provided facilities for research in Pure Physics and Biology and it is hoped that some important problems will soon be tackled.

By Pure Science research is meant the establishment of certain scientific fundamentals. This kind of research is not generally appreciated because it apparently is of no use ; but most of the industrial problems are solved by the help of these fundamentals. Therefore Pure Science research is as important as the Industrial one for the industrial developement of the country. Of course a research student while searching for the fundamentals uever cares to think about their application to industry; he attempts only to unveil the secrets of Nature and to observe the regular behaviour of the natural forces. It is the industrialist who tries to find application of the fundamentals established by pure Science research. Colleges can afford to provide facilities for only pure Science research. The industrial research is very costly and requires close contact with the Government (which controls the tariff) and with the commercial bodies (which are conversant with the market). Since the higher University degrees (M. Sc, Ph. D, D. Sc.) are obtainable by carrying on pure Science research, India has nearly reached the status of the foreign countries in this branch. The present need of the country is the industrial research. Even Sind has a wide field for this kind of research as the raw materials for the following industries are available in its mountains and plains :—

1. Glass. 2. Portland cement. 3. Washing Soda. 4. Leather. 5. Pharmaceutical preparations. 6. Essential oils.

Before the capitalists invest money in the above-mentioned industries, it is essential that the quality of raw materials and conditions of manufacture should be investigated in the Industrial research Laboratories. The conditions of manufacture adopted in foreign countries may not hold good in our country owing to difference in climate. If Sind is to be industrialized, the first and foremost thing required is the economic survey of the province. The mountains of our province have never been scientifically explored. Neither the Government nor any enterprising individuals have ever attempted to explore even the Laki and the Manghopir mountains which have been giving indications of their hidden treasures. Sulphuretted Hydrogen gas has been issuing out of the Laki Springs since ages. This definitely shows that there are sulphides of some heavy metals, such as iron, copper, lead, etc., in the mountain. From these sulphides, the metals as well as sulphuric acid can be manufactured. The water of Manghopir Springs possesses the property of curing skin diseases ; but its chemical analysis can not prove the existence of any substance capable of killing the disease germs. There is every possibility that this water might be charged with some radio-emission, which kills the disease germs. If Physicists prove experimentally the presence of radio-emission, then there is a definite proof for the presence of radioactive substances in the mountain. From these substances radioactive metals such as Radium, Uranium etc., can be manufactured.

To carry on this kind of investigation, Industrial research Laboratories and workshops should be started under the control of the Industrial Department of the Government. Most of the provinces of India have such laboratories and it is hoped that the Sind Government will not lag behind in this direction. The Government would spend much less on the Industrial Research Laboratories and workshops if they are attached to the D. J. Sind College and N. E. D. Engineering College respectively.

It is only the Government and the local Indian Merchants Association that can create interest in the capitalists with regard to the industrialisation of Sind, which is the only course for solving the unemployment problem.

STUDY OF SANSKRIT AND SIND.

By Prof. D. R. Mankad, M. A.

(Sanskrit Department).

It may seem incredible but it is all the same true that, the beginning of the modern revival of Sanskrit study in India almost synchronises with the beginning of the spread of Western culture in our country. Together with the establishment of University Education in India, the study of Sanskrit also came to be recognised as an integral part of true Indian education. Those who have watched the growth of the modern Indian culture will recognise two distinct culture-currents, running sometimes parallel sometimes crosswise. After the commencement of University education in India, in every province there came first a wave of Western culture which began to sweep the educated people with it. But before this wave could submerge them completely there came another, which created a cross-current. This second wave was essentially Indian in culture. And today in most of the provinces of India, people have awokened from the false lull of the Western ideals. This sobering influence was chiefly due to the study of Sanskrit.

This study made the educated to think for themselves, made them to shift the materials available in the ancient Indian literature, made them alive to the intrinsic value of their own national culture. Ever since, cultural leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Vidyasagar, Swami Vivekanand, Tagore, Tilak, Gokhale, Gandhiji and hordes of others have distinctly pronounced their views about the relative worth of both the cultures. And today, most of the Indian provinces are in the process of adopting a culture essentially Indian in spirit, though tempered and rightly tempered by the better part of western culture.

Unfortunately that is not the case in Sind. Sind and Sindhi Hindus seem to be living in an age of culture which is distinctly pre-Gandhian. This, in my humble opinion, is mostly due to the want of the Sanskrit study. For Sind Sanskrit, practically, does not exist. In every other province almost every Hindu will take up Sanskrit as his second language in his High School course: but in Sind he would take up Persian. A survey of our High Schools and Colleges in Sind should suffice to open our eyes in this respect. In the High Schools, except those where non-Sindhi students abound, Sanskrit is hardly a recognised subject. Even one p.c. of Sindhis would not be taking to Sanskrit in the High Schools. And the situation remains unchanged at Colleges. Out of the three Arts Colleges in Sind, Hyderabad College had a chair of Sanskrit for some years, but it could not be maintained for want of students. At Shikarpur the condition is no better. At Karachi, students in Sanskrit classes are

comparatively many, but the percentage of Sindhi students does not come to even 6.1. of the total Sanskrit students. At the Karachi College there are about 100 students taking up Sanskrit in various classes, out of which hardly half a dozen would be Sindhi. Non-Sindhi High School education in Karachi has rapidly increased in recent years: and the rise of Sanskrit students at the D. J. Sind College from 20 (in 1925) to 100 (in 1935—36) is mainly due to this factor.

It is true that at certain centres in Sind, Sanskrit education is imparted in the medieval Shastri fashion and some students do take to it, but on the whole, the Sindhis have not cared for Sanskrit studies in Sind. Ever since the beginning of Sanskrit studies, collection of Sanskrit manuscripts has been undertaken by the Government or private bodies all over India, and to-day in most of the provinces we have rich Oriental Libraries and Institutes possessing a number of Sanskrit manuscripts, thus preserving a part of national inheritance, which otherwise would have soon died out. But Sind possesses no such library. Good old manuscripts are said to exist at ancient places like Thata, Shikarpur and others. The Sadh Belo at Sukkur owns a collection of about 400 Sanskrit MSS. And it is possible that many other places in Sind might still yield a rich crop in this field. Sind is as yet unexplored in this direction, and attempts should be soon made to centralise these scattered treasures. But people in Sind do not interest themselves in Sanskrit.

This apathy to Sanskrit, even amongst the Sindhi Hindus, is possibly due to a false notion that the Sindhi language is derived from Persian. But it is a myth and I believe an already exploded myth. Sindhi is as closely connected with Sanskrit as any other Indian Aryan language. Its vocabulary contains more than 75 % words of pure Sanskrit origin. Its grammar is wholly Sanskrit. Really, Sindhi Hindus have no right to take up Persian. But possibly, this apathy has been created by the adoption of a foreign script, a thing unknown all over the rest of India.

And this apathy has resulted in alienating the Hindus in Sind from the rest of Hindu India. To a non-Sindhi a Sindhi Hindu hardly looks a Hindu. This should be soon remedied. And though it is not for me to suggest here details of this remedy, a revival of Sanskrit studies and adoption of the improved Devanagari script should put the Sind Hindus in a line with the rest of Hindu India.

THE ARABIC LANGUAGE.

By Prof. M. K. Pirzada. M. A.

(Arabic Dept.)

Since speech is meant to convey the idea of the speaker to the hearer, it should contain words which should express the import correctly and clearly and it should as well be not so unpleasant to the ear and unpalatable to the heart that it should be misunderstood either owing to its archaism or abstruseness.

Thus it should be free from mean style, incorrect meaning, incoherent construction and imported ideas. It should be original and methodical.

Balanced composition has made Arabic superior to any other language of the world. On this account its roots of words are generally formed from the equated letters and the rest have been set apart for poetry. In this way it is most equated and trilateral, beginning with a letter and ending as well with a letter and containing a letter in between to connect and to adjust the beginning and the end in a com-

plete whole. The dual, the quadrilateral, and the pentaliteral words of the roots are a few in number, so that if all the words had been dual, repetition of letters would have abounded ; again if all the words had been quadilateral or pentaliteral, the articulations would have been many and pronunciations difficult. The articulations of the triliteral roots again are so very versatile and natural that no more addition is necessary or complementary and they at the same time add very much to the beauty of the speech. The articulation of the letter 'Zād' is peculiarly charming and a criterion to distinguish an Arab from a non-Arab.

The repetition of 't' and 's' in Greek or many alphabetical or all alphabetical letters connoting words as in Turkish, Latin and Sanskrit make these languages unequipoised and least adaptable for the metres in which Arabic Poetry is composed and much enjoyed.

Arabic (Hebrew being its offshoot) therefore became the language of the Glorious Quran and its miraculous style became the positive and permanent proof of the prophethood of Muhammad (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him.)

Literary style, like handwriting and painting, can be distinguished one from the other, although it may sometimes be difficult to differentiate owing to many similar points to be noted in each. But the expert in the art of criticism of the literary style can, despite that, detect differences between various literary styles like the finger-print or the coin expert whose authority in finger-print coinage is final, most-trustworthy and binding. As the English expert critic of the literary style knows such and such to be the Shakespearean or the Miltonic 'reach,' even so does the Arabic expert critic of the literary style know the miraculous nature of the language of the Holy Quran, for he detects subtlety of the language much in the same way as the great artist shows and detects his skill in painting a jesting and sorrowful weeper or a weeping and jesting chap.

Palmer is forced to admit : "It must not be forgotten that this claim of the Quran to miraculous eloquence, however absurd it may sound to Western ears, was and is to the Arab incontrovertible." And the great Victorian thinker, Carlylé, wonderingly recalls : "They have mosques where it is all read daily ; thirty relays of priests take it up in succession, get through the whole each day. There, for twelve hundred years (now for more than thirteen hundred and fifty years) has the voice of this book, at all moments, kept sounding through the ears and the hearts of so many men. We hear of Mahometan Doctors that had read it seventy-thousand times !"

The proud claim in the Holy Quran "We have not omitted anything in the book" is well justified by the fact that Muslims have quite well adapted themselves to the spirit of times all these thirteen centuries without renouncing Islam. I mean the enlightened Muslims, both of the middle and the modern ages. All of them have given their quotas to the civilizations of the world. Mark ! al Ghazali the mystic philosopher, Avicenna (Ibn Sina) the greatest medical man of his times, Averroes (Ibn Rushid) the philosopher and Ibn Khaldun the historian of the middle ages and the grand universities of Baghdad, Cordova and Granada. Their works for and effects on posterity are permanent and substantial. When Europe was plunged into the deep abyss of darkness, these people and these universities supplied the flame to the torch of education and civilization. The medium of instruction was throughout Arabic.

And how could it not be ! Arabic is so rich and versatile that no idea can escape expression. There are 80 names for town, 200 for dragon, 500 for lion, 1,000 for camel and wine each, and about 4,000 for sword.

Besides, it being a living language, it can coin expressions if need arose with the existing words, idioms or phrases. It is not a mere speculation ; but it is a fact incontrovertible in terms. The great Universities of al Azhar of Egypt and the Osmaniah of Hyderabad Deccan are the living examples of this assertion. In the former all kinds of arts and sciences are taught through the direct medium of Arabic ; while in the latter though the instruction is carried on in Urdu, the phraseology is yet borrowed from Arabic. Thus Arabic is a language that satisfies the cultural need of those who know or speak it at all times past or present. It will, like any other great modern language, do the same in the future as well.

THE FLORA AND FAUNA OF SIND.

By Prof. B. N. Mulay, M.Sc.

(Biology Department).

The flora and fauna of Sind has not been yet studied in detail, and requires a great deal of study. The Botany of Sind owes its existence to the labours more or less of Griffith, Maj. Vicary, Dr. Stocks, and Father Blatter.

In Sind flora we find plants of Egypt, Persia, Southern Arabia, the plants of the Punjab, and the plants of Deccan. The physiognomy of the majority of Sind flora is like that of tropical Africa. There are plants in Sind, which are not met with elsewhere in India, but are Arabian, such as *Zygophyllum album*, *Seddera latifolia*, *Acanthodruim hirtune*, etc.

Sind has forests only on the banks of Indus. There are dense growths of acacias. There are different species of *Tamarix*, *Albezia lebee*, *Cordia Latifolia* etc., with a few mangroves in the delta.

The uncultivated parts of Sind are very barren and vegetation is confined only to the bases of the hills.

Plants confined to such localities are *Dodonea Burmannia*, *Zizuphus*, *Capparis aphylla*, *Salvadora* and *Tecoma undulata*.

The grasses are also represented and the following form the bulk of them : *Andropogon annulatus*, *Dactyloctenium aegyptiacum*, *Poa annua* and others. The cereals cultivated are different varieties of wheat (*Triticum*), Barley, (which is used as food for horses), and Rice—which also is extensively cultivated.

The Camel fodder plant *Salvadora* is wild.

Near about Tatta and banks of Hub river we get the gymnospermous *Ephedra*, a plant characteristic of deserts, and very important from systematic point of view. Two or three different species of these plants are found in Sind.

Sind is devoid of varieties in Palms. We get only a few varieties like *Phoenix dactilifera* Date, which grows more or less spontaneously. The cocoanut palm is also cultivated in Karachi to a small extent. There are also a very few pteridophytes in the flora of Sind. Sometimes we get *Marsilia*, and *Azolla pinnata*; *Salvinia* has been newly introduced by the Botany department of this college.

As we approach towards the sea we see plants like *Tribulus*, *Aeura lantana*, species of *Solanum*, species of *Sida*, and *Abutilon*. In stony places are found *Chenopodium Vulgare*, *Amarantus* and *Sueada*.

More inside towards the sea where the tide comes for a certain time of the day, we get the Mangroves. The Mangroves are represented by Sonneratia Rhizophora, Ceriops, and Aegiceras.

In the rocky sea are found a number of Phaeophyceae, Rhodophyceae and Chlorophyceae, the most prominent amongst them being Ulva, Fucus serratus, Padina, Chondrus, Saragassum etc. The fresh water algae are represented by the interesting plant Oscillaria, which grows very abundantly about Karachi. This plant is also found in the hot springs of Manga pir where it grows at a temperature of about 50°C. The other algae are Oedogonium, Phormidium, Spirogyra and etc.

The plants of Sind which are of economic importance are of course the cereals. Other plants are Salvadora persica, the wood of which plant is tough but cannot be used for building purposes; however, its small fruit is eaten. The woods of Acacia arabica Delbergea sisso, Acacia farnesiana, Albezia lebbek, and Populus euphratica are of some service; out of these Acacia arabica produces excellent timber from which servicable sleepers are made. From Prosopsis Specigera, window frames for houses are manufactured; from Populus euphratica are made toys. Tecoma Undulata furnishes wood for ploughs and other agricultural implements. From Olea ferruginea Combs are manufactured.

As regards fauna, Sind has no great forests, or abundant vegetation, and therefore in Sind occur only a few mammals. There are certain species peculiar to Sind. Of the Carnivora we get the Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanum*). The Tigers and Leopards also inhabit Sind but the former are rare. Jackals and Hyaenas and two species of Hedgehogs also occur.

The beasts of burden are: the Camel, the Ox and the Ass.

The birds of Sind are very well known. This fauna shows a marked analogy to that of Arabia and North-East Africa. Birds are also represented in Sind fauna from Persia and Europe.

From December upto the end of March, all the channels and the mouth of Indus are full of birds. From the stately flamingo and the pelican to the little snippets, all the birds are represented: partridges, eagles, hawks, falcons, owls, crows, magpies, and a host of other smaller birds, some having beautiful plumage, are present.

At Manchar lake in winter, we get ducks, geese, and other water birds. The golden eagle though rare is seen sometimes, and sea eagles occur commonly. Pastor rosens and *Sturnus Vulgaris* are birds which also visit Sind, and do a great damage to the crops, though they may not be regarded as destructive as locusts. Among the reptiles, which are not many, we get two species of land tortoises, *testudo leithii* and *Testelegans*. Fresh water turtles also occur. The mud turtle, *Trionyx gangaetica*, and the marine turtle *Chilonata virgata* are common. Sometimes turtle eggs can be found at Sandspits, near Karachi. Crocodiles are also represented. They are present in Hub river. Lizards also occur and some of the species are also beautifully coloured. The chameleon, with its ability for change of colours, is also present.

Karachi harbour is not free from sea snakes. Sometime we have observed huge sea snakes in the harbour area. They are the most poisonous snakes and their poison is much more dreadful than the deadliest land snakes. These creatures can always be recognised by their flat tails.

The land snakes inhabit either arid or moist places, trees and other places. Many are remarkable for the beauty of their colouring and handsome markings. The Cobra and the Viper are the poisonous snakes of

Sind. Non poisonous snakes belong to the genera *Typhlops*, *Oligodon*, *Cynophis*, and others.

Snakes sometimes are seen to prey on their own kinds as the Bungarees, Coerulens, and *Ophiophagus elaps*. A number of fresh water and marine fish are also present. Fish multiply their kind so immensely that ordinarily one does not get an adequate idea of their power of multiplication. One pullah (*Clupea pulasah*) is supposed to produce thousands and thousands of eggs.

Marine fish forms are few and mostly identical with that found on the Malabar coast. Pomphrets are found in comparative small numbers. The Rays, Skates, sharks, the Saw fish, and the Dog fish infest the coast, and the delta of Indus. Mackerels and soles are better known fishes and more valued as food.

Many species of fresh water fish are also represented. The most famous out of them is the Pullah. Pullah ascends the river Indus for spawning. The Indus also yields other fish in abundance like Barbels, Silurus, and others. These afford ample food to the people of the villages on the bank. Fish are used as food and besides that, they also afford to many a means of livelihood in the capture of fish.

The Chonchology of Sind is not as yet studied. Cephalopoda is only represented by three genera, spirula, sepia, and loligo.

Teredo, a worm causing decay of timber is represented.

Oysters, a food delicacy, are found all along the coast and are edible.

The Pearl Oyster of Sind, *placuna placenta*, produces diminutive pearls, and is found all along the coast in Salt water inlets.

We also get in Sind the curious shell binder *Terebella conchilega* *Nereis*. Leeches are abundant.

Crabs and Lobsters are used as articles of food. The latter are however few.

When we turn to entomology, we find termites, or white ants. They occupy a prominent place in the animal economy of the province.

Locusts, which cause immense damage to the crops, are also present. The bug (*Cimex lectularius*), sand flies, and the mosquitoes are not lacking. Starfishes, Jellyfishes, and sea-anemones are abundant. The common blue-bottle or portuguese man of war is found at Clifton and Manora, which fact is sometimes realised very painfully by sea-bathers.

In spite of the above list of known animals and plants, a lot of unknown animals and plants remain as yet unidentified. But we hope that in future more people will take interest in Biology of Sind and will help in the identification and working out of the flora and fauna of Sind.

SIND AND THE RENASCENCE.

By Prof. B. V. Vyas, M. A.,

(Sanskrit Department).

India is a land of many vicissitudes. The first half of the nineteenth century presented a tragic picture of this vast country—a mighty continent of immemorial antiquity, tarred by the fumes of anarchy, confusion and continuous social disturbances. Its vigorous vitality was paralysed by the wasteful futilities of petty tribal jealousies, endless feuds and common betrayal. When the actual outbreak of the

Mutiny occurred on the 10th of May 1857, the picture was the darkest. But once again in the history of India the old saying that it is darkest before the dawn was nearing justification. "The Mutiny swept the Indian sky clear of many clouds." It decided, once for all, the fate of the old order. A new era dawned upon India. The government of the land was transferred from the Company to the Crown. Of the many reforms and measures that followed the historic Proclamation of 1857, the most epoch-making and far-reaching in its effects was the foundation in 1857 of the three Universities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta by Lord Canning. With this came the Renascence of Modern India.

The dawn of Renaissance found India in a bewildered state. There was a stirring of fresh life, a kindling of new desires. The horizon was aglow with promise. New careers were thrown open to the educated. Vast fields of unexplored possibilities were disclosed to view. The heart of the Indian student thrilled with joy as he laid his feet upon the untrodden soil of English literature and experimental sciences. He was fascinated by the dazzling brilliance of the Western manners and mode of thinking. His inspiration came from the West—the land of independence and freedom. The wonderful discoveries of science, reducing the illimitable space of the universe to the dimensions of a small cake, bringing under power the mighty and defying forces of Nature, and hurrying mankind to the promised land of eternal bliss and comfort, arrested his imagination. The charms of the picture were too seductive to be resisted. Anglicisation became the order of the day. In literature, art, religion, dress and everyday habits, wherever one cast a glance one could discern nothing but a passionate worship of the goddess of the West. The Indian student regarded his metamorphosis with as much joy as if it were his metempsychosis. It was barbaric to communicate one's thoughts to one's own father through any medium save English. Native dress was openly ridiculed. Religion was treated with a levity that was quite shocking and painful to the older generation which could ill-accommodate itself with the new condition brought about by the University education. Everything that did not savour of the Western origin was regarded as vulgar. The fever of Anglicisation was fast spreading on the continent of India, east to west and south to north. The whole continuity of Indian civilisation and learning, it was feared, was in the danger of being annihilated. Something was badly needed to stem the rot.

It was reserved for the study of Sanskrit to play the role of deus ex machina, and cry halt. The ancient heritage, as preserved in the old manuscripts written in Sanskrit on birch leaves, was made available through the agency of the printing press. The ancient wisdom, commented upon and interpreted by a foreign band of silent and self-less workers, who like noble missionaries had dedicated their entire interest in life to the cause of Sanskrit learning, exposed the emptiness of surface-culture and meaningless stimulation. It laid bare the vast treasures that India had gathered through each succeeding generation. The richness and wealth of the old material was soon recognized. The feeling of novelty and amusement began to wear out. It was realised that all was not well with those who went after the West. It was found that the Western culture lacked in the soul-satisfying qualities so dear to the brooding spirit of the East. The first stage of blind collapse was over. There was a full awakening of national consciousness. India reached the height of Renascence. She awoke to fresh strength, and began to survey both her past as well as present that by their means she might determine and forecast her future. She stood

"Between two worlds, one dead,
The other powerless to be born,"

She was impatient to shape her own destiny herself. She wanted a pattern that would fit in with the time-honoured traditions of the past and adjust itself with the demands of the progressive future. The material

and bare skeleton of the unborn edifice were supplied by the store keepers of India's past. Some facades of the building, that is yet under construction, testify eloquently to the soundness and usefulness of the material employed. All provinces of India have contributed their mite, except the province of Sind, towards the common-fund. The impoverished vernacular literatures of India came to be enriched and replenished. Bankimchandra Chatterji, Ravindranath Tagore, Premchandji, Goverdhanarama Tripathi and countless others have moulded India's destiny with their inspired creations that would be a matter of pride to any literature in the world. The bold and fearless philosophy of the Upanishads and the great Shankara has found and able an inspired exponent in Vivekanand. In art, politics, religion, wherever we go, we find the ancient national ideals replacing the imported ones.

But when we come to Sind we find no signs of the national consciousness that is new life into the veins of other provinces of India. We find, to our dismay, that discarded forces are still lingering here. The anxiety on the part of the Sindhi student to be Anglicised is not yet over. The life of pomp and superficiality does not leave him much time or inclination to improve the condition of the Sindhi language which in comparison with other vernaculars is deplorably poor. The intellectual life of the average Sindhi student is almost nil. True, he possesses passable knowledge of some of the English classics and a decent wardrobe. But these possessions do not make him a useful unit of the society to which he belongs. With this scanty and brittle equipment how can one expect him to undertake the strenuous task of national uplift? Bearing the brunt of the foreign invasions for centuries Sind has thought it expedient to drift with the times. It requires a certain stubbornness, a doggedness of loyalty, to lose nothing in the long march of the ages. It is here that Sind stands out by itself from other provinces of India. It has always lacked in that modicum of conservatism which is quite essential to make the continuity of culture and learning possible. Deprived of the vital contact with the Sanskrit literature by a foreign script Sind has to put up with the dearth of men of genius. The want of true leadership in Sind can also be attributed to its apathy to our great national literature. Nourished on the milk of the great epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, dwarfish boys of India have attained to gigantic statures. Our poets, preachers and politicians, all alike, have drunk at the fountain of these epics. Though milleniums old the influence of these living mythologies has not ceased to be dynamic. Inspired by their ideals India has succeeded in withstanding the ravages of time and persecutions of victors.

If Sind wants to regain her lost place of honour along with the sister provinces in the federation of India she will have to give up her present indolence and cultivate deep acquaintance with the life-giving forces that one finds in abundance scattered over the vast area of Sanskrit literature covering more than three thousand years of human life and aspirations. The creators of New Sind cannot afford to ignore the claims of our ancient heritage which has, ever and anon, shown a way out of the difficulty at the hour of crisis. A nation that relaxes its hold on its past has no right to live.

"THE PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SIND"

(Extracts from the three Jubilee Prize Essays)

(1) *By A. A. Quhati, B. A.*

Though Sind possesses Arts, Science, Engineering and Law Faculties, it does not yet possess a Medical, an Agricultural and a Secondary Teachers Training College. It is essential that Sind should be self-sufficient in every department of education, and that students need not have to go all the way to

Bombay for courses of study which can easily be provided in the province. The backwardness of Sind in the matter of having trained teachers can well be realised when one notes that even in the whole presidency the percentage of trained teachers is only 17.6, assuming however that there is no further decline in the figure since 1932, for the figure was 19.7 in 1927.* Last year a new training college was opened at Kolhapur and affiliated to the Bombay University. This may improve the position of the presidency proper but will hardly have any influence on Sind. The only solution is that Sind must have its own training college. It is however gratifying to understand that the authorities are beginning to attend to this need in right earnest and if the departmental inquiry which has been recently conducted as to the need of such an institution in Sind is to be the basis of their policy, it is hoped that a training college for the province will soon see the light of the day.

Coming to the Medical college, it is quite evident that nuclei for such an institution are already in existence in the province. The Hyderabad Medical school could be transferred to Karachi and with the Civil Hospital, Lady Dufferin Hospital and several Municipal Hospitals providing ample facilities for clinical work, a Medical College could be economically and very efficiently run. As for teaching staff, there are innumerable highly qualified Medical Practitioners at Karachi who are already recognised by the University for training post graduate students for higher degrees in Medicine and Surgery and who can certainly be capable to do the teaching work. The cost of building and equipping a few class rooms in the premises of one or the other hospital, should not be prohibitive.

Though Sind is essentially an agricultural province, and now possesses one of the finest system of irrigation in the world, there is hardly any provision for agricultural education. In order that Sind should be self sufficient and financially independent, the agricultural resources of the province must be fully *developed*. This cannot be achieved without training our farmers and acquainting them with the scientific principles of agriculture. By dint of training and labour, in Europe and America, the produce has been increased tenfold. It is suicidal to keep our farmers ignorant of the importance of the seed selection or the laws of conserving moisture (so important in a dry province like Sind), or the comparative value of manures. Indeed the introduction in Sind of the new system of irrigation, which has cost a tremendous amount, would be an extravagant blunder if sufficient provision is not made to train the sons of the soil in the theory and practice of agricultural science.

This does not however imply the urgency of establishing an agricultural college. But two or three agricultural schools providing three-year post matriculation course are *needed* in the province. If the financial difficulties come in the way, it would be far more sensible and practical to have two or three of our schools closed rather than to ignore such an outstanding need. The Agricultural College at Poona is already an institution to which our province cannot look for profit. Firstly very few Sindhi students take the trouble of going over there to qualify themselves, inspite of several Government scholarships, and secondly, most of such successful candidates who have lands of their own generally run after a Government job and do not care to settle down on the land to adopt agriculture as their vocation. Such a state of affairs, on one hand, makes the problem of unemployment more acute, and on the other keeps the average Sindhi farmer still in ignorance and darkness.

What Sind needs is a number of agricultural schools where a thorough and practical training suited to the requirements of the province is imparted. The aim of these schools should not be to manufacture

* Progress of Education in India 10th Quinquennial Review p. 119

candidates for Government jobs but to train and equip sons of Zamindars with a working knowledge of agricultural science in order that they may in the end settle on their land and develop the agricultural resources of the province. Incidentally it might as well be said, that even in the matter of primary schools with agricultural bias for rural areas, Sind is most backward. Sind possesses only four such schools out of the total number of 80 in the whole presidency. The value of such schools to agricultural classes can hardly be exaggerated. In this connection, the Chairman, District School Board, Poona remarks "The utility of these classes has been now fully appreciated by the people. It is noticed that a majority of the pupils after going through this course adopt agriculture as their life's profession. Boys getting knowledge of this course do not shrink from manual work in the field. Agriculturists of the surrounding villages learn something about the improved methods of the nation's chief industry whenever they happen to visit the fields attached to these classes."* Besides increasing the number of such schools, a few agricultural institutes and experimental stations can easily be established in Sind for the benefit of agricultural classes.

The affiliation of Sind to the University of Bombay has been perhaps the greatest impediment to the educational and social advancement of the Province. While Sind has been constituted into a separate province, its continued subservience in educational matters to the Bombay University sounds all the more ridiculous. It is hardly possible to imagine any institutions situated so far away from the parent University as are the schools and colleges of Sind. Nothing could be more detrimental to the province than to allow its educational destinies being guided by those a vast majority of whom is hardly aware of its peculiar needs and requirements. Out of a total of about 150 there are generally half a dozen Sindhis on the Senate of the Bombay University. Indeed the very constitution of the University precludes the possibility of securing for the province a larger representation.

Consequently Sind suffers in a variety of ways. It is treated with scant courtesy by the University and its needs are neither adequately represented nor catered for. The University determines educational policy and prescribes courses of study mainly in reference to the requirements of Bombay proper or its neighbouring areas. They are hardly designed with a view to the peculiar needs and requirements of our province. Sind has a long history, traditions and culture of its own. Its soil has to reveal the hoary past and its every stone has a new story to tell. But all this cannot possibly be revealed under our academic subordination to Bombay. If a student wishes to write a thesis on Sind history for M. A. degree, he has to work in the Historical Research Institute attached to St. Xavier's College, Bombay—far away from the actual field of his exploration. Thus the Flora and Fanna of Sind remain a sealed book. Moreover a student cannot offer Sindhi as a subject for M. A. degree—though our representatives have tried their best to persuade the University to make provision to this effect. Sindhi, with all its philological wealth, is thus neglected, thereby widening the gulf between the educated classes and uneducated masses. On the other hand, if Sind has its own University, Sindhi could easily be made as the medium of instruction. As Meyhew points out "The use of English as a means of instruction and the inability of Government to develop the vernaculars have widened the gulf, that separates the intelligentsia of India from the masses."†

If the present affiliation with Bombay continues, Sind can never have more than a feeble voice in the determination of its educational policy. As it is we are cut off from the main current of the University

* Report on Public Instructions in the Bombay Presidency 1934—35. P. 58.

† Practical Education G. N. Gokhale p. 59

life which should be our inspiration and guide. . But in the case of having a separate University of our own, its very existence in our midst would be a great stimulus in creating an intellectual atmosphere. Moreover we could carry out the work of reorganising and reconstructing the whole system of education. The wastage and inefficiency which characterise primary education, the narrowness and uniformity of secondary education, the nonselective basis of education at the colleges, all these and many other minor factors which are responsible for the increasing dissatisfaction with the existing educational system, need to be urgently remedied. Thus it would be in the best interests of the province, if a separate University of its own is established at Karachi. That would perhaps be the greatest service to the cause of higher education in Sind.

(2) *By Miss C. B. Sidhwā*

(Inter Science)

What we mean by education is not the present day High school and College teaching. It is that learning which lifts up a man intellectually and helps him to live his life in a better way. For that vocational training should be made available after the Middle school curriculum. Agriculture, dairy-farming and cattle-breeding are sciences, and need to be learnt. A Hari's (farmer's) son cannot be a good hari simply because of his birth. Poets may be born and not made, but agriculturists and industrialists are made and not born. Unfortunately this is totally misunderstood in Sind, as also in the whole of India. What our province requires is schools that teach tilling of the farms and breeding and milking of cattles. In the towns we want schools that teach minor industries such as tanning, shoe-making, tailoring, lacquer-work hand-spinning and hand-weaving. These schools will provide livelihood to those who have no lands to plough. Again care should be exercised in teaching these arts. Too much of theory should be discarded and its place taken by practice.

The elite of the Middle school should be allowed to pass on to the High schools and Colleges. There are quite a good number of the former in Sind. Though a few additions would be welcome, they ought not to exceed too much in number. Three Arts Colleges already exist in the Province. These should prove sufficient for us for the present. The Colleges are the breeding places for the future leaders of the Province. It is said that what Oxford thinks to-day England will think tomorrow. The same can be said of the Colleges of Sind. We should give our attention not to the increase in number of the Colleges, but to improve their quality. They should be made ideal institutions for higher education. A lot of nonsensical propaganda is hurled at Colleges nowadays, to the effect that these Colleges should inculcate this, and omit that, in their curriculum. Industrial education is made much of in this respect, but this should not turn the head of any sane educationist. Arts Colleges are for bringing out the best of the student's mind, and they should serve this end. This does not mean that the present curriculum in these Colleges is up to date. Far from it. Yet the changes in these Colleges should not be for the worse. Caution is to be exercised there also.

Colleges for imparting Industrial Education form a category by themselves; and are of course much needed. Fortunately there already exists an Engineering College in the Province, thanks to the unfailing enthusiasm of that great apostle of learning, Principal Shahani. This Institution also needs expansion and improvement but by no means duplication. The College ought to advance with the times. Electricity, and Radio and Televisions Departments ought to be added to it. An agricultural College is a dire necessity for the Province, Research should form the main part of its curriculum. The best place for such a College is Sakrand in Nawabshah District, which is a Research station at present. It is a mistake to crowd all

Colleges in a big city. Sakrand, being situated in the cotton and wheat districts of Sind, is the ideal place for such a College.

With the growth of trade and commerce, Commercial Colleges will also be necessary. A number of such institutions started and run by private enterprise exist in some of the cities in the province. These need to be affiliated to the University as Schools and Colleges, and impart a set programme of commercial education. Higher branches of commercial education are yet in their infancy in India. Mechanical efficiency at the type-writer, and a mail-train speed in short-hand, do not complete Commercial Education. Accountancy, Auditing, Banking and Insurance, and Statistics are the subjects that are required for the commercial growth of the Province and ought to be taught in the Colleges.

Karachi is the biggest air-port in India. Travel and commerce by air are on the increase and present a good field for the enterprising young men of the country. An aeronautical school, teaching air navigation and ground-engineering, should be established at Drigh Road. The present arrangement for the qualifications of A and B license pilots will serve well as a nucleus for such a school. The idea is to train the rising youth in air mindedress. Together with it, automobile engineering should also be taught in special schools. Motor-body building and machine technology have a good future before them.

During the last All India Medical Conference, held at Karachi, it was suggested that a Medical College should also be started in Sind. Some people also wanted a textile College in the Province. It is all very well to have so many Colleges in the Province, but we must look first to their necessity and then to their utility. The modern trend of education is towards industries. If a Medical College is started in Sind, it must impart a high standard of education. Medical men ought to be the helpers of humanity, not its destroyers. It is best to leave this phase of education to Bombay and Delhi, where medical institutions with a great tradition behind them already exist. An up-to date textile College would also be very difficult to start in Sind. For proficiency in such subjects we shall have to go outside the province, because no province can boast of being in the enviable position of imparting all education efficiently.

Girls' education in future Sind, should receive special attention. This is commanding the attention of our leaders at present. There are a few good institutions for girls in the province at present, but the illiteracy among the female population of the province, as a whole, is staggering. Special schools on the model of St. Joseph's Convent High School, Karachi, and St. Mira's School Hyderabad should be started every where. Primary education should however be given in the same schools for boys as well as girls. From secondary schools girls ought to have their separate institutions, where they should be taught things relating to home and society. The present practice of treating the boys and girls alike is to be deprecated :

" For woman is not an undeveloped man
But diverse. Could we make her like the man
Sweet love were for ever slain."

For higher education of girls a College on the type of Karve's Women's University ought to be established at Karachi. Home-nursing, management and bringing up of children, and allied subjects, of which the modern girl does not know A. B. C. should be taught in such a College. It is one of Napoleon's maxims, that the country which wants to push forward ought to educate their women-folk. A proper and suitable college for girls in Sind will go far towards the upliftment of the Province.

(3) *By Gopal U. Rijhsinghani, (B. A. Class).*

Sind has not produced many students having real intellectual qualities in the past half a century. Everyone very well knows that even the last Educational Conference, convened at Karachi, was dominated intellectually by delegates from outside Sind. It is really shameful and degrading that despite so many educated Sindhis, their presence should be eclipsed by outsiders in their very own land. Today our paramount needs are to cultivate the intellect and create an intellectual atmosphere. Our primary aim should be to transform the University degree from a mere seal indicating a certain store of academic knowledge into a treasure of intellectual qualities and mental discipline.

I am sure every one will agree with me that there are no technical institutes in Sind and that the education that we receive is at once literary and academic from top to toe and that it is indispensable to give a practical bent to it. The Sindhi student can hardly be sure of following the same course of life which he might have intended at the commencement of his higher education. He has no objective. He is like a ship's captain without a compass knowing not which route to take. He finds himself entangled in a tragic tangle. In order to save him from this tragic tangle it is imperative that he should be brought in contact with life problems side by side with his academic learning. Mere garnering of facts of history or politics, science or economics without the knowledge of using them in the scheme of life results in the products I just compared with—marketable commodities which are of service to humanity in their own way but which must be handled and moved by other hands, having no organic will or life of their own. We are receiving such education as would not serve any purpose in the practical world of business. Second hand, second hand, everything second hand! We have neglected that part of education which is useful in the outside world and that is the only cause of unemployment so rampant to-day among the Sindhi educated classes. The education that we are acquiring was first started to provide for administrative needs of the Government but now since the 'saturation' mark has been reached by the 'mass production' of educated youths, it is high time for our colleges to impart that sort of knowledge which can be put into service. Utilitarianism should be the important characteristic of our higher education. Why do we find Sind so economically backward? It is because we have not got many industries and in the few that we have got, we find that the skilled labourers as well as supervisors and foremen are imported from outside Sind which results in higher scale of wages and higher cost price. Hence it is not possible for Sind industries to survive long in the present world of acute competition. The only solution is to start technical institutes in Sind or to make practical learning compulsory side by side with our academic courses in order to make it possible for the poor province of Sind to dispense with outside labour of every kind. The higher education in Sind must make it a special business to foster the qualities required for making a successful businessman in order to raise it to the economic level of other provinces. Government and public should co-operate to start some technical institutes and Commercial and Agricultural Colleges in Sind in order to save students from unnecessary expenses in going over to Bombay for these courses.

Another equally important feature of our education should be to create a Sindhi atmosphere or broadly speaking an Indian environment. We often hear the complaint that Sindhis have turned into pets of fashionable propriety and seem exotic in their own sphere. The cause of this is quite clear. The study of our culture, economic position and even of our literature which could awaken in us a Sindhi spirit are too much clouded over and thrown into oblivion by Western arts and Western sciences. More attention is riveted upon Western studies, so much so that students while returning from England take pride in saying "We have returned from home" as if they feel degraded in considering themselves to

be Sindhis. What culture can be in a race on whom foreign ideals and traditions are engrafted *en bloc* without proper adjustment or proper assimilation? This defect must be removed if we want independence in our thought, speech and action. I don't mean that we should neglect Western arts and sciences but what I aim at is that there is a dire need to balance the two. We should by all means study Western arts and Western sciences but take care so that they may not come in the way of a student laying the roots of his intellectual and cultural training in the indigenous soil. Once such roots are truly laid, by all means they should be enriched with the fertilising dose of Western sciences and arts so that the tree that may grow may be truly great and may bear the most precious fruit. I again emphasize that the Western studies should not be neglected; on the contrary they should be encouraged in order to enable the students to aim at a synthesis of all that is great and good, irrespective of its origin, class or creed. But to balance the two is imperative.

Even if we do not comment on such a serious mistake as the foreign medium through which our education is imparted and which has absolutely no connection either cultural, spiritual or etymological with our native language, it is essential, in order to attain the above mentioned ideal, that our first step should be to give more attention and importance to our own vernacular, that is Sindhi. Like the Calcutta University our Colleges should take a bold step in making the vernacular a compulsory subject in order to enrich Sindhi literature and enable poor people to drink at the fount of knowledge which unfortunately, at present, remains sealed for them. If our education emphasized the necessity of the vernacular we will soon find the atmosphere of our small province permeated with glorious emanations of great minds and beautiful flowers of intellect. We will soon find our literature replete with the masterpieces of not one, but thousands of master-minds like Shah Abdul Latif and Swami.

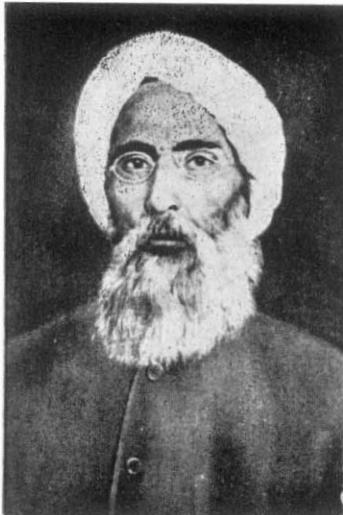
Not the less important feature of our higher education should be individual development of genius. In Sind we find a good proportion of students, finding no other go, taking to law. They are attracted by the seductive charms of law as a profession but are soon disillusioned. In these years there has been a considerably rapid 'mass production' of law graduates. We must welcome the decision of the Punjab University for adding one more year to the course of legal education. But I do not think that this adding of one year will alter the situation as the question, often asked by young men, "How can I tell for which particular trade or profession I am fitted" is not solved. They find all the lines closed for them and the only line open to them is Law as a profession. And hence this distressing multiplication of law graduates. We should not blame the students for this but the education that they receive. A system of education which cares not for the varying qualities and particular aptitudes of different students, which seems to cast them all in the same mould, which makes no distinction between a boy possessing the potentialities of a scientist or a mechanic and a boy having qualities and abilities of a politician or an economist, cannot produce anything that is really great. It will at best produce very mixed results which instead of enlightening its products throws them in the desert of dreary darkness. Hence it is necessary that our education should endeavour to nourish and strengthen the inborn gifts of its units.

Not the least serious mistake in our education is negligence of physical education. The other day a civilian remarked "In spite of the active outlook of Sindhi students they possess the weakest bodies in the whole of India." It is regrettable to find Sindhi students always making a poor show at the Inter-Collegiate Sports. They are almost led to forget that without the cultivation and strengthening of body, the intellectual culture is hardly of any use. What shall degrees and diplomas matter to the nation, if its youths come out

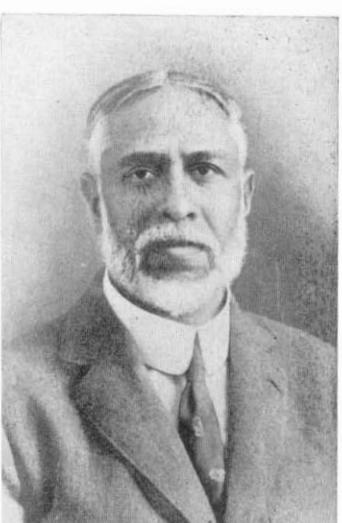
of the portals of university with emaciated and frail bodies, too exhausted and worn out to fight the battle of life? What can be expected from an education that attaches more importance to an amount of learning than a sound body and thinks that shattered health and blunted senses do not matter much as long as one secures good marks at an examination? Even if such a student be a prodigy of learning he is not a national asset but only a national burden. Voltaire has rightly said, "The body of the athlete and the soul of sage are what we require to be happy." In order to achieve this it is essential to move to fields and playgrounds and make sports as compulsory as they are in secondary schools. More importance should be given to University Training Corps and this training, if possible, should be made compulsory just like other subjects.

A SHORT HISTORY
OF
THE RISE AND GROWTH
OF THE
DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE
(1887–1937)

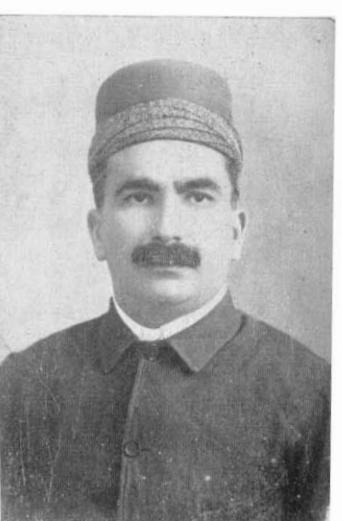
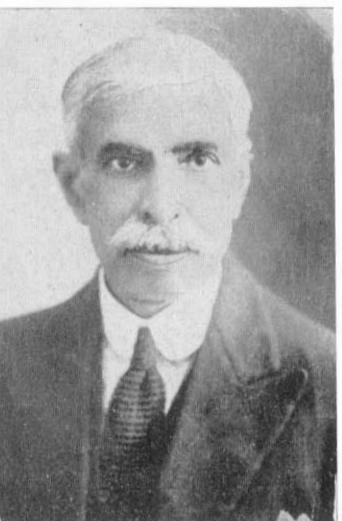
DONORS AND BUILDERS OF THE COLLEGE



Diwan Dayaram Gidumal The Hon'ble Diwan Oodharam Mulchand Diwan Metharam Gidumal Mr. Bahrumal Mayaram Lala



Mr. Edulji Dinshaw Mr. Nadirshaw E. Dinshaw Mr. Hoshang N. E. Dinshaw Diwan Wadhumal Oodharam



The Hon'ble Seth Harchandrai Vishindas Mr. Achalsing M. Advani Diwan Bulchand Dayaram Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji

Introductory.

The opening of the Sind Arts College—subsequently named “The Dayaram Jethmal Sind College”—at Karachi, on 17th January 1887, by Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, was an epoch-making event in the annals of the province. Sind, one of the last Indian provinces to pass under the British rule, was perhaps the least developed of all. Educationally, it remained backward even under the British administration, until this college arose to dispel the thick gloom of ignorance. Before 1887 not a single Sindhi had been able to obtain a Master’s degree or any degree in Science; not a single Sindhi had passed the School Final examination. A few had matriculated of whom the following had taken a degree:—Thirteen B.A.’s (all from the Elphinstone College, Bombay), namely, Chuharmal Kundanmal Punjabi (1865, First Division), Alumal Trikandas Bhojwani (1867, Second Division), Sadikali Faridun Mirza (1872), Teekchand Udhavdas Vaswani (1875), Dayaram Gidumal Shahani (1878, Second Class and Ellis Scholarship), Harchandrai Vishindas Bharwani (1882, Second Class), Vazirmal Uttamchand Lalvani (1887), Tahilram Khemchand Vazirani (1884, Second Class), Bulchand Kodumal Jagtiani (1884), Hiranand Khemsing Advani (1886, Second Class), Mathradas Javahri (1886, Second Class), Himatsing Gajsing Advani (1886) and Dalpatrai Rochiram Lalvani (1886). Two of these graduated in Law as well: Dayaram Gidumal Shahani (LL. B., Second Division in 1882), and Tahilram Khemchand Vazirani (LL. B., First Division in 1886). Two Sindhis graduated in Engineering before 1887, namely, Pritandas Parsumal Chandnani (L.C.E. First Class first, in 1875), and Khiasing Ramsing Lula (L.C.E., in 1881). One only was a graduate in medicine: Tarachand Jairamdas Wadhwani (L. M. S. in 1886). So, in the course of the thirty years’ connection of Sind with the University of Bombay (1857-1886), one graduate, on an average, had been turned out in two years’ time!

From the very start this college was distinguished from other similar institutions. It was not *a* college but *the* college for an entire Province, and its mission was to raise a backward Province (familiarly called “The Unhappy Valley” and “The Sleepy Hollow”) out of ignorance and apathy. Founded, endowed, and maintained by the minority community (the Hindus, generously supported by the Parsis), its aim was to work for the advancement of all the communities, especially the majority community which was given preference in the matter of scholarships and prizes. As Mr. Jacob, Educational Inspector and Secretary of the provisional College committee remarked in 1892: “And, first of all, Sir, I think that it should be thoroughly understood in every town and village in Sind that this college, though founded and endowed by Hindu beneficence and bearing the honoured name of Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, opens its doors not to Hindus only but to duly instructed

students of all classes of the population. This was and is the express intention of the founders, who have designated the institution not the Dayaram Jethmal *Hindu* College, but the Dayaram Jethmal *Sind* College."

Another distinguishing characteristic of this college is that it was intended to educate Sindhis not only for the B. A. or B. Sc. courses but in all possible branches of learning, to be a little University in fact. Almost from the very beginning this college had Engineering and Law Classes, and though these Branches have now matured into Degree Colleges (the Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw Civil Engineering College and the S. C. Shahani Law College), they are housed in the same compound and governed by the same Board. It is true that other projects such as those of an Agricultural College, an Industrial Institute, a Medical College, a Teachers' Training College.....have not been realised, and when these institutions do spring up at last in Sind they may not be fostered under the wing of this college. But this college has been responsible for bringing home to the people of Sind the pressing need of such institutions. The staff and the alumni of this college have popularised the idea of a separate Sind University, and while some of them think that the time is ripe for such a University others urge that the college must continue its affiliation with the University of Bombay yet awhile, until adequate means and qualified men become available to run a University on modern lines, and efficiently.

A third characteristic which might be noted is that, this college has served the same purpose as a Government College for Sind, at a cost to the public exchequer almost negligible—when its scope and extent of usefulness are considered. It is true that the Government have been giving large and ready grants to the college for building, equipment and maintenance, and that they transferred the Sind Scholarships (founded in the 'seventies) to this college. But the total expenditure of the Government has been comparatively small—not more than that incurred in aiding certain schools—and all these fifty years the college has functioned practically as a Government College. For some time the posts of the Principal and the Vice-Principal were reserved for I. E. S. men, and the Government representation on the College Board has been effective. We have travelled from the times when the college accounts were kept jointly in the college and the Collector's Kutchery, but even now the President of the Board is the Revenue Commissioner, and every change in the college rules requires Government assent.

This arrangement has all been to the good : the Government control has made for stability of administration, security to the staff, and a certain high status to the college, while the non-official character of the institution has attracted to the

college a sympathy and cooperation of private individuals and local bodies, which a Government College would have neither sought nor received, and has further left it untrammelled by Government red-tape to develop in rather unorthodox ways.

The constitution of the college has wonderfully served its purpose. In the beginning the college was under a *dual* control : the Sind College Association (Subscribers and Donors) collected funds for the institution and watched over it, while the Sind College Board, composed of six Government nominees, namely, the Commissioner-in-Sind (the President), the Judicial Commissioner-in-Sind (the Vice-President), the Collector of Karachi, the Superintending Engineer in Sind and two more, and six representatives of the Association, and representatives of the Municipalities and Local Boards (contributing Rs. 500 or over annually), administered the college. Then in 1891-92 the Association generously terminated its separate existence and made the Board the custodian of its funds and registers. Later on, in 1905, a smaller body, named the Standing Committee (consisting of two Government nominees and two others), was evolved out of the larger Board. Many years afterwards the Vice-Presidency of the Board as well as the Chairmanship of the Standing Committee, (which were filled by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, and the Collector of Karachi, respectively), were placed on an elective basis. The foundation of the Engineering College brought a member of the Dinshaw family and four Engineers as additions on the Board. The Karachi Municipality has now a representative directly on the Standing Committee, while local bodies paying Rs. 750 or more annually, to any of the three colleges, get representation on the Board.

The local bodies do not give the same support to the college as they did in the beginning. Perhaps it is because colleges have sprung up at Hyderabad and Shikarpur, as well, and also because of the financial stringency everywhere. On the other hand, the growing needs of the college require extensive and liberal support from public bodies as well as from individual donors. Anxious times are ahead. But it is certain that the institution which has trained the Sind *intelligentsia* for half-a century will not be allowed to languish for want of funds. The People's Government, now obtaining in the Province, cannot possibly have many causes more worthy of support and encouragement than the strengthening and development of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College.

The genesis of the College.

The college was founded in 1887 in response to a widely felt need. Prominent men from Sind, chief among them (in the words of the Honourable Mr. Oodharam Mulchand, himself a memorialist) the Honourable Mr. Dayaram Jethmal, Rao

Sahib Diwan Metharam of Hyderabad, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal the Sindhi civilian Judge, Rao Bahadur Diwan Wadhumal Chandiram, Rao Bahadur Seth Alumal Trikamdas, Mr. Fethchand Chandiram, Rao Bahadur Shivandas Chandoomal, Rao Sahib Shewaram Ramrakhiamal, Khan Sahib Pestonji Byramji Kotwal, and Rao Bahadur Tikamdas Chotirmal, sent in 1882 a memorial to the Education Committee, appointed by Lord Ripon and then sitting in Bombay, offering a contribution of Rs. 30,000 and praying that a college might be established in Sind. The commission turned down the proposal as the amount offered was too small. By 1884 the promised subscriptions had reached the figure of Rs. 90,000 to which the Local Bodies promised annual grants of Rs. 10,850. In 1886 the Sind College Association was formed with the sanction of the Government, and as the Government would not establish a college of their own, an aided college was opened on 17th January 1887 with 28 students on the rolls. (The number went up to 49 by 31st March 1888). The University of Bombay recognised the college on 14th April 1887 but only for the purposes of the Previous and the First B. A. examinations. (The Arts course then extended to three years). Later on, the Second B. A. was sanctioned.

No Sindhis were qualified then to serve on the Professoriate, and men were appointed from outside. But the college was lucky in getting a panel of Five Professors who did their job most conscientiously ; no praise can be too great for them. Of these the Principal (and Professor of Science and English) Dr. R. M. Walmsley was for a short time only : he had come to Karachi attracted by the title Sind *Arts* College and found on arrival that even the Science students were doing very elementary work, and no "practicals" at all ; so he went back to his Technical pursuits. But he did good work for the college, and he was fortunately succeeded by a man (Dr. M. J. Jackson) of the highest ability and a consuming passion for the advancement of the college. The Vice-Principal and Professor of Philosophy and History was that genius, Prof. B. J. Padshah, who, until he resigned in 1896, was always planning great things for the college, and whose energy and organising ability have afterwards found an appropriate outlet at the Tatas'. Prof. B. J. Naik, the next man, was Professor of Mathematics, and died in harness, in 1915, after a quiet but strenuous period of activity. Prof. V. K. Rajavade, Professor of Sanskrit and English, served until 1895, and then left, in order to join the Deccan Education Society ; he became Principal of the Surat College, and is happily still alive. Prof. M. J. Mirza, who taught Persian, resigned because of ill-health in 1901.

At this time it is not easy to picture the conditions prevailing at the time when the college was founded. Instead of the palatial buildings now associated with every new college, the first habitation of the Sind College was a small bungalow

situated where the Tattai compound now is (at the junction of the Kutchery and the Bunder Roads), so inconspicuous that Dr. Jackson on arrival in Karachi was hard put to it to discover it ! The collegians of 1887 were by no means *boys*: nearly half of them were over twenty, some of them being twenty-five and twenty six years old, i. e. older than some of the Professors. At that time it was rare for a student to finish the three years' course in three years; not infrequently six to eight years were taken to finish it. The students had no guides, annotations or coaches to make work easy for them, and the gulf between the Matriculation and the Previous was so vast that it was considered a matter of rejoicing when one in three candidates at the Previous passed: the result in the first year was only 17.7%. But the collegians of the time took their vocation seriously, and with a certain dignity, and went out in the world as grave (bearded) men with a consciousness of the high destiny before them, no spectre of unemployment haunting them, and no distractions or dissipations, or fashion or foppishness, marring their staid, serious outlook on life. At examination time their highest aim seemed to be to secure a Second Class, and even that achievement was reserved for prodigies like (the late Hon'ble Mr.) B. G. Pahalajani who could pass the London Matriculation at the age of twelve.

The students of that time—and the staff, as well—aimed at general culture rather than specialisation in certain subjects. Experimental Science was neglected, and "Practicals" a thing unknown. An assortment of subjects was taught in each one of which the student showed a moderate proficiency. The Professors were expected to teach all the subjects mentioned in the curriculum much the same as schoolmasters are supposed to do now. Five Professors, between them, taught thirty subjects, and it was not considered strange that the same Professor should teach English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, and even Law !

There were almost no problems of discipline. There were neither political activities nor social functions to distract the student from his books or his simple recreations. And the old ideal of *Guru* and *Shishya* prevailed. Utmost respect was paid to a Professor, and no communal or other questions had then arisen to disturb the loving relations between the teacher and the taught. A large majority of the students came from outside Karachi, mostly from Hyderabad.

The First Period.

(The Padshah-Jackson period : January 1887 to December 1896).

The fifty years of the life of this college might conveniently be grouped into five periods, each period corresponding roughly to a decade. The first period, extend-

ing from the date of the foundation of the college to the resignation of Professor Padshah (December 1896), might be called the Padshah-Jackson period after the two choice spirits under whose auspices the college grew to its full stature.

The great event in this period was the erection of the magnificent building which was and is one of the most perfect and beautiful buildings in Sind, a true Palace of Learning. The first habitation of the College has been previously mentioned. In April 1889 the college shifted to the place where the Sindhi Gymkhana now is (on the Bunder Road). One two-storied bungalow plus two one-storied bungalows separated from each other by a *nullah* (crossed by a wooden bridge) provided accommodation for the college from 1889 to 1892. The two storied bungalow was used for Arts lectures, one of the other bungalows served for the Science classes, and the other for the Engineering class. The amenities of the place included a Tennis Court, and a Gymnasium. From this habitation the college shifted to its own building in 1892.

The foundation-stone of the college building was laid by Lord Dufferin (Viceroy of India) on 14th November 1887, but things moved at a snail's pace then, and five years were taken before the building was completed—and then also in partnership with the Karachi Municipality which paid for a wing and housed its (Victoria) Museum in it. (In 1917 the college paid sixty thousand rupees to secure this wing). The cost of building to the college was one hundred and eighty six thousand rupees. The close proximity of the Museum was an advantage to the college : later on, one of the Professors (Professor Lagu) became Curator of the Museum. Mr. James, Commissioner-in-Sind, gave the following description of the building : "The new college, which is a fine two-storied building, situated on a plot of ground measuring 16485 square yards, presented for the purpose by Government, is being erected from the designs and under the superintendence of J. Strachan, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer and Secretary to the Municipality. The frontage of the building is about 450 feet, and its general depth is 58 feet, except at the wings, where the depth is 76 feet. At the centre is an entrance hall approached through a porch, and the pediment of which is supported by columns. The entrance hall will be surmounted by a dome rising to a height of 115 feet; there is also a small cupola near each end of the building. At one wing is a large lecture theatre measuring 54 by 33 feet, while the other wing is formed by the Victoria Museum. The museum is controlled by the Municipality of Karachi, and will be separate from the college and approached through a separate entrance. In the main building besides the lecture theatre there will be the College Library, five lecture rooms, chemical and physical laboratories, engineering laboratory and workshop, drawing-office, reading room, Principal's room, Professors' Common Room, and

THE 'NINETIES



Dr. JACKSON GOING ON LEAVE—GROUP PHOTOGRAPH (1894)

SITTING : (*From Left to Right*)

Prof. Malvankar, Prof. Naik, Dr. Kaka, Prof. Padshah, Mrs. Jackson, Dr. Jackson,
Prof. Mirza, Prof. Tahilram, Miss Matilda Hunt (Fellow), Miss Taylor, and Mr. Taylor.



Prof. PADSHAH GOING ON LEAVE—GROUP PHOTOGRAPH (1895)

SITTING : (*From Left to Right*)

Prof. Malvankar, Prof. Rajavade, Prof. Naik, Dr. Kaka, Prof. Padshah, Dr. Jackson,
Prof. Mirza, Prof. Tahilram.

the necessary offices and store-rooms, most of the larger rooms are 30 by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but the Library and one of the laboratories are 36 by 30 feet. The college compound will be laid out as a garden and surrounded by a substantial iron railing". Since then the internal arrangements have changed very much, especially the Lecture Theatre, and the verandahs are being steadily swallowed up to provide additional rooms ; the new road for the Judicial buildings cut away a large piece of the college compound, and the Engineering College Buildings and the Students' Common Room have further dwarfed the spacious compound. But still the view from the Kutchery Road remains the same ; if anything, the neat lawns, carefully looked after by Dr. Punwani, give a nice appearance to the college.

The Padshah-Jackson period was an era of economy, conservatism and strict discipline. Each little item of expenditure was thoroughly scrutinised before it was sanctioned. It is wonderful with how little money Dr. Jackson was able to organise laboratories which he said, proudly, that he would not exchange with any that he had seen in the University. Except the necessary appointments of Prof. Kotwal and Prof. Tahilram Khemchand to teach Law and Engineering classes there were no additions to the staff at all in this period except that when Prof. Rajavade left for Fergusson College in 1895 his post was bifurcated ; Mr. S. C. Shahani, the first Sindhi M. A., was appointed Assistant Professor of English, and Mr. H. L. Lagu Lecturer in Sanskrit. (Both these Professors retired from college service in 1927). The students were made to sit for Tests frequently, and preliminary examinations did count then.

The pet students of the Principal and the Vice-Principal were the "Engineers." In December 1888 the Government transferred the Hyderabad Engineering Class to this college, and the class was rapidly brought to a high pitch of efficiency. Dr. Jackson's Engineers proved themselves as competent as the Poona or the Roorkee men but alas ! no degree or diploma could be secured for them. Seth Vishin das Nihalchand offered a donation of Rs. 15,000 for an Industrial branch, but the scheme could not be worked up. The Law Class was sanctioned in 1890, and Prof. Tahilram Khemchand, an eminent lawyer and one of the makers of modern Karachi, appointed to the Professorship of Law. The Law Branch continued until all such branches in Arts Colleges were abolished by the University in 1903.

The main events in this period were :—

(1) Ceremonies incidental to the foundation and development of the college. Of these the principal were (a) the opening of the college by Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, on 17th January, 1887 (b) the laying of the foundation stone of the College

Building by Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, on 14th November 1887 (*c*) the opening of the college building by Mr. James, the Commissioner-in-Sind, on 15th October 1892, and (*d*) the laying of the foundation stone of the Students' Quarters by Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, on 7th December 1894.

(2) The establishment of the Engineering Branch in 1888, and the Law Class in 1890.

(3) Endowments to the College from Government and private individuals *e.g.* the Sind Scholarships, the Dakshina Fellowship, the Edulji Dinshaw Prize..... Lord Dufferin instituted Viceroy's Prizes (Silver and Bronze Medal) which were continued by Lord Elgin and Lord Lansdowne, his successors. A paper in General Knowledge was instituted which carried a prize.

(4) The change in the name of the college (to "The Dayaram Jethmal Sind College") consequent upon the donation of Rupees Twenty Five Thousands to the college by Messrs. Bulchand Dayaram and Dowlatram Jethmal, in 1891.

(5) The amalgamation of the Sind College Association and the Sind College Board in 1891 through the generosity of Hon: Mr. Oodharam Mulchand and his colleagues on the Association.

(6) The foundation of the Lord Reay Memorial Library and the Victoria Laboratory in 1891-92, largely through the efforts of Prof. Padshah, who had collected the Lord Reay Fund (Rs. 11,810-3-0). The Victoria Laboratory was financed from the Jubilee Fund. The College Library was to be called at first Lala Bahrulal Library after the Rohri donor who had promised Rs. 20,000 but as only a fraction of this sum was paid the original idea was dropped.

(7) The establishment of the College Amateur Dramatic Society in 1893 through the efforts of Prof. Padshah. This was a very important addition to the three primary College Societies, namely the Gymkhana, the Reading Room and the Literary and Debating Society. The Gymkhana provided Cricket and Tennis, and the Reading Room furnished papers and magazines while the public series of lectures organised under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society had become an important feature of the intellectual life of the Province. But dramatic and social entertainments were unknown to Sind then, and the new society furnished these, and at the same time enriched the rather slender stock of Sindhi literature. The performances of the Society attracted crowded houses, and the society contributed Rs. 1000 to the Students' Quarters Fund. But as the headquarters of the Society was at Hyderabad it gradually lost touch with the college and became extinct by 1916.

One project, however, very dear to the hearts of Dr. Jackson and Prof. Padshah, remained unfulfilled in this period. That was the building of the Students' Quarters for which Prof. Padshah had designed a plan which was intended to make the new Hostel a unique Students' Hostel. The present (Metharam) Hostel bears Padshah's stamp on it, though it was built several years after he had severed his connection with the college.

This period was not very conspicuous for brilliant academic results. The solitary "First Class" on the Arts side was Mr. K. B. Shahani who was placed in First Class at the first B. A. examination in 1892. In Law there were, of course, several "First Class" men. Miss Matilda Hunt, the first girl to join college, was also the first girl in the University to take a Master's Degree (in 1895). Three students, namely, Messrs. K. A. Bhojwani, Mr. Vaz, and Mr. T. T. Sodah proceeded abroad for studies. Mr. Bhojwani became a Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Vaz is said to have succeeded at the I. C. S. (no definite information is available), while Mr. Sodah was successful in the Colonial Service, which he resigned. These were the pioneers of the now annual exodus of young men from Sind to Great Britain.

The University added one year's course to the previous three years' course in 1892-93, but Dr. Jackson did not quite approve of this change, as it gave the students a chance to while away their Junior B. A. year in idling. He would have preferred a change which should have given him more advanced men in the Previous Class.

The Second Period.

(The Jackson period : 1897-1907)

Dr. Jackson proceeded on long leave in 1896 and was succeeded on this occasion, as also later on, in 1905, by Mr. Marsh Hesketh, afterwards Educational Inspector in Sind. Prof. Padshah initiated Mr. Hesketh in the duties of the place and then left. Prof. Naik became Vice-Principal, and Mr. F. M. Dadina was appointed to the vacant Professorship of Philosophy and History.

The period 1897-1907 may be described as the *Plague* period, for all through this decade the college work was disorganised by the seasonal outbreak of bubonic plague in the city of Karachi. March and April, the 'plague' months, were working months then and were not included in the long vacations, as now. At one time there was almost a move on the part of the students, mostly non-Karachites, to seek entrance to some other college in the Presidency; but by temporary migrations to Hyderabad, and extra-sanitary measures, the College managed to retain its students.

Progress was, of course, out of question. Indeed, when Dr. Jackson returned from leave in July 1898, he found conditions so retrograde that he professed himself satisfied if only the college could mark time. Some other difficulties too presented themselves. Defects and cracks appeared in the college building. The accounts gave some trouble, and some years later the misconduct of a clerk caused much worry to Dr. Jackson. About 1906 Dr. Jackson sensed a marked laxity of discipline and attributed it to the demoralising influence of the Plague, and the pernicious example of some importations from Bombay Colleges. But the causes of the unrest were deeper. There was an upheaval all over the East about this time, and men who had the 'paternal' sense ingrained in them found it difficult to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The Board did not support the Principal in an administrative measure, and Dr. Jackson, the Builder of the College, resigned in 1907 (November), after an eighteen years' connection with it.

The Persian Professorship was in a parlous state during this period. It was allright until 1901, then Prof. Mirza went away because of ill-health, and his successors—Prof. Abdulkadir Shaikh, Prof. Abdulmajid Dareshani, Prof. H. A. Sadarangani—either could not or would not stay for long, and some of the talented Dakshina Fellows, such as Mr. H. W. Thairiani and Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, had to step into the breach at a short notice.

Dr. Jackson had an ambitious programme to develop the study of Science, but the defective curriculum of the University prescribed little or no practical work in Science. In 1907, however, Dr. Jackson succeeded in getting an assistant for himself; this was really the first addition to the staff since the starting of the college. Mr. S. B. (now N. B.) Butani, who had created a record in 1906, by obtaining a First Class at M. A., was appointed to this post. There were talks of importing a European Professor of English to relieve the Principal of some of the teaching and administrative work, but actually no such appointment was made in the days of Dr. Jackson.

The one outstanding event of this period was the building of the Students' Quarters (1901). Financial difficulties were overcome by a donation of Rs. 5,000 from H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, and a munificent donation of Rs. 15,000 from Diwan Metharam Gidumal, and his brother Diwan Dayaram Gidumal, the great Sindhi Judge and philanthropist—who, by all contemporary accounts, was the man to originate the idea of a Sind College. The new Hostel was appropriately called *The Metharam Hostel* and was opened by Lord Northcote in 1900, but was fully occupied in 1902. The building, designed and constructed by Mr. Brunton, Munici-

THE METHARAM HOSTEL (From the College)

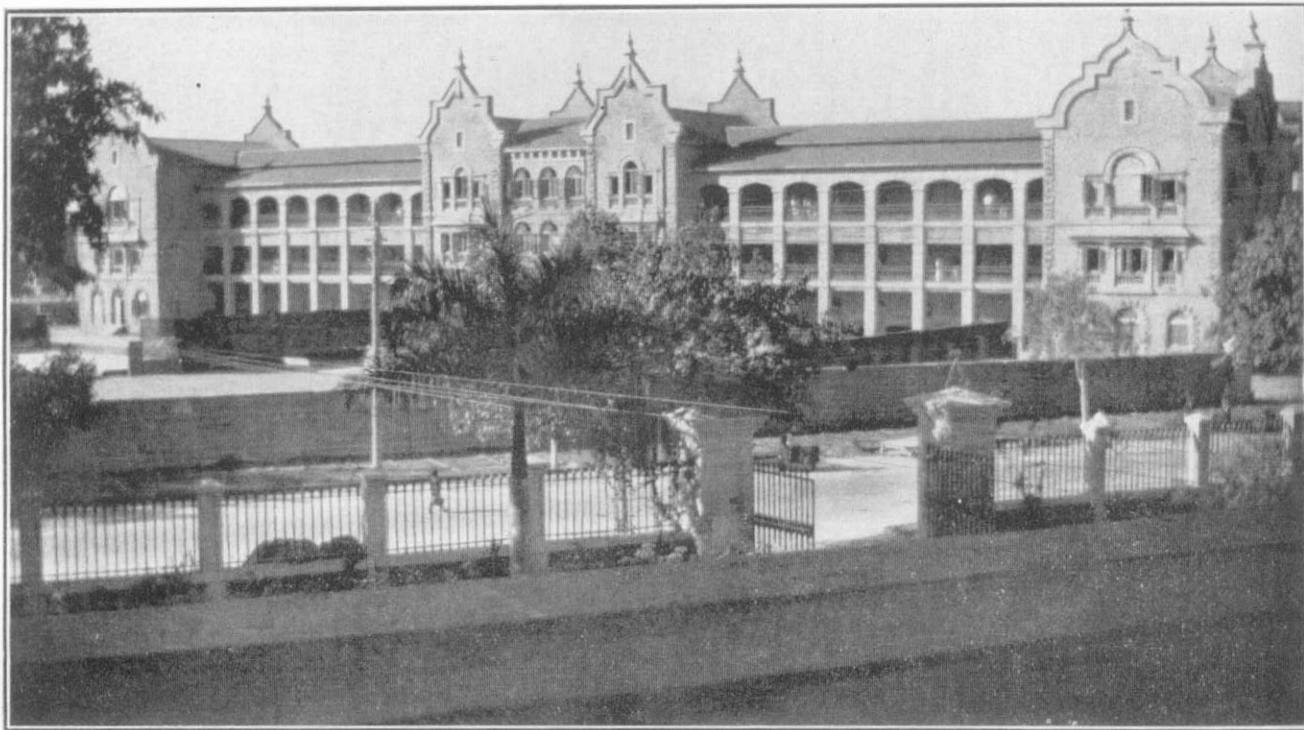
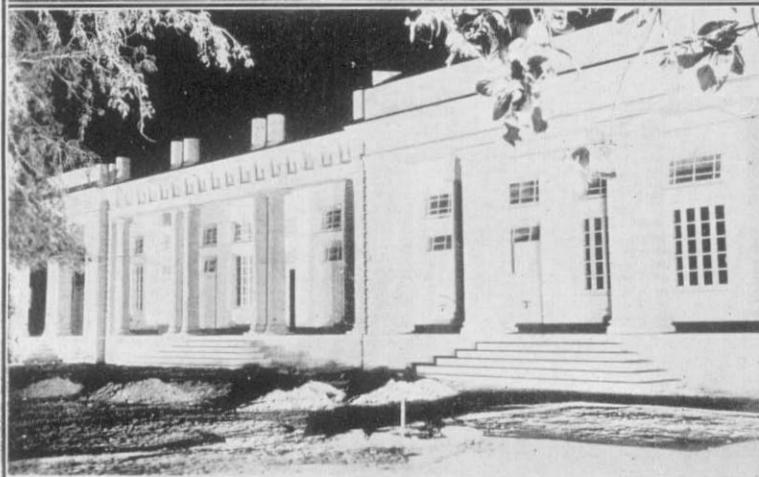


Photo by K. A. Kalani

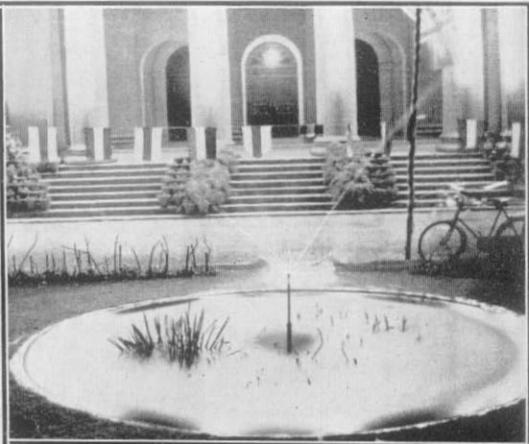
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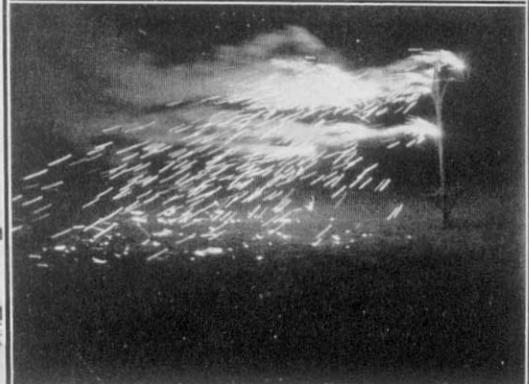
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1. The College Annexe
2. The College Annexe (Floodlit)

Photo by C. R. Asnani

3. The College Pool (Floodlit)
4. Fireworks

Photo by H. M. Kalvani

pal Engineer, cost over one lakh and twenty thousand rupees, while the initial cost of the furniture, made according to the plan of Prof. Padshah, cost Rs. 8672. It was called "Princes' hostel" and was easily the best equipped and most comfortable Hostel in the University, accommodating 70 students in 70 separate rooms. Rs. 18 per term was the original rent-fee; afterwards it was raised to Rs. 23 and 28. In war time the Hostel was disfigured by partitions and makeshift arrangements, and the rent was also raised. But at the time of its construction it was a thing of beauty, with a fine compound and a cricket pitch in front, and well-designed outhouses at the back. Prof. Naik, the Vice-Principal, became the Superintendent and resided in the Hostel.

As for the College Societies, the main innovation was the starting of a college magazine in 1900-1901 which was ably edited by Mr. T. L. Vaswani (Ellis Scholar), and Mr. B. E. Sipahimalani. It was an Anglo-Sindhi magazine, the first venture of its kind in Sindhi. Though the magazine appeared for two terms only and then lay dormant until 1907, it did good pioneering work. A Social Union, too, came into being at this time which did useful work. A picnic to Malir was then a greater affair or more of a novelty than a trip to Kashmir or the Himalayas now. The Gymkhana flourished, but only on the side of cricket and tennis, and in 1901-02 and in 1906-07 the college took the bold step of sending a cricket team out (to Ahmedabad) to play the Northcote Shield match, but alas! for those unimaginative and inelastic times, the Captain of the Team in 1906 lost his year as he could not make up the required days' attendance, and nobody in the University would come to his rescue to get the deficiency (of a fraction of a lecture only) condoned. The salutary rule from the beginning in the Sind College was that, students should manage these societies themselves with the minimum of interference or supervision by the Professors (who were *ex-officio* members of the various committees). Prof. Shahani supervised the Reading Room, Prof. Dadina had charge of the Gymkhana, while Prof. Lagu looked after the Library.

The Third Period.

(The I. E. S. Period : 1908-1918).

The third period, extending from 1908 to 1917 or 1918, may be designated as the I. E. S. period as the college was administered in this decade by men who either were or became members of the Indian Educational Service. Mr. H. P. Farrell, an Oxford graduate, joined on 27th August 1918 as the Principal (and Professor of History), and Mr. Ludlow, a Cambridge graduate, was appointed, on 13th September 1908, as Vice-Principal, Professor of English and Biology, and

Superintendent of the Hostel. Prof. Naik reverted to the position he occupied in the First Period and remained therein till his death in 1915. Messrs. Farrell and Ludlow were appointed to the I. E. S. when their 3 years' contracts expired, and a rule was made that thenceforth the Principalship and the Vice-Principalship were to be reserved for members of the I. E. S. Early in 1916 Prof. Ludlow left college on War service and a few months later, (in November 1916), Principal Farrell died suddenly. Prof. Shahani, who on the death of Prof. Naik had become the seniormost professor, was appointed acting Principal, and the next man, Prof. Butani, appointed as acting Vice-Principal. In October 1917, Mr. A. C. Miller of the I. E. S. was brought in as Principal, but he went away next year on War service to Madras, and the old acting arrangements were revived. These arrangements, in due course, were confirmed, and the rule about the I. E. S. fell into desuetude, until it was finally abrogated.

The main events in this period were the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, and the institution of Pass and Honours Courses by the University, necessitating an expansion of the staff. The college terms were also revised in 1915, and 20th June fixed as the first day of the academical year instead of making it coincide with the beginning of the calendar year. There was great activity in English Composition and History and Economics during this period. In History Mr. D. T. Mariwala won the Telang medal at the M.A., in 1909, after a First Class at the B. A. in the year previous. Mr. N. V. Thadani secured a First Class in History at the B. A. examination of 1909. Mr. H. L. Chablani, who had secured a First at the Previous (in 1906), also won the Telang medal at M. A., Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, M. A. got in at the I. C. S.—the first Sindhi to do so, and he was soon followed by Mr. N. P. Thadani. In the Engineering Branch Mr. N. A. Hingorani secured a record number of marks (74%), in 1910, Mr. L. H. Ajwani, in 1916, obtained a First Class at the Intermediate Arts examination.

The main changes and additions to the Professoriate were as follows:—
(1) Mr. Butani was promoted to a Professorship on the retirement of Dr. Jackson. An assistantship was created in 1910 which was filled by Mr. P. M. Advani. In 1911 Prof. Butani obtained leave to join the staff of the Poona Agricultural College, but came back after a year. Mr. N. N. Godbole acted in his place. (2) Prof. Dadina resigned in 1907 to take over the Principalship of the Prince of Wales College, Jammu, and was succeeded by Prof. T. L. Vaswani (Ellis Scholar). When Prof. Vaswani, after a brilliant tenure, left the college in 1912 to take over charge of the Dayalsing College, Lahore, Prof. A. D. Dhopeshwarkar succeeded him as Professor of Philosophy. (3) Prof. H. M. Gurbuxani was appointed to the

chair of Persian in 1908, and the "Persian" students were freed of their anxiety. In 1914 an assistant was appointed in Persian, Mr. K. S. Dastur, a native of Persia. (4) In the Engineering Branch there was a vacancy due to the death, in 1908, of Prof. Malvankar, and Prof. M. H. Advani was appointed to it. (5) On the death of Prof. Naik, in March 1915, Prof. T. P. Trivedi of Bhavnagar was appointed Professor of Mathematics. (6) A lecturership in History was created in 1913 and Mr. D. T. Mariwala, Telang Scholar, appointed to it. (7) Mr. T. M. Advani, who had had teaching experience in the Punjab and Kashmir Colleges, was appointed lecturer in English, in 1914, to replace Professor Shahani who had proceeded on long leave. When Prof. Shahani resumed duties in 1916, Mr. Advani's appointment was continued. (8) Prof. Raymond, who had become Professor of Law in 1905 after the death of Prof. Tahirram Kemchand, left college service after the abolition of the Law class in March 1908. (9) In 1916 Dr. M. G. Punwani became Lecturer in Biology (in place of Prof. Ludlow), and Dr. Christie became Lecturer in Latin the same year.

Messrs. D. T. Mariwala and T. M. Advani became Professors just at the end of this period. Apart from the additions to the Professoriate, the year 1908 and the following years were years of prosperity. The year 1908 was a year of transition from the old to the new. The number of students rose rapidly; after 1911 came the Imperial (Durbar) grants. The College could now expand in certain directions. Under the care of Professor Ludlow the College Gymkhana grew rapidly. Cricket and Football were played on the Artillery maidan, new Tennis Courts and Fives Courts were laid in the Hostel grounds. In 1915 a fine Swimming Bath (called the Fatehchand Atmaram Swimming Bath) was built at a cost of only Rs. 9,000. A Bungalow was built, now known as the Principal's Bungalow, in front of the Hostel, where the cricket pitch used to be. De Laitte gas was installed in the college in 1915-16, and the Hostel fitted up with electricity. The Laboratories were expanded, especially the Biology Laboratory—which was under the especial care of Prof. Ludlow. A Provident Fund was started for the staff in 1914.

There was a large surplus in the coffers of the college, to which the Government proposed to contribute one lakh of rupees, in order that a second Hostel might be built (to relieve the congestion in the Metharam Hostel). The War interfered with the scheme to build the proposed Hostel on the Artillery maidan; and when the War was over, the scheme could not be revived as the military authorities could not part with such a rich slice of their *maidan*, the value of land having gone up phenomenally. This was one of the "wasted opportunities" in the history of the College. Later on, there was a move to build a second Hostel in the Metharam Hostel compound, but the engineering experts negatived the proposal.

The event which caused the utmost gratification to Principal Farrell was that, in 1915, the first three prizes out of the prizes offered by the Governor of Bombay, for a War Essay Prize Competition, were won by his pupils. Each College in the Presidency submitted seven essays, and out of the seven submitted by the Sind College, three came out on the top!

The Silver Jubilee of the college was duly celebrated in January 1912 with a social function, a dramatic entertainment, and a formal gathering, but the celebrations were on a very modest scale.

Communal wrangles raised their head in this period, and disturbed the smooth flow of college life. Perhaps, as a result, the Dramatic Society and the Social Union lost their value and importance. The College *Miscellany* was revived in 1907 and became a potent literary organ in the province. A typewritten paper, written in the lighter vein, was popular for some time—*Our Fortnightly*—, but it soon died a natural death when the enterprising editors left college.

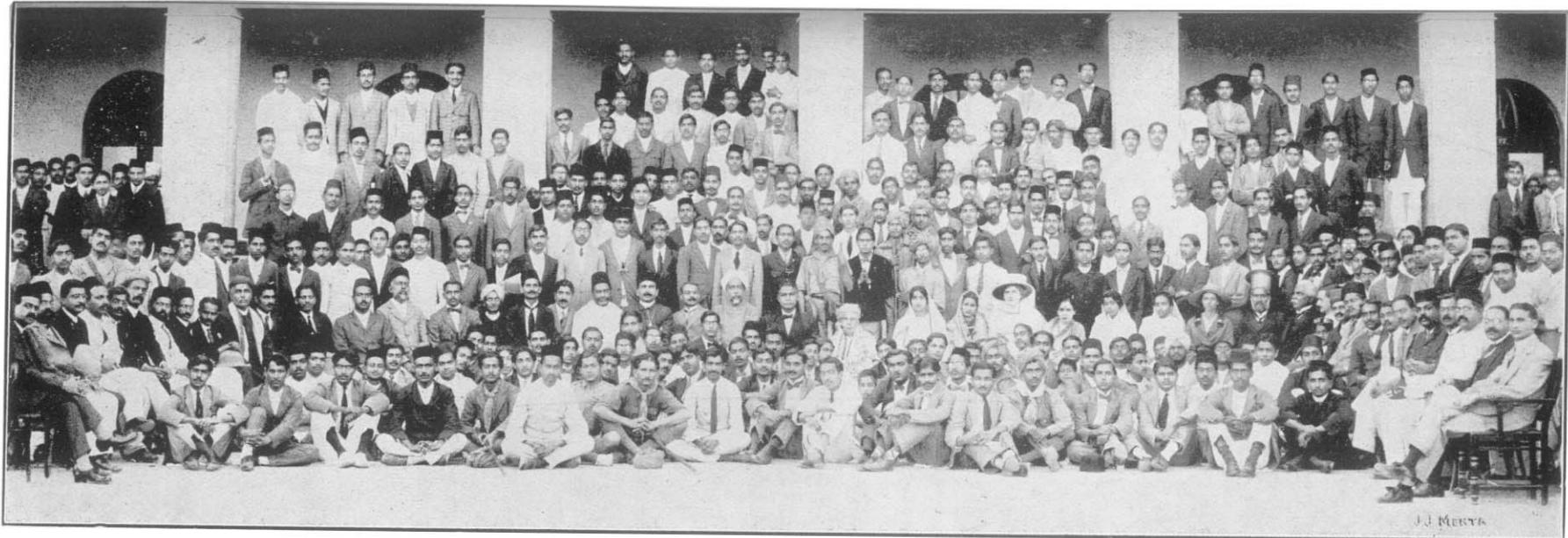
The Fourth Period.

(The Shahani period: 1918-1927).

The fourth period (the Shahani period) was an era of great activity. The dynamic personality of the Principal made itself felt in the remotest corners of the college, and every department had some extension or the other. The times were propitious ; the cessation of the War had brought on hectic excitement and activity—it was a period of “boom”. The students rapidly increased in number, and falsified the calculations of Principal Farrell (who had thought 300 to be the maximum capacity of the college). Principal Shahani often planned in advance, hoping for a windfall, and sure enough there was something to justify his optimism. In 1926-27, however, there was a serious financial embarrassment, and a Retrenchment Committee had to be appointed.

Principal Shahani's greatest achievement was undoubtedly the establishment in 1922 of the Engineering College, now called the Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw Civil Engineering College. The Sukkur Barrage construction was on, and engineers had the chance of their life. Principal Shahani conceived the bright idea of having a Degree College instead of a struggling Engineering Branch, and he rapidly put the plan into execution with the assistance of Prof. M. H. Advani, Prof. of Engineering, and the Vice Principal (Prof. Butani) who was proposed for the Principalsip. The University did not accept this arrangement, and laid down other conditions which seemed incapable of fulfilment. Principal Shahani waged an epic fight to get his

TWENTY YEARS AGO



J.J. MERTA

A GROUP TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S VISIT TO THE COLLEGE (1919)

SITTING—(*Left to Right*) Messrs. (1) Jairamdas Daulatram, (2) Gidamal Fatehchand, (3) Tolasing K. Advani, (4) S. H. Lula, (5) M. N. Tolani, (6) A. D. Dhopeshwarkar, (7) D. T. Mariwala, (8) T. M. Advani, (9) M. G. Punwani, (10) H. L. Lagu, (11) U. M. Mirchandani, (13) L. N. Fatnani, (16) T. P. Trivedi, (17) M. H. Advani, (18) M. R. Shirazi, (19) Ghulamali Chagla, (20) Jamshed Mehta, (21) H. M. Gurbuxani, (22) Khanchand Partabrai and (23) Principal Shahani.



A GROUP TAKEN ON THE OCCASION OF MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S VISIT TO THE COLLEGE (1918)

SITTING—(*Left to Right*) Messrs. (1) Abdur Rahman, (4) D. T. Mariwala, (5) M. R. Shirazi, (6) Jairamdas Daulatram, (7) Harchandrai Vishindas, and (8) Principal Shahani.

SITTING—(*Right to Left*) Messrs. (1) A.T. Gidwani, (2) M.H. Advani, (3) Jamshed Mehta, (4) Durgdas Advani, (5) P.M. Advani, (6) and S. (N.) B. Butani.

Engineering College recognised, and came near to losing it : there was a time when he, in despair, thought of applying for affiliation to the Benares Hindu University. Then Mr. Jamshed Mehta came to the rescue, and through his good offices the magnificent donation of Rs. 150,000 was obtained from Mr. Hoshang Dinshaw, which joined to the Rs. 40,000 donation of Vishindas Brothers, the Prince of Wales Welcome Fund (Rs. 50,000), and other benefactions, placed the N. E. D. College on a firm footing. Rai Sahib Bhupatrai, retired Executive Engineer North Western Railway, worked honorarily as Principal for some time. Mr. G. N. Gokhale, an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, was ultimately appointed Principal, and a first class Engineer with British qualifications was also appointed (Mr. S. B. Junnarkar, the present Principal). Prof. M. H. Advani of the old Engineering Branch was already there, and some more appointments were made. Buildings and workshops grew as if by magic. The new college shared with the parent college office expenses and expenses on college societies and activities, until it was able to set up a "house" of its own—when the entire establishment of the Engineering College became separate, only the governing Board being the same for the two colleges.

The other college which, too, came into existence through Principal Shahani's efforts, and which now gratefully commemorates his name (the S. C. Shahani Law College), was established in 1926. As the Professors did honorary work (now they divide 70% of the fees), and the clerical and menial work was done by the D. J. Sind College establishment (for a trifling consideration), the new institution was not at all costly. The Principal of this college did much of the routine work of the administration, as Registrar of the Law College. The class rooms of this college were utilised in the evenings by the Law classes, and the Law Library too was located within the premises of the Lord Reay Memorial Library. It was a nice arrangement for all concerned ; Sindhis could now add the "LL. B." to their "B. A." and "B. Sc." without going all the way to Bombay.

A project, still dearer to the heart of Principal Shahani, was that of an Agricultural College in Sind which should be joined to this college ; and he advocated the handing over of the Burns Garden to the college for this purpose. The scheme came to naught, but it is a scheme which has become the starting point for all who have been planning for such an institution in Sind.

Principal Shahani's dream—"Day Dream" as he called it—was to sell the college and the Hostel site and buildings, realise thirty to forty lakhs of rupees, and rear a new institution of the stature of a University on another site, preferably at Ghizri. He

worked hard at this scheme, prepared its details, got it sanctioned by the Board and the Government—and then something happened to shatter it. The value of land fell rapidly—the post-war boom declined—the new structures of the Engineering College made it more and more impossible to give up the present site.....and Principal Shahani's grandiose scheme remained a dream. At one time the Government seems to have toyed with the idea of exchanging the N. J. High School grounds for the college grounds ; there was talk of the Government taking over the college (an idea not accepted by the public opinion).....and then all talks stopped.

Principal Shahani succeeded in extending various college departments and in creating new appointments. The following were the main additions to the staff :—Instead of a Junior Professorship of Physics and Chemistry (held by Prof. P. M. Advani) a Professorship of Chemistry was created, to which Mr. J. V. Lakhani, the first M. Sc. (with distinction) of the University of Bombay was appointed in 1919. Dr. M. G. Punwani, Lecturer in Biology, was made Professor, and was given the assistance of a Demonstrator. Assistant Professorships were created in 1920-21 in Mathematics and Physics, English, and History. Mr. T. J. Mirchandani, first class B. Sc. and M. Sc. (with distinction) was appointed in Mathematics and Physics, Mr. L. H. Ajwani first class B. A. and Ellis and Gangadas Scholar was appointed in English (in succession to Mr. R. K. Yajnik who stayed for a few months only), and Mr. Adrian Duarte, formerly Mounstuart Elphinstone Scholar at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, was appointed in History. Two Assistant Professorships were created in Chemistry which were held by Messrs. G. S. Kotwani and G. D. Advani respectively. Mr. M. L. Ogale was brought from the Elphinstone College to be Assistant Professor of Physics. On the introduction of Sindhi in the B. A. syllabus of studies Mr. U. M. Daudpota, Chancellor's Medalist, was appointed Assistant Professor of Arabic and Sindhi. Mr. A. L. Shaikh, first class B. Sc., became Assistant Professor of Mathematics. Lecturerships were created in English (Mr. M. U. Malkani), in French (Mr. C. B. Nagarkar and then Miss Boardman), in Sindhi (Mr. B. M. Advani), in Logic (Mr. S. A. Teckchandani), and in Arabic (Mr. S. M. Qureshi), while the following gentlemen were appointed as Demonstrators in various Science subjects: Physics: Mr. R. N. Nathani, Mr. M. P. Lakhani and Mr. Leo D'Souza ; Chemistry: Mr. T. H. Jagtiani, Mr. T. G. Sadarangani and Mr. C. S. Narwani ; Biology : Mr. J. T. Devasagayam and Mr. K. G. Naik. A Physical instructor was also appointed, a Japanese by name Mr. Yamake. Prof. Dhopeshwarkar left this college for the Karnatak College, Dharwar, in 1920 and was succeeded by Prof. G. G. Kewalramani, who had had previous professorial experience in the Punjab. Mr. M. R. Shirazi of the Sind Madressah succeeded Mr. K. S. Dastur as Assistant in Persian.

The post-war period was one of great educational activity all over the Province as is evidenced by the establishment of a college at Hyderabad in 1922, and the influx of women-students in all the colleges. In 1921 there were only seven girls in the college ; in 1922 as many as a dozen girls joined the First Year class alone. In 1927, the year in which Principal Shahani retired, there were 39 girls in the college. Principal Shahani encouraged this Co-Educational movement by sending his daughters and grand-daughters to the college, by granting special and handsome scholarships to girls, and by giving them facilities and comforts. He encouraged girls who were not matriculates to join the college as casual students in English ; one of them, Miss J. T. Sipahimalani, is the first Sindhi woman to be a legislator.

Principal Shahani believed in social activities and "contacts," and he promoted social intercourse between various members and sections of the college by personal example, and by providing certain amenities. As soon as he could do it, he put a furnished room (with crockery complete), at the disposal of sociable groups of students (who gave themselves such fanciful names as the Tulip group and the Jessamine group !) The one group, that created a name for itself and did useful work, was the Saraswati group, which made an innovation of Variety entertainments enlivened with dances, musical evenings, and literary gatherings where papers on Sind History and Literature were read and original poems recited. A not very desirable result of this social activity was the formation of communal groups, and groups composed of individuals belonging to a particular city. Such groups have persisted until the present day.

Then there was the "Indian Majliss" with its uproarious meetings and flowing costumes. The Professors organised weekly teas. The College Day celebrations were placed on a different basis, and organised on regular lines : there were the sports, the theatrical entertainments, the "At Home", and the inevitable photographs. The dramatic entertainments were first given in the Hostel compound on an improvised platform, and then, when the Lecture Theatre was re-orientated they were shifted to that place. Under the new arrangements, only a small portion of those who wished to see the show could be admitted : there were many wranglings on the question of admission tickets. Another organisation, which deserves mention, was that of the Old Boys' Association which was sponsored by Mr. Rupchand Bilaram and Principal Shahani. This Association has organised several social functions and liberally contributed prizes and donations on important occasions such as the College Days and the College Jubilee, but its sphere or extent of usefulness has not yet been that which was expected.

Two new college societies were started in this period, namely, the Prayer Class (1920), where discourses were delivered by the Principal, the Vice-Principal, and others on Principal Shahani's favourite theme ("Cultural Religion" as opposed to "Credal Religion"), and the Dramatic Society (1925) which was placed under the management of Prof. J. V. Lakhani, and Mr. M. U. Malkani. A Central Committee was formed, consisting of representatives of various college societies ; a General Secretary was appointed to coordinate the work of the college societies and call the meetings of the Central Committee.

Of the regular college societies the Gymkhana made a wonderful progress in this period under the personal supervision of the Principal who was ably assisted by Prof T. M. Advani, the successor to Prof. Dhopeshwarkar in the management of the Gymkhana. The college won distinctions in sports in Cricket (the Northcote Shield Match), Hockey (Haji Dossul Cup), Football (Runner-up in Kan Tournaments), and especially in Tennis, Messrs. S. S. Shahani and J. M. Dinshaw from this college being declared as champions in the Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament (1919). The great event for the Gymkhana was the grant of the present spacious grounds by the Commissioner-in-Sind in 1923. The development of these grounds, and the building of the Tennis courts and the pavilion thereon cost a large sum of money, but it was money well-spent.

In this period the management of the College Reading Room was amalgamated with that of the Library and remained with Mr. L. H. Ajwani. The Literary and Debating Society added to their winter series programme the Annie Besant Cup Debate and the Dorothy Jinarajadasa Cup Debate and attracted a large number of students and out-siders. The Vice-Principal, Prof. Lakhani, and Mr. Adrian Duarte successively managed it. The *Miscellany* became a most important organ of the College : Mr. L. H. Ajwani looked after it.

The Library and the Laboratories had their due extensions. The accommodation in the Metharam Hostel had to be increased by providing wooden partitions and conversion of "single" rooms into "double" and even "triple" rooms.

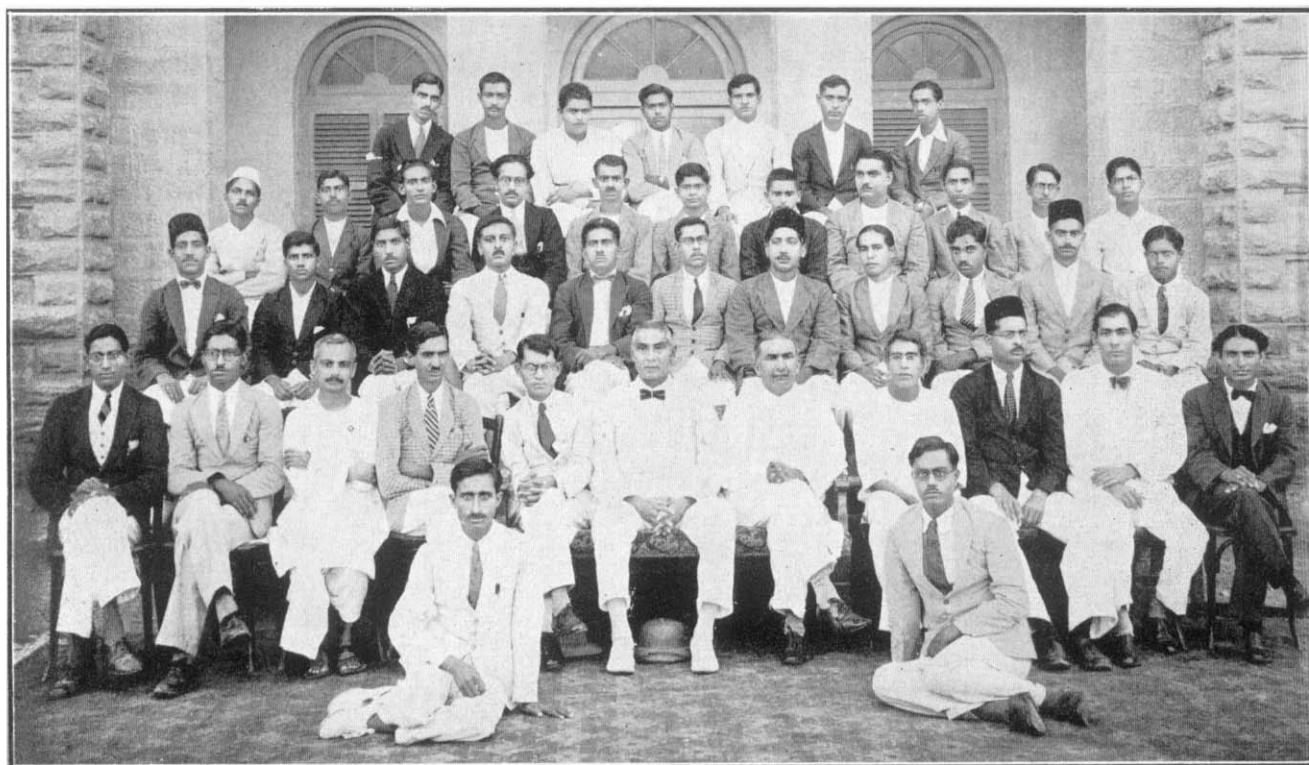
The increase of social activity created problems of discipline. The distractions in this period were many, and yet the college obtained a number of academical and other distinctions. Mr. S. K. Kirpalani, Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Mr. H. K. Chainani and Mr. H. R. Shivdasani, past students, succeeded in the I. C. S. competitions, while Mr. U. M. Mirchandani and Mr. S. S. Shahani, past students, and Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, Lecturer in French, were nominated to the I. C. S. A number of past students won their way into other Imperial or All-India services. Several students secured a

TEN YEARS AGO

THE SIND COLLEGIATE DRAMATIC SOCIETY—Actors and Office-Bearers (1928)
(Sheridan's *The Rivals*—in Parsi characters; Daryani's *Mumal Rano*: and *Jalad-i-Ashaq*)



SITTING—*on the ground (Left to Right)* P. H. Lala (Shamasuddin), D. F. Karaka (Rustomji Patel)
(Left to Right) S. V. Bhavnani (Jal Mehta); C. T. Mirchandani (Sumal); G. M. Hirānandani
(Mrs. Dhanjishah); Prof. J. V. Lakhani; Principal N. B. Butani; Mr. M. U. Malkani
(Sir Minocher Mehta); P. V. Bolakani (Zia); M. D. Lala (Mumal); P. S. Lula.
STANDING—*(Left to Right)* K. K. Jagtiani (Ranjhal); G. Masand (Salesal); K. H. Nagrani (Ddhabshah);
B. I. Shaikh (Sangeen); H. A. Sayed (Tuskeen) and M. K. Jagtiani (Rano)



PRAYER CLASS GROUP (1927-1928)

SITTING—*(Left to Right)* T. N. Kewalramani, K. G. Gurnani, Mr. Gurdyal Malik, Mr. P. M. Advani,
Prof. N. B. Butani, Principal S. C. Shahani, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Swami Govindanand,
Prof. L. H. Ajwani, Mr. M. U. Malkani and M. T. Ramchandani.

first class at various examinations, specially at the Inter Science. At degree examinations the following won distinction :— (1) Mr. T. J. Mirchandani obtained a first class at the B. Sc. and distinction at the M. Sc. and annexed the Moos medal (2) Mr. L. H. Ajwani secured first class Honours in English and won the Ellis and the Gangadas scholarships (3) Mr. U. M. Daudpota got a first both at the B. A. and the M. A. along with the coveted distinction of the Chancellor's medal (4) Mr. A. A. Kureshi won the Ellis scholarship and a first class in English at B. A. (5) Messrs M. J. Thakur, A. L. Shaikh, M. B. Hiranandani, S. M. Qureshi, H. S. Bharwani, T. G. Sadarangani and T. J. Balwani obtained a first class either at the B. A. or the B. Sc.

The Fifth Period.

(The Butani period : 1927—)

Principal Shahani and Prof. Lagu retired in 1927 and were given splendid send-offs by their grateful pupils, past and present, and by their colleagues. Prof. Butani became Principal and Prof. H. M. Gurbuxani Vice Principal. Messrs. L. H. Ajwani and Adrian Duarte were raised to Professorships. Mr. D. R. Mankad was appointed Lecturer in Sanskrit, while the Lectureship in Logic was abolished. Mr. M. U. Malkani, Lecturer in English, was appointed Superintendent of the Hostel.

The *Miscellany* was now looked after by Prof. Mariwala, the Reading Room by Prof. G. G. Kewalramani, while the Literary and Debating Society was entrusted to the care of Prof. Ajwani. The Library was placed under the management of a committee whose Chairman was Prof. Trivedi, (after his death, Prof. Mariwala). For sometime the Secretary of the Committee was Prof. A. L. Shaikh, and then Prof. Ajwani became the Secretary.

We are still too near this period to be able to estimate it rightly. And yet a few generalisations may be made. One is that in this period the college has been rapidly transformed into a "Science" college. Physics is now taught as a "Principal" subject and also to the M. Sc. students, the Physics department being strengthened by the appointment of Prof. G. G. Paldhikar, (a pupil of the eminent Indian Physicist Prof. M. N. Saha,) and others, of whom one (Mr. S. G. Khubchandani) has obtained the Ph. D. degree in Great Britain. In Chemistry Prof. J. V. Lakhani obtained the Ph. D. by research in Great Britain. But it is in the Biology Department, presided over by Dr. M. G. Punwani, that the college has made the greatest progress. The inclusion of Mr. B. N. Mulay M. Sc., and others, made it possible for the college to give instruction at the same time in Botany, Zoology, and Microbiology

—a feat which no other college in the University has been able to perform. By starting the Zoology practical classes this college gave the lead to other colleges in the Presidency; until the bold step taken by this college the Zoology teaching was a prerogative of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. The Biology museum of this college contains specimens which people from distant places come to see and examine.

The slogan of this period has been “Research”. Prof. H. M. Gurbuxani led the way by his Doctorate (Ph.D.) obtained in 1928 from the University of London for a thesis in English literature. Prof. Adrian Duarte got his research Doctorate (D. Litt.) from Paris. The various assistants in the Science Departments have almost all obtained their M. Sc. degree by research. Three Parsi students of the college have got their M. Sc. degree by research done in the Chemical Laboratories of this college.

Other distinctions of the period have been as follows:—

Prof. A. L. Shaikh and Mr. M. T. Makhija won a first class at the M. A. in 1932. Mr. V. L. Gidvani crowned a first class career with success at the I. C. S. in 1936. Another past student who entered the I. C. S. was Mr. K. P. Mathrani. Messrs. D. H. Butani and K. K. Gajria obtained a first class in Economics annexing the Minto scholarship: Mr. Gajria won other awards as well. Mr. G. N. Gokhale was the first student from this college to pass in the first class with Physics (Principal) as his optional subject. Messrs. H. N. Ramchandani, A. P. Mascarenhas and D. J. Madan won first class with distinction at the B. Sc. Other first class men at the B. A. or B. Sc. have been as follows:— Mr. R. R. Kirpalani, Mr. C. D. Makhijani, Mr. A. H. Hemrajani, Mr. K. G. Bijlani, Mr. G. S. Karimi, Mr. B. M. Siddiqi and Mr. J. G. Keswani. At the Inter Science examination, every year, there are plenty of students passing in the first class. The number of students as well as that of the staff has continued to grow from year to year. Prof. T. P. Trivedi died in 1929 and Mr. A. L. Shaikh was appointed Professor of Mathematics, Mr. T. J. Balwani becoming Assistant Professor. The Lecturer in Sanskrit (Mr. D. R. Mankad) and the Lecturer in Arabic (Mr. M. K. Pirzada) were both made Assistant Professors. Dr. S. G. Khubchandani was also made Assistant Professor in 1936. Other appointments have been those of Mr. A. K. Jiandani (Lecturer in Logic and Philosophy), Mr. D. H. Butani (Lecturer in Economics), Mr. R. R. Kirpalani (Lecturer in Mathematics), Mr. J. D. Bellani and Mr. K. A. Kalani (Demonstrators in Physics), Mr. A. S. Rawtani (Demonstrator in Chemistry), Messrs. B. N. Mulay, C. L. Dhingra, T. R. Tulyani and T. G. Khubchandani (Demonstrators in Biology).

U. T. C. OFFICERS



(1)
2nd Lieut. N. B. Butani
Second-in-Command
(1-1-1929—1-6-1932)



(2)
Lieut. G. G. Kewalramani
Officer Commanding



(4)
2nd Lieut. Adrian Duarte
(Resigned in 1936)



(5)
2nd Lieut. R. R. Kirpalani



(3)
Lieut. G. S. Kotwani



(6)
2nd Lieut. L. H. Ajwani

Two important additions have been made in this period to the College buildings. The Students' Common Room (with classrooms on the first storey) has given much needed relief to the college, while the handsome Annexe built at the junction of the Burns Road and the Strachan Road has provided a splendid habitation to the Physics Department. A Lecture Hall on the first floor of the Annexe remains a desideratum which will be fulfilled in due course of time.

One great event of this period has been the formation of the 11th (Karachi) Company University Training Corps. Principal Shahani had pressed for the formation of this Corps, but he retired before the project was realised. The Company started in 1928 with Principal Gokhale of the Engineering College as the Officer Commanding and Principal Butani as the Second in command. Other officers appointed from this college were Professors Kewalramani, Shaikh and Kotwani. Prof. Shaikh soon resigned because of ill-health, and his place was taken up by Prof. Duarte. Principal Butani resigned some time after, and his place was taken up by Mr. R. R. Kirpalani. Later on, in 1936, Prof. Duarte resigned and Prof. Ajwani was appointed in his place. All these members of the staff have obtained King's Commissions, Prof. Kewalramani (the present Officer Commanding), and Prof. Kotwani being Lieutenants while the others are 2nd Lieutenants. For sometime the Company was in a tottering condition, but in recent years, especially after the appointment of Captain Tennent as Adjutant, the Company has retained its full strength, and applications for enrolment have had to be rejected. On the occasion of the visit to the college (on 1st August 1936) of H. E. the Governor of Sind, the Company presented a Guard of Honour and made a "brave" show.

Another notable event in this era has been the institution of the Inter Collegiate Sports by the University. This college has given a very good account of itself in these sports : it has carried the championship for *all* the years. But in the Inter-group sports no college from Sind has been able to have any marked distinction, though some of our players have done well in cricket.

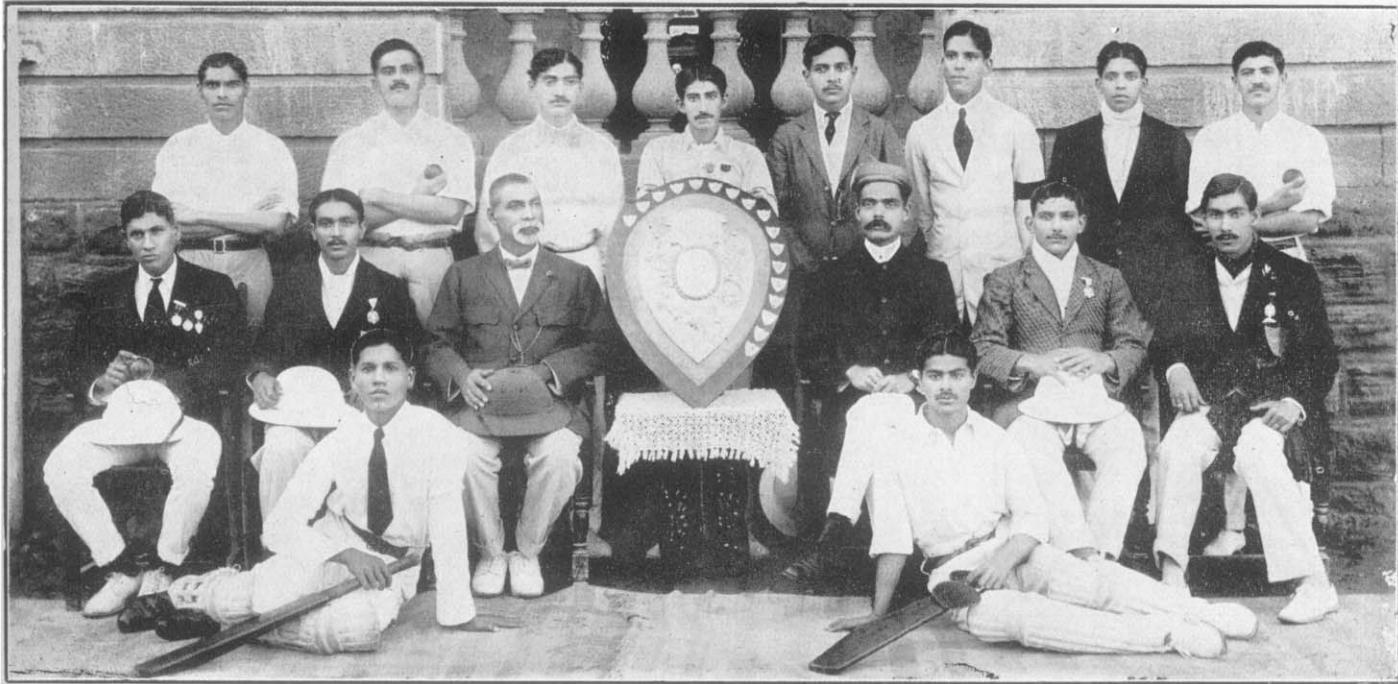
The introduction of compulsory Physical Training in the colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay needs special mention. This college has taken up this new scheme in right earnest and made fine arrangements for Physical training. Mr. T. G. Khubchandani, Lecturer in Biology, was sent to Madras to qualify as Director of Physical Training, and after his return he has infused much enthusiasm among the students of both the sexes. The lady-students have their gymnasium in the Hostel compound, and have, if anything, surpassed in their training and sports functions the students of the other sex (who are exercised in the College Gymkhana grounds). As

special consideration, in their promotions, is being given to First year students who do well either in the U. T. C. or in Physical Training, there is no doubt that the college will soon gather round itself a goodly band of Physical culturists, and establish a record on the side of physical development, as in intellectual work. The Principal has taken a personal interest in providing equipment and laying out the grounds for Physical Training.

The Butani period has been marked by the formation of a plethora of societies and associations established for laudable purposes. The Mathematical Association, started by the late Professor Trivedi and opened by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (Senior Wrangler) in 1927, has been doing fine work. The Gujarati Students' Union, the Maratha Association, the Muslim Association and the Parsi Union have also been doing exceedingly useful work, the most spectacular of all the social functions being the ones organised by the Parsi Union—which has rallied round itself the sympathy and co-operation of the Parsi gentry in Karachi. The Muslim Union has started the Maulana Mahomedali Library in a room placed at their disposal by the College Library authorities.

In the end it may be pointed out that in this decade the college has gained immensely in dignity and in prestige in the councils of the University. Principal Butani has been the first Sindhi to be a Syndic, while Professors Gurbuxani and Advani have been elected to the Boards of Studies (in English and in Sindhi), the former having served on the Academic Council as well. Most of the Professors in the college are examiners at one or the other examination, including the Degree examinations. The visit at the invitation of Principal Butani, in 1936 of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was a happy event. The college is now recognised by the Government and other important Bodies and organisations as the cultural centre in Sind, as is evidenced by the holding of important All-India gatherings (such as the All-India Womens' Conference, and the All-India Educational Conference) in the college, and the holding of all the departmental examinations (the Postal, the Revenue.....) and other examinations, such as the Bombay Presidency Nurses' Association examination, in the college. It is the large-heartedness of Principal Butani which has smoothed matters and given the college this place of pride.

TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS



WINNERS OF THE LORD NORTHCOTE CRICKET SHIELD (1916)

SITTING—(Left to Right) Fernandez; M. G. Jhangiani (Captain); Principal S. C. Shahani; Prof. A. D. Dhopeshwarkar
M. P. Dastur (Vice-captain) and M. U. Malkani.

Second from the Right, standing—A. S. D'Mello, (afterwards Secretary, All India Cricket Board of Control).



MR. V. N. CHANDAVARKAR, VICE-CHANCELLOR UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, IN A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE STAFF OF
THE D. J. SIND COLLEGE AND THE N. E. D. CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE (1936)

SITTING ON THE GROUND—(Left to Right) V. S. Gidwani, T. R. Tulyani, K. A. Kalani and D. H. Butani.

1ST Row—(Left to Right) N. B. Bhattacharya, M. K. Kewalramani, M. G. Punwani, T. M. Advani,
H. M. Gurbuxani, N. B. Butani, Mrs. Butani, the Vice Chancellor, Mrs. Chandavarkar, Mrs. Junnarkar,
S. B. Junnarkar, M. H. Advani, J. V. Lakhani, G. G. Kewalramani, L. H. Ajwani and Adrian Duarte.

2ND Row—(Left to Right) M. P. Lakhani, R. C. Advani, D. R. Mankad, G. D. Advani, K. V. Kardile,
M. B. Pithawala, G. G. Paldhikar, A. L. Shaikh, J. T. Shahani, G. S. Kotwani, P. J. Bhavnani,
T. J. Balwani, M. K. Pirzada, R. J. Thakar, C. S. Narwani and M. U. Malkani.

3RD Row—(Left to Right) R. M. Khetani, N. B. Bhatt, R. R. Kirpalani, D. P. Row, A. S. Rawtani,
L. A. DeSouza, B. N. Mulay, P. H. Advani, J. D. Belani, T. N. Tolani, G. I. Bhagia, A. K. Jiandani,
S. G. Khubchandani and B. V. Vyas.

A NOTE ON THE COLLEGE LIBRARY AND THE LABORATORIES

[The material for the note on the Laboratories has been supplied by Professors J. V. Lakhani, M. G. Punwani and G. G. Paldhikar—Ed.]

The Lord Reay Memorial Library.

In November 1887, *i.e.*, a few months after the college started work, Lala Behrumal of Rohri, who had already donated a handsome amount to the college funds, made an offer of Rs. 20,000 to the college for the founding of a Library which was to be named after the donor. But, as it happened, the donor was able to give only Rs. 3,500 and hence the idea of a "Lala Behrumal Library" was dropped. A few years later, Prof. Padshah's Lord Reay Memorial Fund Committee offered Rs. 11,810-3-0 to the college in order that a Library be started to commemorate the name of the Governor who had performed the opening ceremony of the college. So the Lord Reay Memorial Library came into being in 1891-92. Expenditure on periodicals and books was not much in the early days of the college, and Lala Behrumal's donation plus the supplementary grant of Rs. 1,750 from the Government, added to the Lord Reay Memorial Fund, sufficed for all the Library purposes until Principal Jackson's departure. In the succeeding year (1908) the Library benefitted to the extent of Rs. 2,700 from the Imperial Grant.

The period of "Special Grants", and annual grants of three to four thousand rupees annually from the general funds of the College, to the Library, dates from 1918, when a special grant of Rs. 1,500 was provided for Mathematical books, followed by an equal contribution for English Literature section in the succeeding year. Recently, however, it has again become difficult to expect special grants for the Library from the college funds, though every department of the Library is clamouring for more and more—principally because of post-graduate work. In 1918 the number of books in the Library was 7,256, in 1937 it was 19,164.

The Lord Reay Memorial Library was housed for three decades in a fine room on the first floor at the southern end of the college (measuring 35 feet by $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet) separated from the College Reading Room by a handsomely carved door. The development of the Chemistry Department resulted in the shifting of the Library and the Reading Room to the other extremity of the college when the museum authorities made their first floor available for the college. The expansion of the Biology Department, in turn, sent the Library and the Reading Room from the first floor to the ground-floor. Some cupboards still lie in the galleries running round the Biology Laboratories and the class rooms, but it is only a matter of time when they will have to make room for the rapidly developing Biological museum. The building of the Students' Common Room relieved a considerable pressure on the Library as newspapers were removed to that Room, and quiet study became once more possible in the Library premises. But the Library badly needs a suitable habitation of its own. It is now at the mercy of every developing department of the college and has to accommodate itself to these changes: it has to endure patiently much disorganisation on the occasion of every examination in the college, as the Library room is one of the first to be utilised as an examination room. The Law Library room is a good adjunct to the Lord Reay Memorial Library and is under the same management. Efforts have been made to secure a triangular piece of ground opposite the Burns garden for the erection of a suitable habitation for the Library, but to no avail. The Library will not be able to function properly, or serve as a place of study, until it is removed from its present congested quarters.

The Library used to be looked after by a Dakshina Fellow and remained open only in the recess.

In 1904-05 Professor Lagu was placed in charge and the part-time services of a clerk became available. Then a separate Librarian was appointed—Mr. M. J. Solomon, the present Head Clerk of the College—who did his work efficiently. After Mr. Solomon's transference to the College Office (in 1920) the Library routine work got disorganised and a number of Librarians were tried until (the late) Mr. I. P. Trivedi was appointed in 1924 who proved a painstaking and conscientious Librarian and made himself popular with every one. Principal Farrell took personal interest in the Library and from 1908-09 got the Library periodically checked by a panel of Professors, the first one to do it being Prof. Malvankar, Professor of Engineering. In 1922 the Assistant Professor of English was given an allowance to look after the Library. Principal Butani put the Library in charge of a Committee of Professors in 1928, the Chairman of which was (the late) Professor T. P. Trivedi, and the Secretary Mr. A. L. Shaikh. After Prof. Trivedi's death in 1929 the Chairman has been Prof. Mariwala and the Secretary Prof. Ajwani.

In 1935 the Library books were re-catalogued under the Dewey System, at the instance of Prof. G. G. Kewalramani, but much work remains to be done to prepare the proper registers and catalogues, and make the Library an upto-date and effective institution.

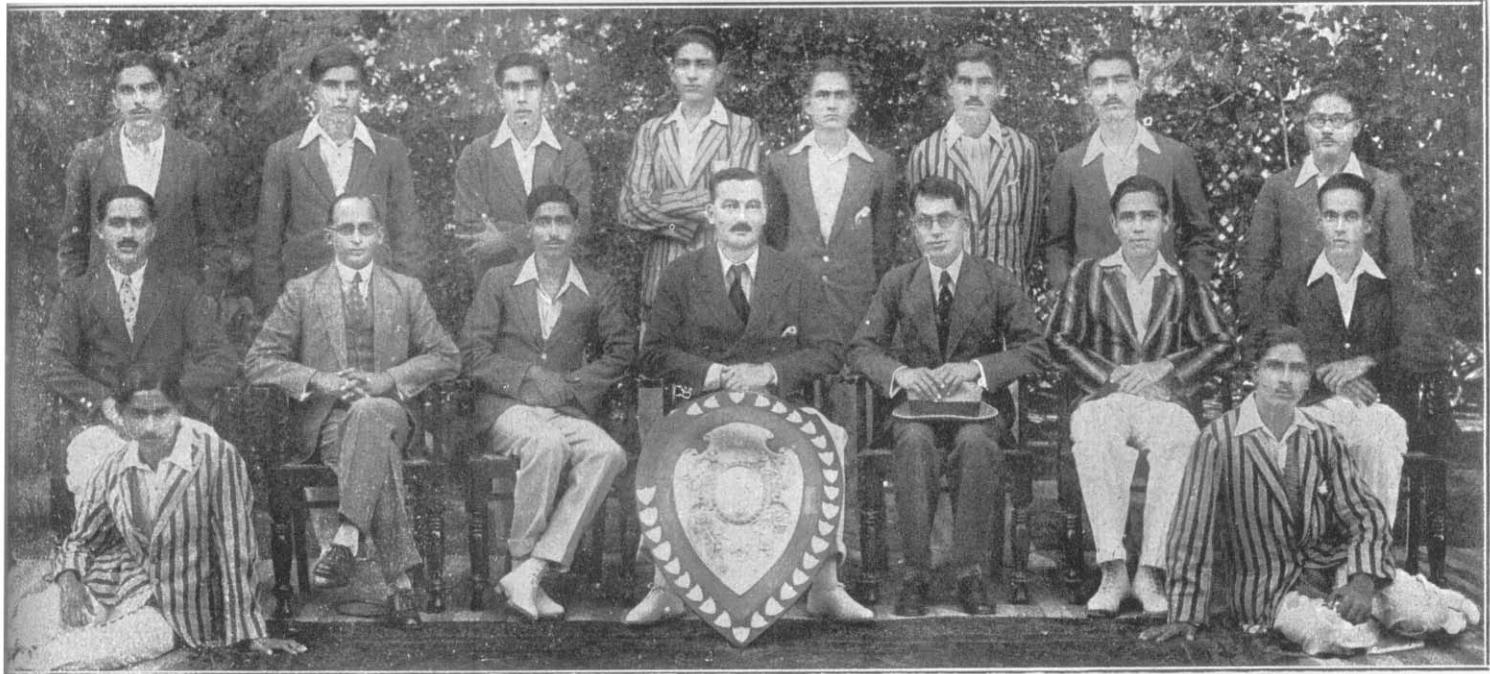
The Physics Department

The teaching of Physics in this College has been co-eval with the foundation of the institution as it has been the only Science subject which has been compulsory for one or the other Arts class. In the original 3 years' course Physics was compulsory for the Previous students, and when the B. A. course was extended to four years, Physics was included in the Intermediate syllabus. When the Previous examination was replaced by the College First Year examination, Physics became compulsory once again for the first year men. But Physics as a Principal subject has been taught only recently in the college, in fact after the appointment of Prof. G. G. Paldhikar (in 1931) a pupil of Prof. Meghnad Saha, the world-famous scientist, as Professor of Physics in addition to Principal Butani who has occupied the Chair of Physics since 1908. In 1933 the first batch of B. Sc. students in Physics (Principal) were sent up — with gratifying results, as one of them was placed in the First Class and 3 in the Second Class. Thereafter there have been distinctions galore in Physics, one student standing First Class First in Physics at the B. Sc. Nowadays the number of students in the Physics in the University is on a decrease in all other Colleges save this, and that speaks a lot for the appeal this Department has made to Sindhis.

In 1936 the Physics Department started M. Sc. Classes, giving regular tuition to students—something unique in the Bombay University, as no other college affiliated to the University has undertaken this work. Research work is also being started under the supervision of Dr. S. G. Khubchandani who has made research in the branch of X-rays (which got him his doctorate at Edinburgh). Two of the present Assistant Professors of Physics (Messrs. M. P. Lakhani and Leo D'Souza) too have obtained their M. Sc. degrees for research in X-rays, and hence it is possible to undertake at once post-graduate work in X-rays branch.

The Physics Laboratories, as also the Chemical Laboratories, owe their start to the Victoria Jubilee Fund (Rs. 7806.10.5) which was placed at the disposal of the college in 1891-92. The Principals of the college (Dr. Walmsley, Dr. Jackson, Mr. Hesketh)—as also the present Principal—were Professors of Science and taught Physics as well as Chemistry, but as has been hinted above Chemistry was an ancillary study for a long time and the Professors of Science were mostly engaged in the teaching of Physics. It was only in 1906 that an appointment of an assistant in Science was made. Mr. P. M. Advani was appointed as an

SHIELDS
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
WITH
THE D. J. SIND COLLEGE CRICKET TEAM
WINNERS OF LORD NORTHCOTE CRICKET SHIELD 1928.



THE 11TH (KARACHI) U.T.C. COY., 1938.
RUPCHAND BILARAM CHALLENGE SHIELD (won by Platoon 3)
GOKHALE EFFICIENCY SHIELD (won by Platoon 4)



SITTING (*Left to Right*) 1st Row :—L/Sgt. S. D. Wadhwani, L/Sgt. S. B. Jambusserwalla, Sgt. R. K. Raisinghani, Sgt. H.J. Kotwal, C. S. M. C. R. Asnani, S. S. I. J. Lewis, 2nd Lieut. R. R. Kirpalani, Lieut. G. S. Kotwani, Major D. C. Tennent, (Platoon 1) (Platoon 2) (Adjutant)
 Lieut. G. G. Kewalramani, Lieut. N. Bhattacharya, 2nd Lieut. D. P. Row, 2nd Lieut. L. H. Ajwani (Commanding Officer) (2nd in Command) (Platoon 3) (Platoon 4)
 Sgt. W. Tate, C. Q. M. S. S. R. Mirchandani, Sgt. D. A. Mehta, Sgt. S. P. Shivani L/Sgt. N. D. Bhojwani, (Royal Scots Fusiliers) and Copl. Shahani B. B.

Assistant and later on became Junior Professor of Science. He did work in Chemistry but he helped Professor Butani in Physics demonstrations also.

The Physics Laboratories were housed for a long long time on the ground floor right below the Library and the Reading Room, (and as they were in close contiguity to the Engineering Workshop and subsequently the Physics Lecture Room) they served their purpose well. In 1936, on the building of the College Annexe, the Physics Laboratories were removed to this handsome building, and now the bright and cheerful look of these Laboratories is in a strange contrast to their previous dark and drab appearance.

The Chemistry Department

The Chemistry Department of the college, known as the "Victoria Jubilee Chemical Laboratory", as has already been remarked, owes its original equipment and fittings to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Memorial Fund (Rs. 7,806-10-5). The department was accommodated in a single room measuring $23\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ feet, in one corner of which were two working benches for practical work and in the other corner lay a small table and four desks providing accommodation for about 8 students. The same room thus served as the class-room and the Chemical Laboratory. The apparatus and chemicals were stocked in a room used as passage for the Ladies' common room. There was no demonstrator or assistant attached to the Chemical Laboratory, and the immortal "Soma" (peon) did all the jobs and helped in the demonstration and arrangement of the apparatus.

In 1913, owing to the introduction of the new and revised courses by the University it became necessary to strengthen the staff and increase the laboratory accommodation. An additional room was therefore furnished with modern and up-to-date furniture, the spirit lamps were replaced by gas burners, Mr. P. M. Advani who had been working as a Demonstrator was appointed as Junior Professor of Chemistry and Physics, and in every other way the laboratory was considerably improved. In 1919 it was thought fit to appoint a separate Professor of Chemistry to be in charge of the Chemistry Department only. In June 1919 Mr. J. V. Lakhani, M. Sc., A.I.I.Sc., joined the staff as Professor of Chemistry and has since continued to be in charge of the Chemistry Department. A few months later Mr. G. S. Kotwani was appointed as Lecturer and Principal Chemistry classes were also commenced in the same year.

The year 1919 may be regarded as the beginning of a period of more rapid progress of the Chemistry Department. There was also a rapid rise in the numbers joining the Inter-Science Class owing to the opening of the N.E.D. Civil Engineering College. The number in 1919 was only 8, in 1922 it was 46 and in 1923 was as much as 70. Next year 118 joined the Inter-Science Class and 10 years thence (1934) the number reached the record figure of 175. Between the years 1919 and 1923 the laboratory accommodation was considerably extended. A new laboratory for junior students was fitted to make it possible for 160 students to work by shifts, the petrol gas plant was replaced by the Mansfield Patented kerosine oil gas plant, and additional staff was appointed to meet the growing needs of the Chemistry Department. The B. Sc. classes in Chemistry were also attracting larger numbers and a special Senior Students' Laboratory was equipped for 36 students. In 1931 Prof. J. V. Lakhani was deputed by the College Board to Great Britain to study the modern developments and conditions for research in Chemistry. In 1933, a year after the return of Mr. J. V. Lakhani as a Ph. D., post-graduate work was started and regular training in research was organised for the M. Sc. degree. The first batch of 3 students submitted their theses after 2 years and all of them were admitted to the M. Sc. degree.

1909. B. Sc. (1911). Formerly a Professor in the Sind National College. A Congressman and a Zemindar.

Jali, Kishinchand Dewanchand

B. A. from this College in 1929 (Second Class). A talented writer of verse. Employed in the Imperial Airways office.

Kirpalani, Jivatram Bhagwandas

Generally known as Acharya Kirpalani. B. A. in 1909 from this College, and the Wilson and Fergusson Colleges. A Professor, at first, in Bihar, then joined the national movement. Now General Secretary, Indian National Congress.

Kikla, Goverdhan das Assanmal

D. B. A. from this College in 1905. LL. B. Practised as a lawyer at Karachi. Wrote a book on Nature Cure.

Lalwani, Kundanmal Uttamchand

or Uttamsing Kundanmal. Passed from the College Engineering Branch in 1891. Retired as an Asst. Engineer in the Sind P. W. D. Was an Honorary Magistrate for some time.

Mansharamani, Bhagwandas J.

Passed the First Year Arts examination from this College in 1930 M. B., B. S. Won a Medal. Now a Surgeon at the Udhavdas Tarachand Hospital, Shikarpur.

Menezes, Quintin Stephen

M. A. from this College 1930. LL. B. A practising lawyer at Karachi.

Mirchandani, Naraindas Hashmatrai

Passed the Previous from this College in 1912. M. B., B. S. (1918). One of the best known doctors in Karachi.

Mulwani, Bhagwandas Teumal

Joined this College in the Inter Science class in 1924-25. B. Ag. in 1928. Did Research in Sakrand. Ph. D. (London) in 1936.

Now acting as Agricultural Chemist and Soil Physicist in Sind.

Norton, Esther, (Miss)

B. A. from this College in 1932. Proceeded for further studies in Education to Great Britain. Now a Lecturer in Psychology in the Maclagan Training College for Women, Lahore.

Punjabi, Lalchand Chuhermal

D. M. A. from this College and the Elphinstone College in 1895. LL. B. in 1897. One of the best-known lawyers in Sind in his time.

Rodrigues, E.

M.A. from this College in 1907. Now Assistant Secretary, Home and General Departments, Sind Government.

Relwani, Lokram Lilaram

Passed the Previous examination from this College in 1902 B. Ag. in 1908. A Superintendent in the Agricultural Department in Sind.

Sayani, Rahimtullah Mitha

Passed the First Year Arts from this College in 1916. B. E. Now an Assistant Engineer in the Sind P. W. D.

Shahani, Chatomal Kundanmal

Passed the Intermediate Arts from this College in 1902 (Second Class). B. A. (1905). Now a Deputy Collector in Sind.

Shivdasani, Jhamatmal Bilaram

B. A. from this College in 1908. M. A. LL.B. A Zemindar in Nawabshah district.

Sitaldas, Devi (Mrs.)

or Miss Devi Hiranand Goklani. B.Sc., from this College in 1931. Married Seth Sitaldas, the well-known Sindhi Merchant at Bombay and one of the two founder-donors of the C. & S. College, Shikarpur.

A NOTE ON THE PAST PROFESSORS OF THE COLLEGE WHO HAVE NOT BEEN STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE

(For the Professors who have been students of the College see *Who's who*).

Dr. Mullineaux Walmsley, Dsc., the first Principal of the College, left his appointment after a year and went back to England where he became head of the Northampton Polytechnic. Dr. Jackson, after his resignation of the Principalship, acted as Principal of the Baroda College for sometime. Mr. Marsh Hesketh, who acted as Principal on two occasions, retired from Government service as acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. All the three have gone to their well-earned rest. Principal Farrell died in College service in 1916. Principal Shahani died in 1931. Principal A. C. Miller returned to Sind a few years ago as Educational Inspector. Then he retired from Government Service and took up the post of Principal of the Princes' College, Rajkot.

As for the Vice-Principals, Prof. B. J. Padshah has had a glorious career at the Tatas as a great Captain of industry and a pioneer in scientific education in India: he has been the inspirer of the Tata Educational Trust and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Prof. B. J. Naik died in harness in 1915. Prof. Ludlow was for sometime Inspector of European Schools in the Presidency. He retired from the I. E. S. before his time to take up exploring work in the Himalayas. His name came into prominence at the time of the "Shyok dam" alarm, as he was one of the few to penetrate into these difficult and inaccessible regions and send photographs of his discoveries.

Of the past Professors, Prof. V. K. Rajavade, one of the original five, is happily still alive. He joined the Deccan Education Society, and became Professor of English at the Fergusson College, Poona, and Principal of the Surat College. He is now enjoying a well-merited rest. Prof. Mirza, after his retirement in 1901, became a Zemindar and remained such until his death. Prof. Dadina went to Kashmir as Principal Jammu College, and was there until his death. Prof. B. K. Thakore, who once acted in place of Prof. Padshah, was taken up in the I. E. S. and retired as Professor of History, Deccan College Poona. Prof. Abdulkadir Sarfraz Shaikh went to the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and even after his retirement from the I. E. S. has kept up his interest in Oriental languages, and is head of this Board of Studies in the University. Prof. Tahilram Khemchand, Professor of Law, has left his stamp upon the city of Karachi of which he was President for a number of years. His successor, Prof. Raymond, rose to be Public Prosecutor for Sind, and an Additional Judicial Commissioner. Prof. Godbole was taken up in the Hindu University. Prof. M. M. Lalvani of the Engineering Branch, as also Prof. Malvankar, died in College service. Mr. C. T. Tahilramani, Instructor in Handicrafts, joined the Sukkur Barrage Construction. Prof. Dhopeshwarkar, successor of Prof. T. L. Vaswani, is now a senior Professor at the Dharwar College. Prof. T. P. Trivedi, who died in 1929, was the founder or pioneer worker in Sind in the cause of the Gujarati Association, the Graduates' Association, and other literary activities. Mr. K. S. Dastur went back to Persia. His successor, Mr. M. R. Shirazi, was unfortunately drowned in the Fuleli in 1925; he was a notable figure in Karachi society and in Bahai circles. Mr. C. B. Nagarkar, Lecturer in French, is now District Judge at Hyderabad; his successor, Miss Boardman, retired as Principal of the Mama Parsi Girls' High School, Karachi, and is gratefully remembered by her pupils. Mr. M. L. Ogale, Assistant Professor of Physics, died in College service. Mr. J. T. Devsagayam went back to Madras, while his successor, Mr. K. G. Naik, had to leave because of brain-trouble. Mr. C. L. Dhingra of the Biology Department has been taken up as a Chemical Analyser by the Sind Government.

A NOTE ON THE MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE STAFF

(In office on 17th January 1937)

PROFESSORS

Narayan (Suratram) Balchand Butan i.

Born in 1883. Stood second in the University (and first in Sind) at the Matriculation (1900). Joined College in 1901, and stood first in the college at all his examinations. Passed the Previous in 1901 (second class), and the Intermediate Arts in 1902 (second class). B. A. in 1904 (second class). B. Sc. in 1906, and M. A. in 1906 (First Class). Dakshina Fellow. First Sindhi to obtain a First at the M. A. Later on took the Cambridge Diploma in Education. Won the following awards at college:—the Sind Scholarship, the Viceroy's Medals, the Erskine Memorial Prize and the Edulji Dinshaw Prize. Awarded by the University the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarship for technical studies in Great Britain, but did not avail himself of it. Appointed on the staff of this college first in 1907 as an Assistant and then as Professor of Physics. Vice-Principal in 1916. Principal since 1927. Fellow of the University of Bombay. Chairman of the Board of Studies in Sindhi. Member, Boards of Studies in Physics and Mathematics. Has been a member of the Academic Council, and a member of the Syndicate as well; (the first Sindhi to be a Syndic). Representative from Sind on the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Was for sometime 2nd Lieut. (and Second-in-Command) in the 11th (Karachi) Coy. U. T. C. Author of a chapter on "Sufism in Sind" in the *Cultural Heritage of India* (the Ramkrishna Centenary Memorial Volume).

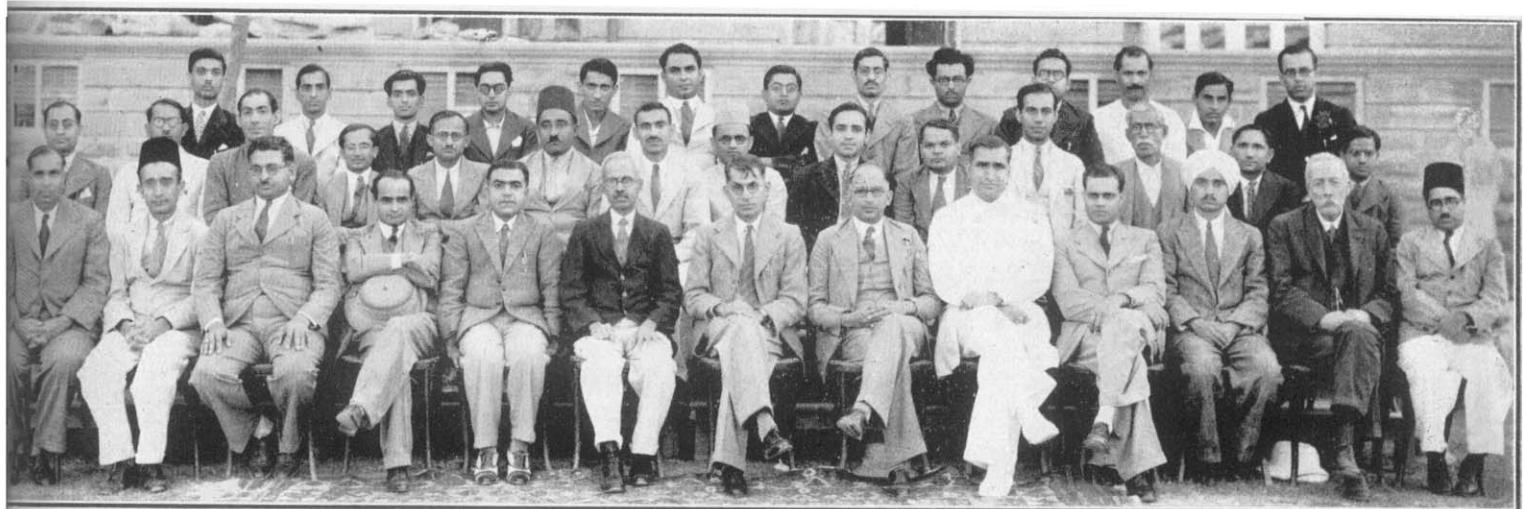
Hotchand Mulchand Gurbaxani

Born in 1883. Joined this college in 1900. Passed the Intermediate Arts in 1902. B. A. in 1905 (Second Class). M. A. in 1907 (Second Class) from the Wilson College Bombay. Assistant Professor of English and Persian at Wilson College, and then Professor of Persian in this college since 1908. Vice-Principal in 1927. In 1928 took Ph. D. from the University of London on writing a research thesis on "Mysticism in English Poetry". A recognised authority on Sindhi language and literature. Has written several works in Sindhi the most popular of which is the romance entitled *Nur-Jehan*. His *magnus opus* is the monumental edition of *Shah-Jo-Risalo*, the fourth and last volume of which is not yet out. Fellow of the University of Bombay and Member Boards of Studies in English and in Sindhi, Persian and Arabic. Has been a member of the Academic Council. A member of the governing body of the D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind.

Dharamdas Tekchand Mariwala

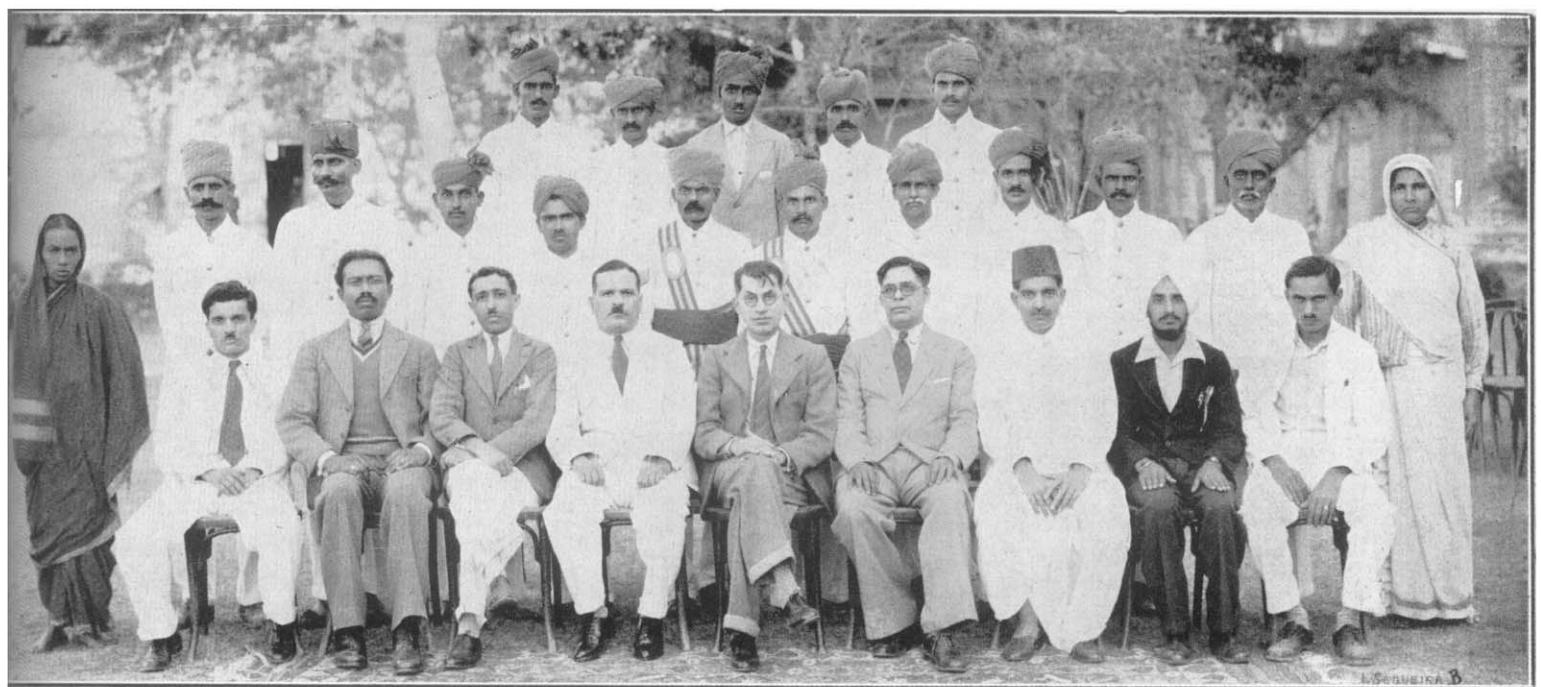
Born in 1888. Joined college in 1904-05. Stood first in the college at all his examinations. Passed the Previous in 1905 (second class), and the Intermediate Arts in 1906 (second class). B. A. in 1908 (first class), M. A. in 1909 (second class). Dakshina Fellow. Won the following University awards:—The Hughlings prize at the Previous for standing first in English, and the Telang prize at M. A. for standing first in History. College awards:—The Sind Scholarship, the MacLeod Scholarship, the Lalchand Hassomal Prize, and the Edulji Dinshaw Prize. Began life in the Punjab as a Professor of History. Lecturer in History and Economics in this college in 1914, Professor in 1916. Now the seniormost Professor in the College. Chairman of the Lord Reay Memorial Library Committee.

AT THE TIME OF THE JUBILEE



THE TEACHING STAFF

1ST Row—(*Left to Right*) G. S. Kotwani, A. L. Shaikh, L. H. Ajwani, M. G. Punwani, J. V. Lakhani, D. T. Mariwala, N. B. Butani, T. M. Advani, G. G. Kewalramani, Adrian Duarte, G. G. Paldhikar, C. Christie, and G. D. Advani.
 2ND Row—(*Left to Right*) A. K. Jiandani, J. D. Belani, M. U. Malkani, M. P. Lakhani, C. S. Narwani, M. K. Pirzada, T. J. Balwani, D. R. Mankad, S. G. Khubchandani, B. N. Mulay, L. A. DeSouza, B. M. Advani, A. S. Rawtani, and D. H. Butani.
 3RD Row—(*Left to Right*) J. B. Sidhwa, C. C. Ramtri, D. J. Madan, R. V. Advani, T. R. Tulyani, R. R. Kirpalani, B. V. Vyas, K. A. Kalani, G. S. Karimy, K. G. Gajuria, L. N. Pherwani, J. P. Vaswani and R. P. Daroga.



THE OFFICE STAFF

SITTING :—(*Left to Right*) E. Moses, Shanker, T. F. Limki, M. J. Solomon, Principal Butani, J. C. DeSouza, I. P. Trivedi, Karamsingh, Chotalal.
 STANDING :—(*Left to Right*)
 1st Row Sadhubai, Bihari, Budhai, Ramkaran, Vishnu, Visram, Bhagwandin, Raoji, Saligram, Parbhu, Bhagirath, and Lachmi.
 2nd Row Ramsagar, Ramdhani, Maruti, Santu and Matadin.

Tillumal Menghraj Advani

Born in 1888. Stood first in Sind and second in the University at the Matriculation (1904). Passed the Previous (1905), the Intermediate Arts (1906) and the B. A. (1908), all in the second class. M. A. in 1909. LL. B. in 1911. Dakshina Fellow. College awards :—The Sind Scholarship. Edited the *College Miscellany* and the *Fortnightly* (1907-08), and was Secretary of Tennis and the Social Union (1907). First a lawyer, then Professor of English at the D. A. V. College Lahore, and the S. P. College, Srinagar (1912-14). Lecturer in English in this college in 1914, Professor since 1917. In charge of the *Miscellany* from 1915 to 1918. Since 1918 in charge of the College Gymkhana. Fellow of the University of Bombay and Member of the Board of Studies in English. Has edited several well-known English classics.

Jamiatrai Vishindas Lakhani

Born in 1891. Joined this college in 1907-08. Erskine Prize (College award), B. Sc. in 1911. M.Sc. (with distinction) from the Wilson College and the Indian Institute of Science in 1916—the first to get that Degree in the University of Bombay. A. I. I. Sc. (Bangalore 1916). Professor of Chemistry in this College since 1919. Took Ph. D. from Edinburgh for doing research in Chemistry. Has published the following papers among others :—(1) Manufacture of Thymol (2) Elimination of Junction Potential (3) Determination of the Parachor of Inorganic salts in solution.

Metharam Gidumal Punwani

Born in 1892. Joined this college in 1907-08 Macleod Scholar ; Sind Scholar. Passed the Previous in 1908 and the Intermediate Arts in 1909 from this college. B. A. from the Wilson College in 1911 (second class). M. B., B. S. from the Grant Medical College in 1914 (second class). Sind Scholar at the Grant Medical College. Lecturer in Biology in this College in 1916, Professor since 1920. Medical Officer of the College and the Hostel.

Gianchand Gurdassing Kewalramani.

Born in 1894. Stood first in Sind at the Matriculation examination of 1910 and won the Ellis Prize (First in Sindhi). Joined College in 1910. MacLeod Scholar. First in the College at the Intermediate Arts (1912). B. A. in 1914 (Second Class) from the Fergusson College, Poona. M. A. in 1916 (Second Class) and LL. B. in 1918. Dakshina Fellow at the Fergusson College. Worked at the Amalner Institute of Philosophy (1916-1917). Professor in the Stephen's College, Delhi, and the Murray College Sialkot (1918-1919). Professor of Philosophy in this College since 1920. Holds a King's Commission in the 11th (Karachi) Coy. U. T. C. as Lieutenant, and is the Commanding Officer of the Company.

Lalsing Hazarising Ajwani.

Born in 1899. Joined College in 1915, and stood first in the College at all his examinations. Secured a First at the First Year Arts (1916), the Intermediate Arts (1917), and the B. A. (1919). M. A. 1921 (Second Class). University awards :—The Ellis Scholarship (first in English at the B. A.) and the Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship (first at B. A. among the Hindus). Dakshina Fellow. Bombay Humanitarian Fund Gold Medal (1916). College awards :—The Sind Scholarship, the Sir Maxwell Melvil Prize (all the 4 years), the Edulji Dinshaw Medal and the Edulji Dinshaw Prize. Assistant to the Professor of English at the Gujarat College (1919-1920), Assistant Professor in this College in 1920 and Professor since 1927. Edited the College Miscellany (1916-1919). In charge of the College Miscellany (1920-27) the College Library (1922-1927) and the College Literary and Debating Society (since 1931). Secretary

Library Committee. 2nd Lieut. 11th (Karachi) Coy. U. T. C. Has edited some well-known English Classics, and contributed articles in Sindhi to literary magazines. President General Library, Sukkur.

Adrian Louis Duarte.

Born in 1897. M. A. (Second Class) from the Elphinstone College in 1921. Mountstuart Elphinstone Scholar at the Elphinstone College. Assistant Professor of History in this College in 1921, Professor of History and French since 1927. Awarded for research the D. Litt (Paris). For sometime in charge of the College Literary and Debating Society. A prolific writer of articles (in the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, *Times of India Annual*, and other illustrated papers) on popular and historical subjects.

Abdulsatar Lutifali Shaikh.

Born in 1899. Joined this College in 1916. Passed the First Year Arts in 1917 (Second Class), the Intermediate Arts in 1918 (First Class), the Intermediate Science in 1919 (First Class). Graduated B. A. in 1920 (high Second Class), B. Sc. in 1921 (First Class with Distinction, and first in the University). Appointed a Dakshina Fellow. Won several awards at College including the Sind Scholarship. Editor *College Miscellany* from 1918-1921. M. A. in 1932 (First Class, and first place in the University). Demonstrator in Physics in 1922, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in 1923, and Professor since 1929. Superintendent Sir Leslie Wilson Muslim Hostel from 1933 to 1936.

Ganesh Gopal Paldhikar.

Born in 1903. Passed the M. Sc. (University of Allahabad) in 1925 in the Second Class, standing first in Theoretical Physics. Studied under the renowned scientist Dr. Meghnad Saha F. R. S., and got training in Spectroscopy. Done research in "Optical Anisotropy"; some of the results are published in the "Philosophical Magazine" under the title *Maxwell effects in liquids*. Has served on the staff of the Baroda College (1926), the D. A. V. College, Lahore (1927), and the S. P. College, Poona (1928-1931). Professor of Physics in this College since 1931.

Gobindram Shamdas Kotwani.

Born in 1896. Matriculated in 1912. Joined this College in 1913. B. Sc. (2nd Class) from the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, in 1917. Appointed Tutor in Chemistry in this College in 1919. Assistant Professor in 1923 and Professor in 1933-1934. Took M.Sc. in 1931 after doing research under Dr. Dunniciff of the Government College, Lahore. Has published papers on *The Action of Hydrogen Sulphide on Chromatic Acid* and on *The Action of Hydrogen Sulphide on Potassium dichromate*. Lieutenant in the 11th (Karachi) Coy. U. T. C.

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.

Mirza Suleiman Safavi.

A Persian by birth. For a long time teacher of Persian in the Sind Madressah-Tul-Islam. Passed the S.T.C. examination. Appointed Assistant Professor of Persian in this College in 1925.

Gopaldas Dharamdas Advani.

Stood second in Sind at the Matriculation (1912). Joined this college and then studied at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, from where he graduated B.Sc. (Second Class) in 1918 and B. A. in 1920. Demonstrator at the Gujarat College in 1918—20. Took M.Sc. by research in 1924 from the Indian

Institute of Science, Bangalore. A. I. I.Sc. For sometime Professor of Science at the D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind. Since 1925 Assistant Professor of Chemistry in this College.

Tahilram Jagatrai Balwani.

B. Sc. (first class) in 1926. M. Sc. in 1933. Sind Scholar and Erskine Memorial Prizeman (college awards). Dakshina Fellow. Appointed Demonstrator in Physics and Mathematics in 1928. Assistant Professor of Mathematics in this College since 1929.

Dollaray Rangildas Mankad.

Born in 1902. Passed the B. A. (Second Class) from this College in 1924. M. A. (Second Class) in 1927. Lecturer in Sanskrit in this College in 1927. Assistant Professor in 1933 (teaches Gujarati also). Has published a number of books on Sanskrit Literature, chief of them being *The Types of Sanskrit Drama*. Has contributed papers to well-known journals (on Sanskrit Literature) e. g. a paper on The Hindu Theatre (Indian Historical Quarterly, Calcutta). Member of Central Committee, All-Gujarat Literary Conference; appointed on the Inspection Committee Sind Area for the Indian Women's University.

Mahomed Karim Pirzada.

Matriculated from the University of Bombay, and proceeded to the Muslim University Aligarh where he held a University Scholarship in Arabic from 1929 to 1931. Graduated B. A. (high Second Class) in 1931. M. A. in 1933 from Aligarh, standing first in Arabic and winning the Vice-Chancellor's Gold Medal. Lecturer in Arabic in this college in 1931. Assistant Professor since 1933.

Shamdas Ghanshamdas Khubchandani.

Passed B.Sc. from this college in Mathematics in 1929 and in Physics in 1930. Demonstrator in Physics in 1930. M. Sc. (with distinction) in 1932. Took Ph. D. (Edinburgh) in 1935 by research on "The Distribution of scattered X-rays". Assistant Professor of Physics since 1936.

LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

Chuharmal Suratram Narwani.

Passed the B. Sc. examination from this college in 1923 (Second Class), winning the Erskine Memorial Prize (college award). M.Sc. in 1929. Submitted Thesis on Chromatic Emulsions. Published two papers on Chromatic Emulsions and one on the "the Optical inactivity of gelatin, etc." For sometime Professor of Chemistry at the Chellasing College, Shikarpur. Demonstrator and Lecturer in Chemistry in this College since 1923. (Assistant Professor in 1937).

Babu Narhar Mulay.

B.Sc. (Second Class) from the Fergusson College, Poona, in 1927. Taken up next year on the Staff of the New Poona College, and then on the Staff of the Fergusson College. M.Sc. (by Research) in 1930. Appointed Demonstrator and Lecturer in Biology in this College in 1930. (Assistant Professor in 1937). Has written a novel and short stories in Marathi Magazines, and contributed scientific papers to well-known Journals, including the Journal of the University of Bombay. The first of these publications was the paper on "Azolla at Khandala" published in the Proceedings of the Indian Science Congress 1930.

Mohanlal Partabrai Lakhani.

B.Sc. from this college in 1924 (Second Class). M.Sc. in Chemistry and in Physics. Demonstrator and Lecturer in Physics in this College in 1924. (Assistant Professor in 1937).

Leo Anthony D'Souza.

B. Sc. in 1929. Took M. Sc. in Physics by Thesis in 1936. Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics in 1925. (Assistant Professor in 1937). His Thesis "An X-ray investigation of the crystals of Acenaphthene and Triphenylmethane" was published in the Journal of the University of Bombay in September 1936.

Mangharam Udhamar Malkani.

B. A. in 1919. Captain of Cricket and of Tennis in College. Champion in Tennis and Fives. Honorary Fellow in this College in 1924, Lecturer in English in 1925 (Assistant Professor of English and Sindhi in 1937). Superintendent Methram Hostel since 1927. One of the pioneers of the Rabindranath Literary and Dramatic Club. Has acted in most of the Club's performances and produced plays for them. Obtained the Hyderabad Club's prize for the best Sindhi play (*Ekta-Jo-Alap*) in 1929 and the Karachi Club's Prize for the best Sindhi play in 1930 (*Khina-Ji-Khata*). The soul of the Sind Collegiate Dramatic Society, and Director of the Jubilee Theatricals. Acted in *Insan-Ya-Shaitan* film of the Eastern Arts Company of which he was a founder. Has written several magazine articles and plays in Sindhi a selection from which has been prescribed as a text book by the Educational Department; is preparing a thesis on the Modern English Drama.

Mrs. Millicent Duarte or Miss Millicent Michigan.

Passed B. A. from the Wilson College in 1919. L. T. Was Principal of Girls' Schools, at Aurangabad, Mysore, and Hyderabad Sind. Principal of the Municipal Women's Training College, Karachi, Appointed Lecturer in French and Tutor to Lady students in this College in 1925.

Bherumal Mahirehand Advani.

A well-known Sindhi scholar. After retirement from Government Service (Excise Department) was appointed Lecturer in Sindhi in this College in 1925. Has written several books in Sindhi, especially on Sindhi Grammar and the Sindhi language (on which he is an authority).

Jethanand Dholumal Belani.

Passed B. Sc. 1928. Dakshina Fellow 1929. Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics since 1930.

Ambumal Sahijram Rawtani.

B. Sc. in 1929. Prizeman in design (Sir J. J. School of Art). College Fellow in June 1929. Demonstrator in Chemistry since 1930. Doing now research on "Determination of Parachor of Inorganic salts in solution and their structure." Has compiled useful books on Physics and Chemistry. Vice-President, Sind Collegiate Sahiti Association.

Atu Khiomal Jiandani.

Secured Second Class at the First Year Arts (1928) the Intermediate Arts (1929) the B. A. (1931) and the M. A. (1933.) College awards:—The Edulji Dinshaw Medal, the Sir Maxwell Melvil Prize, and

the Edulji Dinshaw Prize. Dakshina Fellow. Lecturer in Logic in this College in 1933. Won a prize in an Essay competition organised by the Bombay Humanitarian League.

Rupchand Rijhumal Kirpalani.

Passed the Interscience examination from this college in 1928 (First Class). Awarded Sir D. M. Petit Science scholarship for standing first in the University. B. Sc. (First Class with distinction) in 1931. College awards:—The Erskine Prize, the Manghirmalani Prize and the Edulji Dinshaw Prize. College Fellow 1931-33, Lecturer in Mathematics since 1933. Has worked in East Africa. 2nd Lieutenant 11th (Karachi) Coy. U. T. C.

Dayo Hassomal Butani

B. A. (First Class) from this College in 1933 and awarded The Minto Scholarship (First in History and Economics in the University). M. A. in 1935 (Second Class). College awards:—The Edulji Dinshaw Medal, the Lalchand Hassomal Prize, the Lilaram Gidumal Prize, the Devibai Mathradas Prize and the Edulji Dinshaw Prize. Lecturer in History and Economics since 1933.

Bhavanishanker V. Vyas.

Secured Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship at the Intermediate Arts examination in 1926 from this college. College award:—The Awatrali Sanskrit Prize. B. A. in 1928 from The Fergusson College, Poona. M. A. in 1936. Appointed Lecturer in Sanskrit in this College in 1933.

Tahilram Ranchordas Tulyati.

Passed B. Sc. in 1932 from this College. Appointed Student Demonstrator in Biology in the same year.

Kewalram Atmaram Kalani.

Born in 1911. Passed B. Sc. (Second Class) in 1933 and appointed Student Demonstrator in Physics in the same year. Art Editor of the College Golden Jubilee Book. Secretary Old Sukkur Association. A fine organiser of intellectual and social activities. His sudden death on 17th July 1937 was a great loss to the College.

Tirathdas Ghanshamdas Khubchandani.

B. Sc. (Second Class) from this College in 1935. Also passed in Botany in 1936. Lecturer in Botany in the College in 1936. Deputed to the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Madras, and awarded a University Scholarship. Now Lecturer in Botany and Director of Physical Education in the College.

Ram Visindas Advani.

Passed the B. Sc. in 1936. Appointed Student Demonstrator in Biology in 1937.

Charles Christie.

Ph. D. Part time Lecturer in Latin since 1916.

FELLOWS.

Khubband Kishindas Gajria

B. A. (First Class) from this college in 1936. College awards:—The Edulji Dinshaw Medal. The

Lalchand Hassomal Prize and the Kirparam Kanayaram Chugh Scholarship. Won the following University awards :—The Minto Scholarship (First in History and Economics in the University), The Cobden Club Medal (First in Economics) and the James Taylor Prize (First in History and Economics). Dakshina Fellow.

Devkinandan Jankiparsad Madan.

B. Sc. (First Class with Distinction) in 1936. College award :—The Erskine Memorial Prize. Dakshina Fellow. M. Sc. (First Class) in 1938. Preparing for the I.C.S. examination.

Ghulamshah Sahibdinoshah Karimy.

B. A. (First Class) from this College in 1936. College award :—The Shirazi Memorial Prize. College Fellow. Has done teaching work in Persian in the College.

Lilaram Narsingdas Pherwani.

M. C. P. S. (Bom.) in 1927. Joined this College in 1934. B. A. (Second Class) in 1936. College Fellow. M. A. in 1938 (Second Class). Played an important part in politics in Upper Sind in the Non-Co-operation movement. Has been to jail. Edited the College *Miscellany*. Has written a drama in Sindhi (*One Night*). Elected to the Shikarpur Municipality in 1938. A practising doctor at Karachi.

Chabaldas Chandiram Ramtri

B. A. in 1935. Honorary Fellow in French. Has done teaching work in French.

PART II

LISTS

THE STUDENTS

UNIVERSITY DISTINCTIONS (1887-1937).

Names of Students who obtained a First Class (or Distinction) at the various University Examinations :—

1892

Shahani, Khatumal Bulchand (First B. A.)

1893

Billimoria, Kavasji Jamsetji (First LL. B.)

1894

Samtani, Chandiram Kotumal (,,)

1896

Advani, Chandiram Thakurdas (,,)

1901

Gehani, Tuljaram Tilumal (,,)

1906

Butani, Suratram Balchand (M. A.)
Chablani, Hashmatrai Lekhraj (Previous)
Bhatia, Khatumal Bhiriomal (First LL. B.)
Advani, Parsram Dharamdas (,,)

1908

Mariwala, Dharmdas Teckchand (B. A.)

1909

Thadani, Nanikram Vassanmal (,,)

1911

Karpur, Krishnarao Shrinivasrao (Previous)

1913

Gajria, Tikamdas Deumal (B. A.)

1917

Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising (Inter Arts)

1918

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand (B. Sc.)
Shaikh, Abdulsattar Lutfali (Inter Arts)
Castellino, Ignatius

1919

Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising (B. A.)
Shaikh, Abdulsattar Lutfali (Inter Science)
Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand
(Distinction at M. Sc.)

1920

Makhijani, Kundansing Gangasing (Int. Science)
Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim (Int. Arts)

1921

Daudpota, Umaruddin Mahomed Khan (B. A.)
Thakur, Mulchand Jhangaldas (B. A.)
Shaikh, Abdulsattar Lutfali (Distinction at
B. Sc.)
Bhagat, Pherumal Ghanshamdas (Int. Science)
Abichandani, Chetanram Ganumal (,,)
Mathrani, Harbhagwandas Pribhdas (,,)

1922

Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim (B. A.)
Hiranandani, Manghanmal Bhojraj (,,)
Riwani, Jethahanand Madhavdas (Supple-
mentary Int. Science)
Chainani, Hashmatrai Khubchand (Supple-
mentary Int. Science)

1923

Daudpota, Umaruddin Mahomed Khan (M. A.)
Sadarangani, Tikamdas Gehimal (B. A.)
Thadhani, Nebraj Metharam (Supplementary
Int. Science)

1924

Qureshi, Shaffi Mahomed Mahomed Ihsan
(B. A.)
Chandiramani, Vishindas Lilaram (Int. Science)
Gandhi, Chhugomal Dwarkadas (,,)
Advani, Sunder Pribhdas (,,)

1925

Bharwani, Hirral Srichand (B. A.)
Bhagat, Deepchand Ghanshamdas (Int. Science)
Kathari, Lilaram Prabhulal (,,)
Mehta, Amritlal Jethalal (,,)
Chablani, Chandumal Tekchand (,,)
Kauramalani, Mohanlal Vishindas (,,)
Shivdasani, Parsram Rupchand (,,)
Mirchandani, Nebraj Dayaram (,,)
Sanghavi, Trimbaklal Dayabhai (,,)
Kathari, Urajal Chaturbhuj (,,)

1926

Balwani, Tahilram Jagatrai (B. Sc.)
Daftary, Nagindas Dulhabhji (Int. Science)
Khushalani, Kimat Baharmal (,,)
Bhatia, Kishinchand Mulchand (,,)
Moorjani, Madansing Rewasing (,,)

1927

Joshi, Vishvanath Harjivan (Int. Science)
 Dikshit, Ghanshyam Bhanushankar (,,)
 Akbani, Yousuf Ahmed (,,)

1928

DeSa, Robert Ernest (B. Sc.)
 Choksi, Burjor Kavasshah (Int. Science)
 Makhijani, Hiranand Udharam (,,)
 Sapra, Kishinchand Jessaram (,,)
 Chugani, Bansi Mayaram (,,)
 Vadhelvala, Ratilal Mohanlal (,,)
 Kirpalani, Rupchand Rijhumal (,,)
 Ex Student)

1929

Gangaramani, Sadhu Premchand (Inter-
 Science)
 Khambatta, Pirozshah Kaikhusroo (,,)
 Badlani, Rupchand Chimandas (,,)
 Jathal, Mugatla Narsinhlal (,,)
 Ahuja, Bhagchand Daryanamal (,,)

1930

Makhija, Metho Topandas (B. A.)
 Chugani, Bansi Mayaram (B. Sc.)
 Daryanani, Ghadmal Samandas (,,)
 Makhijani, Dingomal Chandiram (,,)
 Parikh, Khanchanlal Gokaldas (,,)
 Naik, Paragji Naranji (,,)

1931

Kirpalani, Rupchand Rijhumal (B. Sc., ex-
 Student)
 Apte, Balkrishna Shankar (Inter Science)

1932

Shaikh, Abdulsattar Lutfali (M. A.)
 Makhija, Metho Topandas (,,)
 Makhijani, Dingomal Chandiram (B. Sc.)
 Allawadhi, Ramsarandas Gobindram (Inter
 Science)
 Makhijani, Tejumal Udharam (,,)
 Gokhale, Narayan Gangadhar (,,)
 Khushalani, Issardas Chimandas (,,)

Names of Students who won University awards in the years 1887—1937. (The names of students who won a University prize or Scholarship from a High School or some other College, and subsequently joined this College, are not given here):—

Ellis Scholarship (awarded to the First in
 English at B. A.)

Vaswani, Thaverdas Lilaram (1900)
 Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising (1922)
 Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim (1922)

1932

Mascarenhas, Anthony Philip (Inter Science)
 Chatani, Hetnandlal Udhodas (,,)
 Gidwani, Vishnidas Lakhimal (Inter Arts)

1933

Butani, Dayo Hassomal (B. A.)
 Sayyid, Arifshah Chananshah (,,)
 Gehani, Vishin Metharam (,,)
 Gokhale, Nilkanth Gangadhar (B. Sc. 1932
 Supplementary)
 Gidwani, Vishnu Lakhimal (Inter Science)
 Thadani, Jethmal Parsram (,,)
 Bhavnani, Partab (,,)
 Gomes Edward (,,)
 Shah, Doongersi Girdharilal (,,)

1934

Hemrajani, Assan Hassomal (B. A.)
 Bijlani, Khanchand Gobindram (B. A.)
 Ramchandani, Hari Nichaldas (B. Sc. with
 distinction)
 Mascarenhas, Anthony Philip (,,)
 Bhamhani, Mangaram Chooharsing (B. Sc.)
 Gokhale, Narayan Gangadhar (,,)
 Karamchandani, Teju Thadhuram (,,)
 Chatwani, Utam Bodaram (Inter Science)
 Mirchandani, Arjan Jethanand. (,,)
 Bhavnani, Hiro Tekchand (,,)

1935

Gidwani, Vishnu Lakhimal (B. Sc. with
 Distinction)
 Jagtiani, Ketu Hotchand (B. Sc.)
 Sadhwani, Hiranand Tekchand. (Inter Science)

1936

Gidwani, Vishnu Lakhimal (M. A.)
 Karimy, Ghulamshah Sahibdinoshah (B. A.)
 Siddiqi, Badruddin Mahkumuddin (,,)
 Gajria, Khubchand Kishindas (,,)
 Keswani, Jaikrishin Gopaldas (,,)
 Madan, Devkinandan Jankiparsad (B. Sc.
 with Distinction)
 Tahilramani Gobind Chellaram (Inter Science)
 Asnani Chiman Rachumal (,,)

Shahani, Ranjitsing Gurdasing (1927)

Chancellor's Medal (awarded to the first in
 First class in a specified subject at M. A.)
 Daudpota, Umaruddin Mohamed Khan (1923)

Hughlings Prize (awarded to the first in English at Inter Arts)

Mariwalla, Dharamdas Teckchand (1905).
Castellino, Ignatius (1918)
Nagrani, Kishinchand Hotchand (1927)
Khilnani, Khemchand Rewachand (1931)

James Taylor Prize (awarded to the first in History and Economics at B. A.)
Gajria, Khubchand Kishindas (1936).

Gibbs Prize (awarded) to the first in Physics at Inter Science)

Thadhani, Nebhraj Metharam (1923).
Chandiramani, Vishindas Lilaram (1924)

Cobden Club Medal (awarded to the first in Economics at B. A.).

Advani, Pahlajsing Bijasing (1914)
Gajria, Khubchand Kishinchand (1936)

Sir Frank Souter Scholarships (awarded to the first two Muslims at Inter Arts).

Nandooni, Kamberali Bhaledino (1901)
Chuckera, Hussanli Jafferji (1902)
Mirza, Sydney Jafferkuli (1903)
Shaikh, Ebrahim Haji Abdulla (1909)
Memon, Mohammedbux Allahrakhio (1917)
Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim (1920)
Kureshi, Abdulkadir Shaik Amli (1921)
Jatoi, Qaimuddin Allahdinokhan (1922)
Shaikh, Shah Mohamed Ghulam Mohamed (1922)
Sidiki, Mohammed Hanif Mohamed Saleh (1923)
Memon, Khudadino Mahomed Bachal (1936)

Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship (awarded to the first among Cutchis or Gujaratis at Inter Arts).

Khatri, Ibrabim Sidik (1922)
Vyas, Bhavanishanker Vijayashanker (1926)
Dave, Pritamlal Devshanker (1928)

Gilchrist Scholarship (abolished).
Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas (1895)

Wordsworth Scholarship (awarded to the first in History at Inter Arts.)
Jatoi, Qaimuddin Allahdino Khan (1922)
Pardasani, Nenu Shewakram (1930)

K. T. Telang Prize (awarded to the first in History at M. A.)

Mariwalla, Dharamdas Teckchand (1909)
Chabiani, Hashmatrai Lekhraj (1910)

A. M. D. Khoja Testimonial Scholarship (awarded to the first among Khoja Muslims at Previous until 1913).

Kassim, Haji Ghulam Hussain (1911)
Fudduani, Allidina Ghulamali (1912)

Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarship (awarded for Technical Studies abroad).

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand (1922)

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Scholarship in Science (awarded to the first in First Class at Inter Science)

Kirpalani, Rupchand Rijhumal (1928)
Gidwani, Vishno Lakhimal (1933)

Dr. Ismail Janmohamed Scholarship (awarded to the first at Inter Science among Muslims going up for Medicine), until 1913 awarded at Previous.

Kassim, Haji Ghulam Hassain (1911)
Ahmadi, Ghulam Mohamed (1924)
Mohamed, Abdur Rahmen (1934)

I. R. Khoja Testimonial Scholarship awarded to the first among Khoja Muslims at Inter Arts)

Baledinani, Abdulla V (1913)
Panjwani, Kanji Chatur (1928)

Noor Md. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship (awarded to the first among Muslims at Preliminary Scientific)

Ahmadi, Ghulam Mohamed Niaz Mohamed (1924)

Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship (awarded to the first among Hindus at B. A.)

Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising (1919)

Moos Medal (awarded to the first in a specified subject at M. Sc.)

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand (1920)

Lord Minto Scholarship (awarded to the first in First class in History and Economics at B.A.)

Butani, Dayo Hassomal (1933),
Gajria, Khubchand Kishindas (1936) .

B. K. N. J. Peerbhoy and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Scholarships (awarded to Muslims for studies abroad).

Kureshi, Abdul Razak Abdul Karim (1927 Peerbhoy 1928 Currimbhoy)
 Mufti, Abdul Wahid Dur Mohamed (1927 Peerbhoy
 Khan, Allanddin Mohamed Unis (1927 Peerbhoy)
 Sidiki, Mohamed M. (1928 Peerbhoy)
 Samo, Allauddin M. (1928 Peerbhoy)
 Sidiqqi, Badruddin Mahkumuddin (1936 Currimbhoy)

Edulji Dinshaw Scholarships (awarded for Technical and postgraduate studies to Parsis)

Daroga, Nariman Perozeshah (1930)
 Khambatta, Phirozshah Kaikhusroo (1930)
 Daroga, Sohrab Phirzoshah (1931)
 Daroga, Jehangir Dadabhoy (1931)
 Hansotia Minoo Dhunjishaw (1935)
 Daroga, Rustum Pirozshah (1935)
 Sidhwa, Jalejar Burjorji (1936)

FIRST STUDENTS

Students who joined the College in the first year of its establishment:—

First Term Session 1886-7.

Alimchandani, Bulchand Dayaram	P. E.
Alimchandani, Lilaram Jethmal	F. B. A.
Belara, Basarmal Tarachand	P. E.
Bhagchandani, Verhomal Lokumal	P. E.
Bhavnani, Chandiram Doulatram	P. E.
Bhavnani, Pohumal Bakasrai	P. E.
Chainani, Khubchand Jethmal	P. E.
Dadachanji, Dorabji Sorabji	P. E.
Datani, Abdul Kadir Umerkhan	P. E.
Gulrajani, Assudamal Amarsing	P. E.
Gursayani, Kimatrai Gagandas	P. E.
James, John Vincent	P. E.
Jhangiani, Gidumal Awatrai	F. B. A.
Jhangiani, Premchand Awatrai	F. B. A.
Jagtiani, Valiram Kodumal	P. E.
Karamchandani, Hardasmal U.	P. E.
Kirpalani, Ghanshamdas Khatanmal	P. E.

First Term Session 1886-7.—(contd.)

Lalvani, Tarachand Alimchand	F. B. A.
Lalvani, Kishna Uttamchand	F. B. A.
Malkani, Udharam Shewakram	P. E.
Mandvivala, Yusafali Alibhai	F. B. A.
Minwala, Jijibhoy Merwanji	P. E.
Mirchandani, Motiram Udharam	P. E.
Mahomed, Yousiff	P. E.
Malkani, Rutonmal Gidumal	P. E.
Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinamal	P. E.
Primalani, Hassomal Kalachand	P. E.
Shivdasani, Jethanand Choithram	P. E.
Thadani, Uttamchand Gangaram	P. E.

Second Term Session 1886-7.

Additional Students

Kalro, Chainomal Dandumal	P. E.
Ojha, Tulsidas Chaturbhuj	F. B. A.

Ramchandani, Satramdas Mushtakram

Names of Students who passed the University Examinations held in 1887, November :—

First B. A.

Pass

Alimchandani, Lilaram Jethmal
 Lalvani, Tarachand Alimchand
 Ojha, Tulsidas Chaturbhuj

Previous Examination

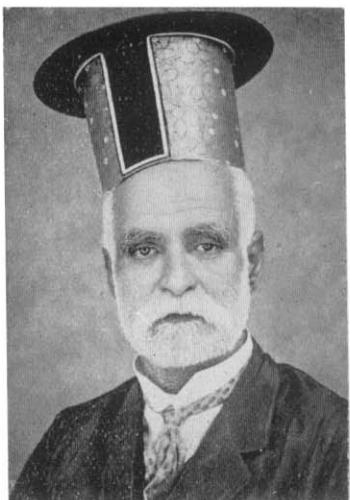
Second Class

Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinamal

Pass

Chainani, Khubchand Jethmal
 Karamchandani, Hurdasmal Udernomal

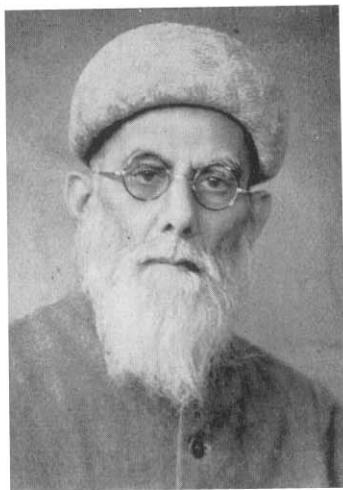
SENIORMOST PAST STUDENTS
LIVING AT THE TIME OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE



The Hon'ble
Mr. Bhojsing G. Pahalajani (Arts Branch)



Diwan Lilaram Jethmal Alimchandani
(Arts Branch)



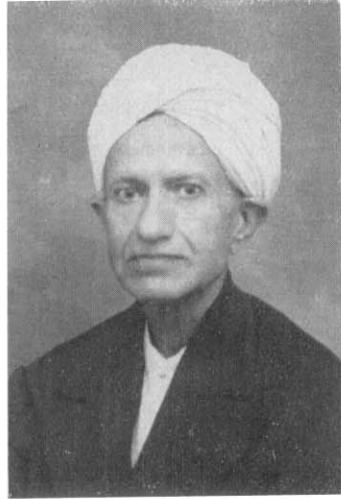
Mr. Yusafali Alibhoy Karimji
Alavi (Arts Branch)



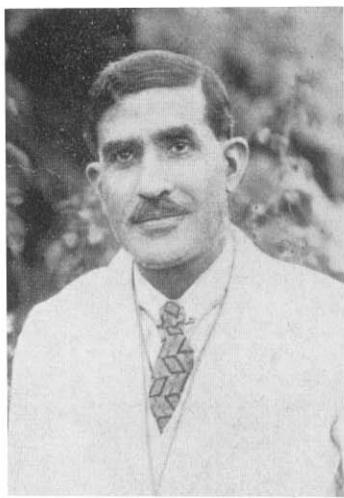
Mr. Utamchand Gangaram Thadani
(Arts Branch)



Mr. Mulchand G. Lala
(Law Branch)



Mr. Valiram Kodumal Jagtiani
(Arts Branch)



R. B. Ramchand B. Kirpalani
(Engineering Branch)



Mr. Kundanmal Utamsing Lalvani
(Engineering Branch)



D. B. Javermal T. Shahani
(Engineering Branch)

GRADUATES

Names of students who passed Degree Examinations, 1st LL. B., and post-graduate examinations from 1888 to 1937 :—

1888

B. A.

Pass

Mansukhani, Wadhumal Udharam

1889

B. A.

Second Class.

Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinomal

Pass

Chainani, Khubchand Jethmal

Lalvani, Krishna Uttamchand

1890

B. A.

Pass

Alimchandani, Lilaram Jethmal

Jhangiani, Premchand Awatrai

Ojha, Tulsidas Chaturbhuj

1891

B. A.

Second Class

Dinshaw, Framroz Edulji

Pass

Karamchandani, Hardasmal Udernomal

Thadani, Utimchand Gangaram

1892

B. Sc.

Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinomal, B. A.

B. A.

Second Class

Hunt, Matilda

Lakhumalani, Divanising Chartsing

Merani, Chandiram Nekrai

Pass

Advani, Hiranand Santokram

Advani, Mohanlal Dowlatram

Bhavnani, Dialmal Dowlatram

Billimoria, Kavasji Jamsetji

Nagrani, Hotchand Motaram

1893

M. A.

Hunt, Matilda

B. A.

Second Class

Advani, Rewachand Dowlatram

Panjabi, Dalpatrai Rochiram

Ramchandani, Baharsing Diwanising

Shahani, Khatumal Bulchand

Pass

Advani, Bijasing Harising

Advani, Hassomal Murijmal

D'Cruz, Augustus Rudolph

Sodah, Tikamdas Tulsidas

Thadani, Udharam Chandumal

1st LL. B.

First Class

Billimoria, Kavasji Jamsetji

Pass

Bhavnani, Dialmal Doulatram

Punjabi, Lalchand Chuhamal

Vaz, Joseph Anthony

1894

B. Sc.

Second Class

Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas

B. A. (Old Rules)

Lagu, Hari Laxman

B. A. (New Rules)

Second Class

Vaz, Joseph Anthony

Vazirani, Thakurdas Tikamdas

1st LL. B.

First Class

Samtani, Chandiram Kotumal

Second Class

Advani, Chainrai Bulchand

Bhojvani, Lilaram Gidumal

D'Cruz, Augustus Rudolph

Nagrani, Thakurdas Naraindas

Shahani, Gurdasing Jotesing

Shivdasani, Tirithdas Choithram

Sodah, Tikandas Tulsidas
Vasvani, Thanverdas Dayaram

1895

M. A.

D'Cruz, Augustus Rudolph

B. A. (New Rules)

Advani, Chandiram Thakurdas
Advani, Shakatsing Maniksing
Bhavnani, Parmanand Asudamal
Bhojvani, Lilaram Gidumal
Gidvani, Bulchand Wadhumal
Nagrani, Thakurdas Naraindas
Sodah, Maneklal Tulsidas
Vasvani, Thanverdas Dayaram

1st LL. B.

Lala, Mulchand Gianchand

1896

B. Sc.

Malkani, Khanchand Jahvarsing

B. A. (New Rules)

Second Class

Gidvani, Kishinchand Gulabsing
Lala, Mulchand Gianchand

Pass

Chandiramani, Vastiram Dialmal

1st LL. B.

First Class

Advani, Chandiram Thakurdas

Pass

Cordeiro, Xavier

Lobo, Joseph F.

1897 (in order of merit)

B. Sc.

Pass.

Hunt, Matilda, M. A.

Thadhani, Parsram Chandumal

B. A.

Pass

Jagtiani, Hotchand Dialmal (ex-student)

Advani, Chuharsing Dharmasing

Bhavnani, Gopaldas Doulatram

Cordeiro, Xavier

Lala, Chetanram Tahilram

Shahani, Gokaldas Utamsing

Vasvani, Tirithdas Topandas
Gidvani, Mangharam Chandiram

1st LL. B.

Pass

Lobo, Vincent
Mehta, Dadiba Cursetjee

1898

B. A.

Second Class

Lobo, Vincent
Ferro, Lucas Philip

Pass

Mansukhani, Rewachand Idanmal
Bharvani, Srichand Vishindas
Jagtiani, Sujansing Fatehsing
Vaswani, Kewalram Tekchand
Bhojwani, Bulchand Alumal

Ex-Students

Second Class

Jagtiani, Kansing Sahibsing

Pass

Thadhani, Rijhumal Isardas

Lobo, Joseph F.

Shahani, Sherumal Chainrai

1st LL. B.

Pass

Hathiramani, Parsram Tolaram
Lala, Chetanram Tahilram
Malkani, Gulabrai Javharsing

1899

B. A.

Second Class

De Mello, Aloysius
Thadani, Hotechand Chandumal
Kundanani, Jagatsing Ailmal
Shivdasani, Rupchand Bilaram

Pass

Khambata, Merwanji Manekji

Thadani, Gobindram Chandumal

Panjabi, Dayaram Shamdas

Advani, Hundamal Manghanmal

Shaikh, Ghulamhussain Hidayatallah

Vasvani, Muhanlal Morusing

Ex-Student

Pass

Vadhvani, Lilaram Premchand

<p>1st LL. B.</p> <p><i>Pass</i></p> <p>Lalvani, Parsram Gulabrai Ferro, Lucas Philip Thadani, Rijhumal Isardas Advani, Chuharsing Dharmsing</p> <p>1900</p> <p><i>M. A.</i></p> <p><i>Pass</i></p> <p>Kundanani, Jagatsing Ailmal <i>B. A.</i></p> <p><i>Second Class</i></p> <p>Vasvani, Thanverdas Lilaram Dareshani, Abdul Majid Habibullah Thadani, Bulchand Santdas Sipahimalani, Bhagchand Esardas</p> <p><i>1st LL. B.</i></p> <p><i>Pass</i></p> <p>Khatanmalani, Kishindas Jhamrai Thadani, Gobindram Chandumal Shividasani, Rupchand Bilaram Malkani, Pribhdas Ghurbomal Nasta, Kalumal Pohlumal Bhavnani, Gopaldas Dowlatram Punjabi, Chabaldas Chuharmal Shaikh, Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah.</p> <p>1901</p> <p><i>M. A.</i></p> <p><i>Pass</i></p> <p>Dareshani, Abdul Majid Habibullah <i>B. A.</i></p> <p><i>Second Class</i></p> <p>Bhavnani, Gopaldas Hassamal Nasta, Kalumal Pahlumal Kshatriya, Deepchand Mulchand Bakhrus, Jethanand Udharam Hazari, Hussanally Jafferji</p> <p><i>Pass</i></p> <p>Gajwani, Pessumal Wadhumal Sadarangani, Jivatram Pahlajrai Bijlani, Premchand Parumal Mirchandani, Dayaram Vassanmal Mirchandani, Dingamal Gurmukhdas Lalvani, Hashmatrai Lokumal</p> <p><i>1st LL. B.</i></p> <p><i>First Division</i></p> <p>Gehani, Tuljaram Tilumal</p>	<p>Second Division</p> <p>Toriani, Hashem Jaffer Loda, Devanmal Hemandas</p> <p>1902</p> <p><i>B. A.</i></p> <p><i>Pass</i></p> <p>Lalvani, Tahilram Utamchand Keswani, Tarachand Hassanand Pamnani, Chainrai Kishindas Bhagchandani, Santdas Mangharam Kirpalani, Parmanand Parumal Gehani, Tuljaram Tilumal Kundanani, Mangharam Ailmal Mirchandani, Hashmatrai Jashanmal Advani, Asudamal Hukmatrai</p> <p>1903</p> <p><i>M. A.</i></p> <p><i>Pass</i></p> <p>Vasvani, Thanverdas Lilaram <i>B. A.</i></p> <p><i>Second Class</i></p> <p>Lobo, Charles Shahani, Tejumal Karamchand <i>Pass</i></p> <p>Lalvani, Bhavandas Gianchand Malkani, Hardasmal Ghurbomal <i>Quanbrough, Miss Isabel</i> Hingorani, Daryanomal Nanikram Cordeiro, Julius <i>Ex-Student</i></p> <p>Loda, Devanmal Hemandas</p> <p><i>1st LL. B.</i></p> <p><i>Second Division</i></p> <p>Chandiramani, Udharam Madandas Bhatia, Motiram Ramchand Kundanani, Mangharam Ailmal Mirchandani, Tahilram Maniram Vazirani, Nihalchand Tikamdas Kirpalani, Dharamdas Khushiram Mirchandani, Hashmatrai Jashanmal</p> <p>1904</p> <p><i>B. A.</i></p> <p><i>Second Class</i></p> <p>Butani, Suratram Balchand <i>Pass</i></p> <p>Moorjani, Dayaram Anoopsing</p>
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Advani, Dowlatram Bulchand
 Chandiramani, Lilaram Isardas
 Chhugani, Tilokchand Warialdas
 Chuckera, Husanali Jafferji
 Shahani, Hiranand Bulchand

1st LL. B.

Second Divison

Tahilramani, Jethanand Thawardas
 Limbuwala, Nariman Framji
 Kikla, Goverdhandas Asanmal
 Mansukhani, Gulabrai Nihalchand
 Lobo, Charles Manuel
 Advani, Rewachand Sachanand

1905

M. A.

Second Class

Bhamhani, Mulchand Sukhramdas
Pass

Moorjani, Dayaram Anoopsing

B. A.

Second Class

Tahilramani, Jethanand Thanverdas
 Thairiani, Hiranand Wadhumal
 Pinto, Matthew Chrysostom

Pass

Shroff, Hoshang Nadirshaw
 Jagasia, Tulsidas Shivandas
 Kikla, Goverdhandas Asanmal
 Panjabi, Duhilanomal Parmanand
 Limbuwala, Nariman Framji
 Manghirmalani, Hiranand Takhtram
 Gulrajani, Javhermal Amarsing
 Bhatia, Khatumal Bhiriomal

Ex-Students

Akhund, Abdullah Shaffi Mahomed
 Advani, Parsram Dharamdas

1st LL. B.

First Division

Jagtiani, Thakurdas Tahilram
 Kirpalani, Hiranand Khushiram
 Samtani, Gopaldas Wadhumal

Second Division

Aswani, Tahilram Bassarmal
 Bellara, Dipchand Chandoomal
 Bijlani, Dewandas Khazansing
 Chhugani, Tilokchand Warialdas
 Cordeiro, Julius
 Lalvani, Jhamatmal Gulabrai
 Minwalla, Byramji Dossabhoy

Mirza, Sydney Jafferkuli
 Shahani, Hiranand Bulchand
 Shivani, Alumal Santsing
 Vasvani, Kewalram Teckchand
 Vazirani, Assanmal Bulchand

1906

M. A.

First Class

Butani, Suratram Balchand, B. A.

Pass

Thairiani, Hiranand Wadhumal, B. A.

B. Sc.

Pass

Butani, Suratram Balchand, B. A.

B. A.

Second Class

Mirza, Sydney Jafferkuli
 Samtani, Gopaldas Wadhumal
 Akhund, Abdullah Shafi-Mahomed
 Kirpalani, Hiranand Khushiram
 Rodrigues, Edward
 Bellara, Dipchand Chandoomal
 Bhagchandani, Pohumal Gidumal

Pass

Keswani, Jethanand Chandumal
 Aswani, Tahilram Bassarmal
 Lalvani, Jhamatmal Gulabrai
 Mahomed Hussain, Nabi Buksh
 Hiranandani, Parmanand Harsaimal
 Advani, Tolasing Khushalsing
 Advani, Hazarimal Hiranand
 Advani, Jodhasing Basantsing
 Dudani, Virusing Kimatsing
 Shivani, Alumal Santsing
 Vazirani, Assanmal Bulchand
 Haji, Edris Dawood Gulam Hoosain

Ex-Student

Advani, Rewachand Sachanand

1st LL. B.

First Division

Bhatia, Khatumal Bhiriomal
 Advani, Parsram Dharamdas

Second Division

Makhijani, Udharam Khubchand
 Primalani, Tejumal Hassomal
 Sitlani, Parmanand Chainrai
 Chandiramani, Udharam Bherumal
 Mansukhani, Javhermal Totiram
 Sujansingani, Hotchand Kewalram

Ramrakhiani, Jessaram Kundanmal
 Vasvani, Nebhraj Detaram
 Kotwal, Jehangir Framji
 Makhija, Jeramdas Morandmal
 Pinto, Matthew Chrysostom

1907*M. A.**Second Class*

Samtani, Gopaldas Wadhumal, B. A.

Pass

Rodrigues, Edward, B. A.
 Kirpalani, Hiranand Khushiram, B. A.

*B. A.**Second Class*

Makhijani, Udharam Khubchand
 Sitlani, Parmanand Chainrai
 Vasvani, Nebhraj Detaram

Pass

Mirchandani, Lilaram Karamchand
 Shividasani, Kewalram Jethanand
 Kotwal, Jehangir Framji
 Shividasani, Tharumal Bilaram
 Advani, Parmanand Mewaram
 Primalani, Tejumal Hassomal
 Punwani, Metharam Naraindas
 Tejani, Juma Taleb
 Guddially, Byramji Hormasji
 Hussally, Sirajal Huck Alimahomed
 Sujansingani, Hotchand Kewalram

Ex-Students.

Bijlani, Dewandas Khazansing
 Manghirmalani, Ramchand Takhtram

*1st LL. B.**Second Division.*

Hussonally, S. H. A. (April Examination)
 Advani, Tillumal Menghraj.
 Mariwalla, Dharmdas Teckchand
 Gursahani, Jhamumal Hotechand
 Mahomed Hussain, Nabi Buksh
 Bhagchandani, Pohumal Gidumal
 Advani, Tolasing Khushalsing
 Jagasia, Tulsidas Shivandas
 Shivani, Partabrai Santsing
 Ramchandani, Dharmdas Tirthdas
 Gajra, Tarachand Deumal
 Bhagchandani, Metharam Mangharam
 Advani, Hazarimal Hiranand
 Shividasani, Jhamatmal Bilaram

1908*M. A.**Second Class*

Shahani, Tarachand Kundanmal

Pass

Makhijani, Udharam Khubchand

*B. A.**First Class*

Mariwalla, Dharamdas Teckchand

Second Class

Advani, Tillumal Menghraj
 Mansukhani, Javahermal Totiram
 Bhagchandani, Metharam Mangharam
 Manghirmalani, Thakurdas Lokmandas
 Gajra, Tarachand Deumal
 Gidwani, Sahijram Hassasing
 Hingorani, Nanikram Santdas
 Gursahani, Jhamumal Hotechand

Pass

Lobo, William Joseph
 Shivani, Partabrai Santsing
 Shahani, Tarachand Kundanmal
 Shividasani, Jhamatmal Bilaram
 Punwani, Karamchand Parsram
 Bolakani, Lunidaram Tikamdas

*Ex-Students**Second Class*

Hemrajani, Jethanand Hashmatrai

Pass

Ramrakhiani, Jessaram Kundanmal
 Makhija, Jeramdas Morandmal

1909*M. A.**Second Class*

Mariwalla, Dharamdas Teckchand
 Mansukhani, Javahermal Totiram

Pass

Manghirmalani, Thakurdas Lokmandas
 Advani, Tillumal Menghraj

*B. A.**First Class*

Thadani, Nanikram Vassanmal

Second Class

Mirchandani, Shivaram Hashmatrai
 Castellino, Emmanuel
 Chablani, Hashmatrai Lekhraj
 Thadhani, Thanverdas Isardas

Mirchandani, Rewachand Hirasing
 Mirchandani, Bagomal Gianchand
 Malkani, Naraindas Ratanmal

Pass

Badlani, Manghasing Gulabsing
 Walvekar, Narayan Hayagrivacharya
 Hiranandani, Vishindas Shamdas
 Advani, Dharamdas Teckchand
 Motwani, Khemchand Sukhramdas
 Wadhwani, Shewaram Jashanmal
 Shahdadpuri, Pribhdas Moorijmal
 Kirpalani, Sanvaldas Mohanlal
 Bhatia, Tolaram Holaram
 Sahajvala, Kishinchand Kundandas
 Advani, Lekhraj Hukumatrai
 Harjpalani, Ludharam Salamatrai
 Thadhani, Revachand Vassanmal
 Shahani, Mahtabsing Sahibsing

Ex-Student

Hathiramani, Tarachand Tolaram

1910.

M. A.

Pass

Castellino, Emmanuel
 Malkani, Naraindas Rattanmal
 Keshwani, Jethanand Chandumal

B. Sc.

Second Class

Advani, Parmanand Mewaram

B. A.

Second Class

Batheja, Hassanand Radhakishin
 Gidwani, Asudomal Teckchand
 Wadhwani, Wadhumal Vishindas
 Keshwani, Lokumal Daryahising
 Wadhwani, Hiranand Ramchand

Pass

Mirchandani, Mohanlal Dharmdas
 Advani, Chellaram Sahijram
 Keshwani, Holaram Hassanand
 Pahlajani, Gobindram Gurudinomal
 Advani, Kodumal Bulchand
 Kureshi, Khairmahomed Mahomed Fazil
 Ahuja, Hotchand Khiaram
 Khubchandani, Melhumal Kungumal
 Navani, Hemchand Bulchand
 Reejsingani, Utamchand Ambumal
 Tahilramani, Mulchand Vishinsing
 Bijlani, Khirajmal Himatsing
 Munsukhani, Ghanshamdas Hemandas
 Spencer, Minocher Kaikhushru

Gurbaxani, Hassomal Mulchand
 Silveira, Joseph
 Jhangiani Mangharam Lilaram
 Thariani, Gobindram Hassomal

Ex-Students

Second Class

Vas, Matilda

Pass

Thadhani, Tahilram Chandumal
 Jagtiani, Gopaldas Fatehsing
 Vaswani, Tahilram Chandiram
 Advani, Hiranand Bhojraj

1911

M. A.

Second Class.

Chablani, Hashmatrai Lekhraj
 Thadhani, Nanikram Vassonmal
 Advani, Parmanand Mewaram, B. Sc.
 Batheja, Hassanand Radhakrishin
 Gidwani, Asudomal Teckchand

Pass

Keswani, Lokumal Daryanising
 Gajra, Tarachand Deumal
 Mirchandani, Shivaram Hashmatrai
 Pahlajani, Gobindram Gurodinomal

B. A.

Gurbaxani, Nirmaldas Dharmdas
 Malkani, Harkishendas Bulchand
 Thadhani, Nenumal Pohumal
 Shahani, Pribhdas Premsing
 Rodrigues, Sebastian Lawrence
 Vaswani, Bulchand Jhamatmal
 Gurbaxani, Dhanraj Mulchand
 Punwani, Lokumal Suratsing
 Lula, Balkrishna Harbhagwandas
 Lala, Doulat Manghirmal
 Hazari, Gehising Phundumal
 Advani, Topandas Mohanlal
 Gursahani, Assanand Tulsidas
 Hiranandani, Valiram Chellaram
 Karpur, Venkataraao Raghavendraraao
 Gidwani, Motumal Mangharam
 Mansukhani, Lokumal Thanverdas
 Hasrajani, Dayaram Sadhumal
 Thadhani, Thakurdas Thanverdas
 Pohujani, Tarachand Khimandas
 Bijlani, Pohumal Hashmatrai
 Chandwani, Harumal Shewaram
 Harisingani, Ramchand Jivatram
 Dhirmalani, Khusaldas Mulram
 Wadhwani, Parsram Isardas
 Raisingani, Isardas Wadhumal

Kripalani, Gurmukhdas Detaram
 Advani, Vishindas Gobindbax
 Butani, Awatrai Mayaram
 Sadarangani, Daryanamal Manghumal
 Ramchandani, Tulsidas Radhakrishin
 Hiranandani, Kundanmal Dayaram
 Kharas, Sorabjee Rustomjee
 Sainani, Kishinchand Karamchand
 Thadani, Rijhumal Tharumal
 Bijlani, Jethanand Navalrai
 Balchandani, Jessaram Shersing
 Desai, Jivanji Ranchodji
 Mansukhani, Motiram Idanmal
 Pohujani, Manekrai Kimatrai
 Sadani, Jamnadas Valabhdas
 Merani, Ramchand Gobindram
 Malkani, Narayandas Kodumal

Ex-Students

Advani, Hazarising Nandhasing
 Mirchandani, Jethanand Gangaram
 Chainani, Nihalchand Rewachand
 Khambatta, Hoshang Manekjee

1912*M. A.**Second Class*

Shahani, Pribhdas Premsing

Pass

Gurbaxani, Nirmaldas Dharmdas
 Spencer, Minocher Kaikhushru
 Mirchandani, Rewachand Hirasing
 Vaswani, Bulchand Jhamatmal
 Malkani, Harkrishin Bulchand
 Hasrajani, Dayaram Sadhumal

*B. Sc.**Pass*

Lakhmalani, Jamiatrai Vishindas

*B. A.**Second Class*

Chandiramani, Thanverdas Khanchand
 Mansaramani, Kishinchand Metharam
 Bakhru, Pessumal Udharam
 Gursayani, Jethmal Kimatrai
 Jagtiani, Fatehchand Isardas

Pass

Ambwani, Santdas Dayaram
 Chowdhriani, Rughumal Mulsing
 Mirchandani, Hakumatrai Hirasing
 Mirchandani, Teckchand Hemandas
 Sadani, Rochiram Gangaram
 Shingrani, Naraindas Jashram
 Gidvani, Gobindbax Ratansing

Karira, Lokchand Menghraj
 Vaswani, Ghansham Gopaldas
 Sopariwalla, Cowasji Kurshedji
 Pastakia, Rustom Sorabji
 Balchandani, Chuharmal Manghasing
 Thadani, Gianchand Hashmatrai
 Chainani, Ramdas Khubchand
 Parvani, Virumal Utamchand
 Chugani, Doulatram Tolaram
 Hingorani, Jessaram Banasing
 Butani, Metharam Fatehchand
 Mirza, Sikandarbeg Sadikalibeg
 Shahani, Santdas Ailmal
 Malkani, Kundanmal Gobindram
 Jagasia, Tirithdas Asanmal
 Gidvani, Naraindas Gulabsing

Ex-Student

Punwani, Jhamatmal Hiranand

1913*M. A.**Second Class*

Gursayani, Jethmal Kimatrai

Pass

Wadhwani, Wadhumal Vishindas
 Gidwani, Motumal Mangharam

*B. A.**First Class*

Gajra, Tikamdas Deumal

Second Class

Malkani, Ghanshamdas Rattanmal
 Reejsgani, Sobhsing Sadhuram
 Kureshi, Gulamali Nurmahomed
 Karamchandani, Mangharam Varialsing
 Dhirmalani, Pohumal Nebhandas
 Memon, Mahomed Sidik Mahomed Usif

Pass

Udesi, Anandram Shivaldas
 Advani, Gobindbax Nihalsing
 Pecus, Alban Francis
 Navani, Choithram Kishinchand
 Mansukhani, Gopal das Tekchand
 Lala, Valiram Gianchand
 Wadhwani, Dharamdas Jethanand
 Thadhani, Mangharam Thanverdas
 Tolani, Vasanmal Kewalram
 Hingorani, Udharam Valiram
 Jhangiani, Doulatram Tekchand
 Motwani, Nenumal Bherumal
 Bhatia, Bhagwandas Devandas
 Lala, Chetanram Kishmatrai
 Sipahimalani, Hashmatrai Atmaram
 Vaswani, Satramdas Kundandas

Advani, Ramsing Dewanising
 Bhatia, Bhojraj Kishindas
 Laugani, Parsram Manghanmal
 Mirchandani, Verhomal Khemchand

Ex-Student

Tawarmalani, Sukhramdas Tulsidas

1914*M. A.**Second Class*

Gajra, Tikandas Deumal
 Reejsingani, Sobhsing Sadhuram

Pass

Dhirmalani, Pohumal Nebhandas
 Sadani, Rochiram Gangaram
 Mansharamani, Kishinchand Metharam
 Malkani, Ghanshamdas Rattanmal
 Pecus, Alban Francis

B. A.

Hons. Course, Second Class
 Lahori, Rijhumal Kundansing
 Mankodi, Jyeshtaram Jaduram

Pass

Lala, Ramchand Sobhraj
 Sidiki, Nooruddin Mahomed Anwar

Pass Course

Bhojwani, Tolaram Jamiatrai
 Vaswani, Sambhumal Ratanmal
 Dias, Quintin Joseph
 Akhund, Najmuddin Allahdin
 Chhugani, Rewachand Takhatram
 Ramnani, Rijhumal Doolahdinomal
 Punjwani, Ramchand Motiram
 Agna, Hassanali Ghulamalikhan
 Advani, Tilokchand Chattamal
 Butani, Bhagwandas Balchand
 Bhojwani, Janardhandas Lokumal
 Nagrani, Tuljaram Jaromal

Supplementary Examination 1915*M. A.**Pass*

Shinghrani, Naraindas Jasharam
 Tahilramani, Mulchand Vishinsing
 Tawarmalani, Sukhramdas Tulsidas
 Hemrajani, Jethanand Hashmatrai

*B. A.**(Old Regulations.)**Pass*

Kewalramani, Pessumal Bhagchand
Miss Griffiths, Muriel Hay

1916*M. A.**Second Class*

Lahori, Rijhumal Kundansing

Pass

Karamchandani, Mangharam Varialsing
 Bhojwani, Tolaram Jamiatrai
 Lala, Ramchand Sobhraj
 Mankodi, Jyeshtaram Jaduram
 Gursayani, Jethmal Kimatrai
 Bakhrus, Pessumal Udharam
 Kewalramani, Pessumal Bhagchand

*B. A.**Hons : Course, Second Class*

Sipahimalani, Khanchand Pessumal
 Barakzai, Muhammed Jaffer Fatihallakhan
Miss Raymond, Ethel
 Abro, Rahimbuksh Mahomed Chhuttul
 Wania, Peshotan Jamshedji
 Chavan, Anandrao Vithoba
 Baluch, Nasrullahkhan Bachalkhan
 Mutilbani, Fatehmahomed Mulanmahomed
 Kazi, Abdulghani Faizmahomed
 Dastur, Dinshaw Pestonji
 Advani, Gidumal Parsram
 Choksi, Gustad Kawasha
 Baluch, Abdulrahim Muradali

Ex-Student

Kirpalani, Bhagchand Khubchand

Pass Course

Keswani, Thakursing Dayasing
 Chandiramani, Ludharam Mohandas
 Malkani, Tarachand Kewalram
 Khemani, Mangharam Pritamdas
 Mama, Gustad Ardesir
 Gulrajani, Rupchand Karamchand
 Thadhani, Ramchand Rijhumal
 Katta, Pragji Parsotam
 Hingorani, Ramchand Jhamandas
 Baladinani, Abdullah Valimahomed
 Khatri, Kimatrai Relumal
 Advani, Gangaram Shewaram
 Pirmahomed Muridally Kaderbux
 Dave, Premshanker Ganeshji
 Vaswani, Ramchand Jethmal
 Wadhwani, Harjondas Rupchand
 Reejsingani, Jagatrai Ambumal
 Rajmalani, Verhomal Nanoomal

Ex-Student

Ferro, Leo Joseph

1917*M. A.**(Old Regulations)**Second Class*

Parwani, Virumal Utamchand

Pass

Gurbaxani, Dhanraj Mulchand

*B. A.**Hon. Course, Second Class*

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand

Tolani, Motumal Nihalchand

Memon Nabibux Muridali

Dudani, Kodusing Kimatsing

D'Souza, Arthur Francis

Advani, Chellaram Khemchand

Bhugio, Tajmahomed Fatehmahomed

Butani, Tejbhandas Girdhardas

Syed, Bazmahomedshah Kadirdadshah

Kirpalani, Ramchand Khushiram

Kadri, Jamaluddin Badruddin

Pass Course

Dubash, Eruch Edulji

Mistry, Homi Dossabhoj

Mirchandani, Udharam Maniram

Peswani, Harbxrai Radhakishin

Bhaya, Hiranand Pahlajrai

Kishinchandani, Kimatrali Hassamal

Hemnani, Ramnarayen Chellaram

Bhambhani, Narikram Jivatram

Mirza, Ghulamdasgir Ghulamhyder

Awan, Mahomedazam Abdulkhalil

Vyas, Dhirajlal Laxmiram

Advani, Kotumal Thakursing

Thadhani, Lekhraj Karamchand

Kirpalani, Pahlajrai Ghanshamdas

Java, Tirithdas Virbhandas

Shahani, Motiram Gurmukhsing

Abasi, Moledina Abdulsatar

Castellino, Joseph

Malkani, Lokumal Tarachand

Mughul, Abdulrahman Wahidbux

Jaisingani, Gangaram Mohanlal

Ramchandani, Rijhumal Nanusing

Ajwani, Jotesing Amarsing

Deodhar, Dattatraya Shankar

Sukhrani, Hemandas Kishinchand

Bhonsle, Gopal Babaji

Lagu, Anant Hari

Ex-Students

Fuddooani, Alidina Ghulamali

Vaswani, Dialmal Menghraj

Bijani, Jashansing Gurmukhsing.

1918*M. A.**Pass*

Sipahimalani, Khanchand Pessumal

*B. Sc.**First Class*

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand

*B. A.**Hon. Course, Second Class*

Hiranandani, Dharamdas Mulchand

Fatnani, Lalchand Naraindas

Motiani, Morandmal Kundanmal

Miss Hutchison, Mary Kathleen

Soomro, Ghulamhussein Ahmedkhan

Thadhani, Chatomal Kundanmal

Rahu, Ahmedbux Md. Hayat

Pass Course

Khubchandani, Girdharilal Jamiatrai

Nihalani, Sobhsing Chandiram

Manghirmalani, Shamdas Udharam

Lobo, Joseph Cecil

Devnani, Sobhraj Shewaram

Kirpalani, Pritamdas Khubchand

Kureshi, Kurbanali Pirjamal

Miss Brooks, Edith Grace

Hingorani, Vishindas Bhagsing

Bhonsle, Govind Babaji

Shivdasani, Chaturbhuj Tirathdas

Jagtiani, Lalchand Amardinomal

Hemrajani, Tikamsing Lachasing

Vania, Lovji Nowroji

Advani, Shivandas Kamchand

Mariwalla, Ramchand Tekchand

Shahani, Gagumal Lekhraj

Anjaria, Mangalparsad Jhavarilal

Memon, Yarmahomed Abdullah

Pirzada, Abdulrahim Abdulaziz

Jhangiani, Motiram Gidumal

Khilnani, Manohar Kauromal

Ex-Students

Sipahimalani, Mangharam Tilumal

Lekhrajani, Shiwaldas Thakurdas

Advani, Hardasmal Gobindbux

Narwani, Lokumal Sobhraj

Sitolani, Khubchand Atmaram

Motwani, Isardas Kundanmal

1919*M. A.**Pass*

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand

*B. Sc.**Second Class*

Nathani, Rewachand Nanikram

*B. A.**First Class Hons.*

Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising

Second Class, Honours

Lalvani, Lekhraj Satramdas

Sidiki, Khan Mahomed Taj Mahomed

Malkani, Premchand Gianchand

Gurnani, Kishinchand Dhanrajmal

Pass Course

Memon, Mahomed Bux Allah Rakhio

Malkani, Mangharam Udharam

Bhavnani, Kalachand Topandas

Kureshi, Abdulkarim Nabi Bux

Chhugani, Kodumal Tolaram

Harisingani, Tarachand Jiwatram

Motwani, Lilaram Sahibrai

Punwani, Hiranand Lachiram

Hazari, Daryanomal Kundansing

Kalani, Sadhuram Atmaram

Kureshi, Ghulam Kader Nabi Bux

Bhatia, Jamnadas Dwarkadas

Khilnani, Thakurdas Tolaram

Khithani, Ghanshamdas Ladharan

Karani, Tulsidas Amanmal

Hiranandani, Khanchand Mulchand

Karia, Assanand Chhatram

Ajmera, Bhagwanji Ujamshi

Acharya, Tikamdas Bhanomal

Ex-Students

Jagtiani, Khubchand Issardas

Gulrajani, Alimchand Kalachand

Kirpalani, Nebraj Tejumal

*Supplementary B. A. Examination held in**September, 1919.**Pass Course*

Khamissani, Walidad Alidad

Udesi, Moolchand Gobindram

Malukani, Gehimal Dhanumal

1920*M. A.**Second Class*

Tolani, Motumal Nihalchand

*M. Sc.**With Distinction*

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand

*B. A.**Hon : Degree Second Class*

Shaikh, Abdulsattar Lutfali

Motwani, Arjandas Sakharimal

Shahani, Shersing Sahibsing

Motwani, Tikamdas Dewandas

Kirpalani, Lachiram Jashanmal

Pass Degree

Kotwal, Minocher Nusserwanji

Khambatta, Sorab Dinshaw

Mamtani, Motumal Hiranand

Nathani, Gobindram Harjansingh

Chainani, Pohumal Wassanmal

Miss Shahani, Ruki Sahibsing

Bhatia, Lodumal Menghraj

Karamchandani, Ghanshamsing Hemraj

Thadhani, Chaudurbhan Wadhumal

Mansaramani, Khanchand Keshowdas

Lala, Tahilram Daryadinomal

Bhatia, Lokumal Kodumal

Dinshaw, Jamshed Manekji

Ajwani, Bhojraj Motumal

Parwani, Khial Hotchand

Nichani, Hiranand Gobindram

Gidvani, Mulchand Chandumal

Jethmalani, Bulchand Gurmukhdas

Madnany, Chatanram Tarasing

Mankodi, Ramniklal Keshawlal

Sadarangani, Hiranand Tirathdas

Ex-Students

Khudchandani, Chandiram Thawardas

Tulsiani, Mulchand Detaram

*Supplementary B. A. Examination held in**October, 1920.**Pass Degree*

Karamchandani, Ramchand Udernomal

Thakur, Kherajmal Hiranand

Motwani, Pahlajrai Pamandas

Corneiro, Cecil Alexander

Samtani, Satramdas Parsram

Bhavnani, Shewaram Deepchand

Bhagwanani, Dharamdas Moolraj

Sipahimalani, Ramchand Wadhumal

1921*M. A.**Second Class*

Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising

*B. A.**Hon : Degree, First Class*

Daudpota, Umaruddin Mahomedkhan
Thakur, Mulchand Jhangaldas.

Second Class

Chatpar, Sunderdas Jethanand
Reejsgani, Ramkrishin Khemchand
Musavi, Attahussainshah Wadhaiulshah
Shahdadzai, Mahrabkhan Muradkhan
Kotwal, Behram Nusserwanji
Ajwani, Ramchand Hazarising
Motwani, Basantram Sakharimal

Pass Degree

Joonejo, Yarmahomed Hayatkhah
Gurnani, Lilaram Hassanand
Syed, Miran Mahomed Shah Zanulabdinshah
Jetley, Dharamdev Sahejram
Bhojwani, Kewalram Girdharlal
Motwani, Mangharam Tilokchand
Asrani, Tanwormal Daryanomal
Sachandani, Bulchand Rijhumal
Tarachandani, Topandas Khemchand
Israni, Siroomal Vishindas
Kadri, Jumanshah Hassanalishah
Budhrani, Chandiram Pursoomal
Karamchandani, Chellaram Varialsing
Kadri, Mahomed Ismail Abdulhakim
Jagtiani, Mangharam Lalchand
Suleman, Ishak Yakub
Rajmalani, Pamandas Nanoomal
Kazi, Nawazali Asadali
Nanawati, Firoze Dinshah
Kureshi, Mahomedkhan Khalifadirdina
Hingorani, Vasiomal Mahirchand
Samuel, Sion
Moughal, Ghulamhyder Imambuksh
Sulaimani, Mahomed Buksh Mahomed Usman
Motwani, Bherumal Bhavandas
Advani, Mohanlal Sahijram
Motwani, Bhimandas Ramchand
Masand, Jivatram Jagatram
Munshi, Azizudin Rahimudin
Nasta, Menghraj Kalumal
Bhambra, Sobhraj Hassaram
Advani, Chatursing Shersing

Ex-students

Choudhriani, Gobindram Nekumal
Gianchandani, Pessumal Wadhumal
Awatramani, Anandram Sahijram
Nagrani, Teckchand Asardas

B. Sc. (with distinction)

Shaikh, Abdulsatar Lutfali, B. A.

1922*B. A.**Hon : Degree First Class*

Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim
Hiranandani, Manghanmal Bhojraj

Second Class

Asnani, Hoondraj Takhatrai
Sajnani, Lalchand Jhamrai
Gehani, Jethanand Chelaram
Shahani, Chandiram Mangharam
Jagtiani, Menghraj Naraindas
Nizamani, Nasirmahomed Nurmahomed
Hingorani, Sukhramdas Sobhsing
Vaswani, Santdas Kundanmal
Acharya, Nichaldas Harumal
Sabnani, Sadhuram Shivandas
Babalani, Kodumal Isardas

Pass Degree

Ramchandani, Lalchand Bhagsing
Gidwani, Lilaram Tuljaram
Manghani, Virumal Chuharmal
Keswani, Pittumal Sukhramdas
Shahani, Hafbuxrai Hotchand
Idnani, Gopal Narainsing
Kundanani, Hassaram Chatursing
Kureshi, Imamdina Kadirdina
Advani, Tahilram Himatsing
Dadlani, Kauromal Sadhuram
Advani, Shiva Himatsing
Ganshani, Keshawdas Godhumal
Bhaya, Bhagwandas Hassanand
Hiranandari, Mohanlal Ghanshamdas

Miss D'Cruz, Lilian
Bhatia, Bhagwandas Ramchand
Jethmalani, Motiram Jagatsing
Shivdasani, Gurmukhdas Bulchand
Butani, Ramchand Jawersing
Lakhair, Mohomed Jam Mahomed Ilyas
Kazi, Nurmahomed Mahomed Hashim
Bhambhra, Hotchand Chattaram

Ex-Students

Parwani, Dayaram Sobhsing
Karnik, Shridhar Waman

Supplementary B. A. Examination held in

October, 1921

Pass Degree

Subzposh, Jamaluddin Haji Abdulkarim
Jog, Govind Wasudeo
Radhakishinani, Bhojraj Lalamal

*B. Sc. 1922**Pass*

Kotwal, Peshotan Byramji

1923*M. A.**First Class*

Daudpota, Umaruddin Mahomed Khan

Second Class, Hon:

Thakur, Mulchand Jhangaldas

Pass Class

Reejsingani, Ramkrishin Khemchand

*B. A.**First Class, Honours*

Sadarangani, Tikamdas Gehimal

Honours Degree, Second Class

Chandwani, Khialdas Jethanand
 Teckchandani, Sahijram Anandram
 Thadani, Kishno Metharam
 Kureshi, Abdul Kadir Shaikh Amir
 Thanvi, Harkishindas Girdhardas
 Bedha, Ahmed Abdulla
 Phull, Ghulam Hussain Bhaitehar
 Golani, Gobindram Sobhraj
 Aurbi, Abdul Rahman Mahomed Ibrahim

Pass Degree

Advani, Bhagwandas Nihalchand
 Lala, Ramchand Dwarkadas
 Shah, Amulakh Narsi
 Pamnani, Tirithdas Sunderdas
 Malkani, Jivatram Shamdas
 Minwalla, Rustom Ardesir
 Manghi, Mahomed Munir Abdul Majid
 Bhatia, Jethanand Tikamdas
 Chainani, Ramchand Tarachand
Miss Tompson, Iris Henrietta
 Tellis, Charles Sebastian
 Advani, Thakurdas Gopaldas
 Pir, Nabi Buksh Daman Ali
 Wadhwani, Gobindram Jivatram
 Ramchandani, Kalachand Vishindas
 Akhund, Ghulam Ahmed Mahomed Saleh
 Lala, Chainrai Bulchand
 Shaikh, Jaffer Ali Abdul Rasol
 Tahiliani, Jhamumal Hemraj
 Thadhani, Motiram Chatamal
 Mangatani, Jagumal Thakerdas
 Mulchandani, Hiranand Choithram
 Vachani, Hemandas Alimchand
 Keshwani, Basantlal Lakhram
 Solungi, Khair Md. Abdulla

Ex-Students

Mirchandani, Fatehchand Pahlajrai
 Jagtiani, Kanwalsing Sujansing
 Bhatia, Kaliandas Sobhraj

Menghnani, Thakurdas Tikamdas
 Shoro, Md. Ramzan Changal Khan
 Sajanani, Naraindas Chelaram

*Supplementary B. A. Examination**held in October, 1922**Pass Degree*

Ramchandani, Bhagwan Rupchand
 Pandhya, Natvarlal Chhotalal
 Baluch, Ghulam Kadir Allah Bux Khan

*B. Sc.***1923***Second Class*

Narwani, Chuarmal Suritram

*Ex-Student**Pass*

Thadhani, Tikamdas Valiram

1924*M. A.**Pass Class*

Ajwani, Ramchand Hazarising.

*B. A.**Hon : Degree, First Class*

Qureshi, Shaffi Mahomed Mahomed Ihsan

*Hon. Degree**Second Class*

Shaikh, Shah Mahomed Gul Mahomed
 Mankad, Dolarai Rangildas
 Kehar, Ghulam Rasul Sher Khan
 Gulrajani, Mulchand Tulsidas
 Khatri, Ibrahim Sidik
 Shingrani, Khiaram Daluram.

Pass Degree

Miss Dotivala, Dinbanoo Ratanshaw
 Mufti, Abdulwahid Dur Mahomed
 Jatoi, Quaimuddin Allahdino Khan
 Bhavnani, Gobindram Jaichandri
 Rupani, Kotumal Khemchand
 Chandiramani, Motiram Amulrai
 Mirchandani, Ramchand Tekchand
Miss Webbie, Mabel Sylvia
 Advani, Chandiram Vassanmal
 Bhojwani, Dharamdas Kundanmal
 Shukla, Chimanlal Shankerlal
 Karnani, Shewakram Parumal
 Mulchandani, Hassanand Mangatram
 Bhatia, Gobindram Lachiram

Ex-Students

Ansari, Ghulam Noman Sadik Ali
Musavi, Abdul Hussain Shah Wadhial Shah

*Supplementary B. A. Examination held in October, 1923.**Pass Degree*

Lalvani, Parmanand Tekchand
Sawant, Jagannath Shivaji
Shaikh, Ibne Hussain Manzurahmed
Devnani, Sobhraj Metharam.

*B. Sc. (1924)**Second Class*

Sadarangani, Tikamdas Gehimal
Lakhani, Mohan Partabrai.

1925*M. A.**Second Class*

Tekchandani, Sahijram Anandram
Pass

Asnani, Hundraj Takhatram

*B. A.**Hon : Degree, First Class*

Bharvani, Hiralal Srichand

Hon : Degree, Second Class

Sidiki, Mahomed Hanif Md. Saleh
Shivdasani, Hiranand Rupchand
D'Souza, Leo Anthony
Mulchandani, Mahtabrai Atmaram
Mansharamani, Gangaram Tharumal
Thawani, Shaukat Sunderdas
Ramchandani, Shamdas Vishindas
Mani, Murlidhar Ghanshamdas
Bhavnani, Rijhumal Chandiram
Sipahimalani, Narayan Pessumal

Pass Degree

Advani, Sunder Pribhdas
Bhavnani, Jhamatmal Khubchand
David, Wilson Henry
Ijwani, Gordhandas Assudaram
Dinshaw, Jehangir Sorabji
Parwani, Tularam Waliram
Mathrani, Kalachand Shamdas
Thadhani, Kundanmal Dayaram
Shaikh, Vajidally Ghulam Hussain
Shivdasani, Ghanshamdas Lokumal
Tulsiani, Mangharam Thakurdas
Rawtani, Manghanmal Sahijram
Hasrajani, Mulchand Mangharam

Memon, Moula Baksh Abdul Karim
Nariani, Kishinchand Tuljaram
Vaswani, Naraindas Sadhusing
Chugani, Gurmukhdas Awatral
Kanal, Gobindram Pessumal
Jetley, Chandra Sahijram
Bhutto, Shahdino Abdul Hakim
Minwala, Hormusji Pirozshaw
Baloch, Ali Mahomed Gul Mahomed
Rawal, Hiralal Mahashanker
Anklesaria, Aspandiar Cavas Shah
Abbas, Mahomed Haji Rajabally
Manghi, Shah Mahomed Pir Mahomed
Nagrani, Jethanand Naraindas
Kabraji, Kaikaus Framroze
Subzwari, Varial Shah Muzafer Ali Shah
Wadhwani, Parsram Rupchand
Mulchandani, Jagatrai Changomal

Ex-Students

Keshwani, Gobindram Khemsing
Mahrotri, Ramchand Wadhumal
Makhijani, Rochiram Lalchand
Memon, Mahomed Musa Karimdin

Supplementary B.A. Examination held in October

1924

Pass Degree

Kewalramani, Chuharmal Bhuromal

*B. Sc. (1925)**Pass Class*

Hiranandani, Sahibsing Thakurdas
Tahiliani, Atmaram Tolaram
Bhavnani, Mulo Varumal
Mirchandani, Hiranand Maniram

1926*M. A.**Second Class*

Kureshi, Abzulrazak Abdulkarim

Pass

Kureshi, Abdul Aziz Mahomed Hussain

B. A.

Hon : Degree Second Class
Miss D'Abreo, Mary
Advani, Bhagwandas Balchand
Sayyed, Dinalshah Golashah
Advani, Santoksing Shamsing
Miss Talker, Elizabeth Ezekiel

Samo, Allaудин Md. Uniskhan
 Gulrajani, Gangaram Assudomal
Miss Shahani, Jamna Sahibsing
 Nagrani, Bhojraj Hotchand
 Bharucha, Rustom Perozshah
Miss Sircar, Irene Hridyobhala
 Bhaya, Gurmukhdas Pahlajrai
 Babur, Ghanshyamdas Harkishindas
 Gandhi, Rijharam Dwarkadas

Pass Degree

Dalal, Tansukhlal Bhaidas
 Jhangiani, Naraindas Shersing
 Sabharwal, Bhagmal Devidittamal
 Mansukhani, Chellaram Teckchand
 Kheshwalla, Dhanjishaw Nawroji
 Salgar, Vasant Laxmanrao
Miss Christie, Matilda Keshav
 Dean, Frederick M.
 Mirchandani, Santdas Hirasing
 Vaswani, Hiranand Kewalram
 Chandwani, Tirathdas Ghuriyalmal
 Advani, Hotchand Gopal das
 Thaker, Durgashanker Bhagwanji
 Mirchandani, Varumal Kishinchand
 Sidiki, Adam Haroon
 Ramchandani, Nanikram Vishindas
 Nihalani, Premchand Khushiram
 Keswani, Ramchand Harchandrai
 Narsian, Haricharan Jagoomal

*Supplementary B. A. Examination Held in October 1925.**Pass Degree*

Bharucha, Rustom Perozshah
 Mahomed Shabhan, Ghulam Kadir Ghulam
 Hyder
Miss Chablani, Rukmani Hassaram

*Supplementary B. A. Examination Held in October 1926.**Pass Degree*

Shahani, Parsram Kiratai
 Bhagwanani, Thakurdas Shewakram
 Acharya, Gurdasmal Harumal
 Lalchandani, Assandas Chainrai
 Abbasi, Ghulamrasool Abdulsatar
 Akhund, Abdullah Haji Ahmed
 Sharoff, Banwarilal Lakshmidhanda
 Mansukhani, Gulabrai Shewakram
 Idnani, Dayo Narainsing
 Mehta, Hormusji Nadirshaw
 Sukhramani, Manomal Sunderdas
 Vakil, Hormusji Merwanji
 Gulrajani, Hashmatrai Kundanmal

Vaswani, Metharam Jessaram
 Makhi jani, Hassomal Isardas
 Milwani, Hemandas Naraindas
 Memon, Ubedullah Mahomed Saleh
 Baluch, Bedarbukht Bachal Khan
 Qureshi, Nassurallah Lutifallah
 Arani, Abdur Rahman Rahim Buksh
 Kureshi, Mahomed Ishak Ghulam Hyder
 Advani, Lalchand Bhopatrai
 Bhavnani, Jivatram Chandiram

*B. Sc. (1926)**First Class*

Balwani, Tahilram Jagatrai

Second Class

Lawani, Tolaram Varumal
 Pawar, Pandurang Vithal
 Gulrajani, Navalrai Tirithdas
 Gandhi, Chugomal Dwarkadas

Pass

Rajpal Bulchand Vassumal
 Lachminarayan, Mangatram

1927*M. A.**Second Class*

Mankad, Dolarray Rangildas

*B. A.**Hon : Degree Second Class*

Shahani, Ranjitsing Gurdasing
 Advani, Shivaram Tillumal
 Advani, Atu Achalsing
Miss Wasker, Eruscha
Miss D'Souza, Sybil
 Motwani, Ram Bhawandas
 Vaswani, Kessowndas Dalpatrai
 Thadhani, Narain Rewachand
 Hiranandani, Shamas Kimatrai
 Kazi, Fazhella Ubedullah
 Jeswani, Assandas Aildas
Miss Wasker, Rachel
 Thadhani, Jhamatmal Tourmal
 Sadarangani, Ramchand Naraindas
 Aurora, Balvantsingh Nathasingh
 Gonsalves, Thomas
Miss Shroff, Goola Baپuji
 Advani, Arjan Bijasing
 Bhaya, Pribhdas Hassanand
 D'Abreo, Vincent Laurence Augustus
 Lalvani, Parmanand Thakurdas
 Jatoi, Hyderbuksh Allahdad

Abichandani, Dayaram Nebhraj
 Uquaili, Allahbaksh Mahomed Sidik
 Usifani, Mahomed Elyas Alimahomed
 Mahtani, Partabrai Khemchand
 Pirzada, Abdul Sattar Abdur Rahman
 Motwani, Totaram Chimandas

Pass Degree

Bhatia, Jivatram Paurandas
 Manek, Karsandas Narsi
Miss Shahani, Saraswati Sahibsing
 Sooneji, Dharamdas Harumal
 Lalvani, Mangharam Bhavandas
Miss Gidvani, Sita Shamdas
 Ramsinghani, Muhansing Budhusing
 Khilnani, Hundraj Sahijram
Miss Lakhani, Thakuri Valiram
 Sipahimalani, Topandas Mangharam
 Dhalla, Minocher Manekji
Miss Mahrotri, Rukmani, Wadhumal
 Thadhani, Hashmatrai Karamchand
 Hiranandani, Govindram Mulchand
 Advani, Dharamdas Himatsing
 Byramji, Byramji Hormusji
Miss Sethna, Homai Jamshedji
 Juriasinghani, Himatsingh Nichumal
 Pamnani, Bhagwandas Shamdas
 Bhatia, Naraindas Amerdinomal
Miss Advani, Saraswati Chuharmal
 Dharamdasani, Ramchand Thakurdas
 Khilnani, Kewal Hassaram
 Jagia, Lalchand Dewanmal
 Madnani, Harumal Lalsingh
 Lala, Girdarilal Dhanrajmal
 Mansukhani, Ramchand Lalchand
 Shringi, Gangadhar, Hariram
 Raymond, Gerald
 Sheikh, Ghausbux Lalbux
 Abbasi, Ghulammahomed Sayyedkhan
 Agha, Ali Ahmed Ali Baksh Khan

Ex-Students

Valecha, Choithram Teckchand
 Nizamani, Khanmahomed Noormahomed
 Gursahani, Deoomal Virumal
 Modgalya, Durgadas Shankerlal
Miss Sircar, Giribala Dorothy
 Kureshi, Abdulsatar Dinmahomed
 Wadhwani, Nandiram Khushiram

Supplementary B. A. Examination held in October

1927

Pass Degree

Dean, Michael M.
 Mansukhani, Rijhu Parmanand

Lalvani, Rijhumal Pritamdas
 Sujansingani, Lilaram Murijmal
 Khatanhar, Parsram Chandumal
Miss Malkani, Jethi Tolaram
 Bhagtni, Thakurdas Lalchand
 Kirpalani, Khemchand Lilaram
 Jotwani, Damodar Hemraj
Miss Irani, Goola Merwanji
 Chimnani, Jairamdas Dunichand

B.Sc.

First Class

Kewalramani, Teckchand Nihalchand

Second Class

Hiranandani, Kishinchand Ghanshyamdas
 Makhijani, Atmaram Ghanshamdas

Pass Class

Chandiramani, Mangharam Bulchand
 Thadhani, Ramchand Nebhraj
 Matai, Muhandas Chandumal
 Sainani, Shewakram Pritamdas
 Acharya, Niachaldas Harumal
 Balani, Ramchand Tolaram
 Advani, Bhagwandas Himatsing
 Gidvani Bhagchand Mangharam
 Gandhi, Ramkrishinlal Pribhdas
 Shividasani, Khubchand Chuharmal
 Mirchandani, Ramchand Hassaram
 Falcon, Manuel R.

1928

M. A.

Pass

Sipahimalani, Narayan Pessumal
Miss D'Abreo, Mary Dorothy Sophia
B. A.

Honours Degree, Second Class

Mamtora, Assanand Jhangimal
 Kewalramani, Hariram Bulchand
 Manji, Gurmuikh Rughumal
 Mirchandani, Mohanlal Tejumal
 Gomes, Olympio Francis
 Hafiz, Mahomed Salik Mahomed Ismail
Miss Advani, Parpati Achalsing
 Chatwani, Lakhimal Mulchand
 Menezes, Quintin Stephen
 Moriani, Jodharam Pahiloomal
 Bhojwani, Ghansham Chimandas

Pass Degree

Advani, Jagatrai Pessumal
 Gurbaxani, Tarachand Manghanmal
 Vaz, Edward
 D'Costa, Anthony

Bhagwanani, Lachmandas Hargobindram
 Vanvari, Govardhandas Gidoomal
 Masand, Isardas Udhavdas
 Rawal, Crupeshchandra Anandji
 Ajwani, Mayaram Hukumtrai
 Israni, Kundansing Amulsing
 Idnani, Gulab Jagatsing
Miss Shivdasani, Drupadi Rupchand
 Lalvani, Gopaldas Nanikram
 Motwani, Nihalchand Tilocchand
 Motwani, Shivandas Kewalram
 Chandiramani, Bhagwandas Amulrai
 Mankad, Shankerlal Vrajlal
 Bhagia, Tahilram Pahlajrai
 Khattar, Dharampal Rajaram
 Chugani, Bhagchand Gulabsing
 Lakhani, Gurmukkdas Fatehchand
 Balani, Mulchand Tolaram
 Ratanpal, Pribhdas Dayaram

*Ex-Students**Pass Degree*

Himathsinghani, Nihchaldas Meharsing
 Ranghwani, Metharam Kishinchand
 Bukhari, Muhammdshah Muhosamshah
 Chawla, Lilaram Mangharam
 Motiramani, Menghraj Nandiram
 Parekh, Shantilal Manilal

*B. Sc.**First Class*

De Sa Robert Ernest

Second Class

Pardasani, Thakurdas Naraindas
 Kirpalani, Mangho Ghanshamdas
 Gursahani, Jethanand Nenumal

Pass Class

Teckchandani, Sunder Anandram
 Thakur, Kanayalal Jethanand
 Thakur, Gobindram Lokchand
 Butani, Kishin Udharam
 Ambwani, Sachu Mayaram
 Nihalani, Harchand Chandumal
 Sajnani, Narain Bansiram
 Advani, Motiram Nanikram
 Tolaney, Pratap Idanmal
 Shaikh, Abdul Baki Mahomed Sulieman
 Memon, Umar Esmail
 Nihalani, Kimatrai Nichaldas
 Navani, Hotchand Naraindas
 Lalvani, Dharamdas Niribhdas
 Jagtiani, Doulatram Dharamdas
 Hingorani, Dunichand Jhamatmal
 Narsingani, Pahlajsing Gopalsing
 Thadhani, Pamo Valiram

Khubchandani Kushiram Wadhumal
 Chandwani, Ramchand Lalchand
 Bhatia, Nandiram Sabhagchand
 Kirpalani, Lekhraj Chuhermal
 Thadhani, Kundanmal Udharam

Ex-Students

Dave, Chunilal Gangaram
 Asnani, Sunderdas Jhamatmal
 Belani, Jethanand Dholumal
 Robertson, Leslie Bruce
 Jagtiani, Mangharam Khubchand
 Thariani, Kishinchand Ramsing

1929

B. A.

Honours Degree Second Class

Ansari, Mujeebahmed Rashidahmed
 Nagrani, Kishin Hotchand
 Karaka, Dosabhoi Framjee
 Jalli, Kishinchand Dewanchand
Miss Narsian, Sarala Jagumal
Miss Shivdasani, Vishni Rupchand
 Chandio, Mahomed Usman Salardin

Pass Degree

Bolakhani, Parshotam Vishindas
Miss Manghirmalani, Sona Khubchand
 Bhagat, Madhavdas Choithram
 Ajwani, Dayaram Kimatrai
 D'Costa, Wellington
 Hemrajani, Vishindas Shewaram
 Kimatsinghani, Chuharsing Jesasing
 Pathan, Tajmahomed Abdulmajid Khan
 Vaswani, Dipchand Kundandas
 Shahani, Tirith Gobindram
 Dholkawala, Rama Keshev
 Ainani, Gehimal Bhojraj
 Shah, Motichand Harjiwan
 Kureshi, Mahamed Amin G.
 Kirpalani, Atmaram Ghanshamdas
 Hingorani, Anand Totaram
 Kanal, Keshavlal Kewalram
 Jonejo, Mahamed Yousuf Khair Mahomed
 Abasi, Mahomed Usif
 Malkani, Khubo Parsram
 Malkani, Hassomal Gulabrai
 Shaikh, Abdullatif Nabibux
 Bijani, Motiram Premchand
 Shahani, Balram Sahibsing
 Reejsinghani, Harbux Sadhuram
 Mulchandani, Sajandas Gurmukhdas
 Tagar, Nazarmahomed Abdulkarim
 Chadha, Amolaksing Partapsing
 Bhatia, Deumal Holaram

Tanwri, Mahomed Parial Ghulam Mahomed
 Samtani, Menghraj Mulchand
 Lalchandani, Vishindas Jiwatram
 Ramchandani, Atmaram Chuhamal
 Samtani, Dayaram Vishindas
 Lala, Pamandas Menghraj

Ex-Students

Acharya, Amritlal Chhaganlal
 Arain, Nasruddin Mahomed Aulia
 Ramchandani, Mangalsing Tarachand
 Junarkar, Kautichandra Parsram
 Bulchandani, Narayan Gaganmal
 Bhatia, Hassanand Jamiatrai.
 Hiranandani, Lilaram Hiranand
 Hardasmalani, Parsram Pahlajrai
 Chabria, Chellaram Karamchand
 Sajnani, Parsram Dhanraj
 Awan, Pirmahomed Muzaffarally
 Dhalla, Nariosang Manekji
 Mathrani, Vishindas Pribhdas
 Thakwani, Sugumal Modanmal
 Pamnani, Tarachand Utamchand
 Acharya, Virumal Bhanomal
 Punwani, Jethmal Parsram

*Supplementary B. A. Examination
 held in October 1928*

Pass Degree

Kirpalani, Kishinchand Ramchand
 Bhatti, Mumtaz Hussain Mahmood
 Idnani, Ramkrishin Asudomal
 Samtani, Ram Vishindas
 Ukaili, Abdulrahim Haji Inayatullah
 Bhatia, Nandiram Sabhagchand

B. Sc. (1929)

Second Class

Abichandani, Surya Nebhraj
 Hiranandani, Jivatram Rochiram

Pass Class

Rawtani, Ambulal Sahijram
 Matai, Vasiomal Jivatram
 Khubchandani, Shamu Ghanshamdas
 Kundanani, Shewak Mangharam
 Khalsa, Narendersingh Lallsingh
 Jagtiani, Himatsing Sujansing
 Mirchandani, Motiram Teckchand
 Gidvani, Hashmatrai Wadhumal
 Thadhani, Parmanand Tahilram
 Rawal, Crupeshchandra Anandji
 Sethi, Hansraj Anandram
 Mahtani, Hotchand Asanmal
 Advani, Khemchand Kotumal
 Vaswani, Arjandas Chandmal

Mansukhani, Teckchand Lalchand
 Pardasani, Bherumal Tahilram
 Bhadha, Sheriar Pestonji
 Lalvani, Kundanmal Jhamatsing

Ex-Students

Second Class

Shivdasani, Hashmatrai Bulchand

Pass Class

D'Souza, Leo Anthony
 Mansukhani, Hashmatrai Gagumal
 Kirpalani, Utamchand Nanikram
 Harisinghani, Naraindas Gulrajmal
 Sipahimalani, Kishinchand Bhagchand
 Mani, Manoharlal Ganshamdas
 Gurnani, Krishinchand Gobindram

1930

M. A.

Pass

Menezes, Quintin Stephen
 D'Abreo, Vincent Laurence A.

B. A.

Honours Degree First Class

Makhija, Metho Topandas

Honours Degree Second Class

Gajria, Baldev Harichand
 Sujan, Ramkrishna Alimchand
 Ramrakhiani, Govind Assudomal
 Hingorani, Amru Wassanmal
 Thawani, Motu Sachanand
 Advani, Prito Achalsing
 Panjwani, Kanji Chatur
 Critchell, Hastings Alexander
 Aliani, Noorallah Khan Mirayubkhan

Pass Degree

Shah, Dhirajlal Becharlal
 Harpalani, Bhuromal Chimandas
 Mirchandani, Sanval Karamchand
 Raval, Banushanker Maganlal
 Bhamhani, Harbux Rupchand
 Tolwani, Pessu Thanwardas
 Khattar, Relu Bhojraj
 D'Souza, Algernon Joseph
 Lalvani, Ramchand Harjasrai
 Wadhwana, Chunilal Vishram
 Sayyed, Mazhar Ali Abdulkadir
 Bulchandani, Vishindas Wadhumal
 Bijlani, Kishin Jethanand
 Lala, Parsram Hiranand
 Ambwani, Rupchand Bhojraj

Mirchandani, Dharamdas Vishindas
 Malani, Parmanand Gopaldas
 Tinani, Keshamal Essardas
 Shahani, Rijhu Parasram
Miss D'Abreo, Ena Lilian M.
 Nagdev, Dayaram Pahlajrai
 Madnani, Khanchand Parsram

Supplementary B.A. Examination held in October 1929

Pass Degree

Bhatia, Parasram Thakurdas
 Bhojwani, Jethanand Bulchand
 Benson, Morrison Christopher
 Pandhiani, Ghulam Dastagir Md. Fazul
 Idnani, Tikam Navalrai
 Bhavnani, Shivaram Varumal
 Mirchandani, Santu Maniram

B. Sc. (1930)

First Class

Chugani, Bansi Mayaram
 Daryanani, Ghadamal Samandas

Second Class

Java, Hassanand Murjmal
 Bhambhani, Kisharam Kodusing
 Wadhwani, Wadhumal Kewalram
 Lulla, Pribhasing Shewashing

Pass

Shahani, Teckchand Pritamdas
 Bhagat, Jhamumal Kimatrai
 Assudani, Khemchand Maidas
 Thadhani, Pamo Thakurdas
 Khubchandani, Khemchand Dayaram
 Chitre, Prabhaker Yeshvantrao
 Tahilramani, Hardas Vishinsing
 Agrawala, Mitraser Kirorimal
 Pamnani, Parsram Metharam
 Idnani, Mangha Asudamal
 Kewalramani, Bhagwan Kishinchand
 Udesi, Gobindram Hemraj
 Malkani, Tolaram Khemchand
 Parmar, Vrindavan Purushottam
 Satdev, Ramchand Khanchand
 Java, Jethanand Moorjmal
 Bijlani, Hassaram Mewaldas
 Pherwani, Motiram Tejumal
 Sipahimalani, Lachiram Teckchand
 Serai, Samandas Basarmal
 Khubchandani, Shamu Ghamshamdas

Ex-Students

Second Class

Gidvani, Mangharam Bulchand

Pass

Braganza, Venantius Custadio
 Khatanhar, Lilaram Chandumal
 Jadvani, Sadhuram Sahijram
 Mansukhani, Bulchand Hemandas
 Acharya, Gurdasmal Harumal
 Tahilramani, Lokram Bhagchand

1931

M. Sc.

(*In translation test.*)
 Kotwani, Gobindram Shamdas
 Narwani, Chuharmal Suratram

B. A.

Honours Degree Second Class

Jiandani, Atu Khiomal
 Kotamraj, Satchidanand Punhia
 Pir, Ghulam Hyder Kamaluddin
 Thadhani, Dingu Kundanmal
Miss Irani, Soona Merwanji
 Khilnani, Parmanand Rewachand

Pass Degree

Bhagat, Godhumal Khemchand
 Bhambhani, Lachman Rupchand
 Kirpalani, Tahilram D.
 Chhugani, Udharam Pahlajrai
 Jeswani, Ludharam Chuharmal
 Motwani, Rupchand Hashmatrai
 Jetley, Vasudev Sahejram
 Jethwani, Lokumal Tarachand
 Tolani, Fatehchand Pohumal
Miss Advani, Popati Kanwalsing
 Kanar, Tirathdas Motumal
 Sullemani, Ghulamalli Md. Ibrahim
 Kureshi, Mahomedlaik Abdulkavi
 Keswani, Gangaram Khemchand
Miss Shivedasani, Gouri Tirthdas
 Makhiya, Dharmdas Khatoomal
 Hingorani, Dunichand Karamchand
Miss Shroff, Kharshed Bapuji
 Motiramani, Hari Radhakrishin
Miss Sipahimalani, Parwati Pessumal
 Jaisinghani, Dayaram Kishinchand
 Thanwani, Govind Sachanand
 Bhagwanani, Hashmatrai Atmaram
Miss Thadhani, Saraswati Rewachand
Miss Anklesaria, Nurges Cawashaw
 Ahuja, Moti Karamchand
 Sawani, Kashinath Yashwant
 Bhatia, Shewaram Pokardas
 Ghaloo, Aliahmed Ghulamhyder
 Gidvani, Naraindas Shamdas

Ex-Students

Karnani, Sanwal Santsing
 Reis, Shahmir Khan F. Kaachhi
 Shahani, Santdas Atalrai
 Atmaramani, Bhagwandas Sukhramdas
 Kureshi, Mahomed Yakub Alibux

*Supplementary B. A. Examination held in October 1930.**Pass Degree*

Bhatia, Laxmidas Rattanlal
 Shaikh, Mazarali Rahim Bux
 Bellara, Tikamdas Bassarmal
 Hoodbhoy, Suleman H.
 Kella, Amolakh Paroomal

*B. Sc. (1931)**Second Class*

Khemani, Karamchand Tharoomal
Miss Vaswani, Khushali Gobindram
 Ramchandani, Chandu Narainsing
 Tolani, Balram Idanmal
 Mansukhani, Tejumal Chandiram
 Dubash, Dinshaw Cursedji
Miss Mansukhani, Sati Hemandas
 Chablani, Kalachand Lalchand

Pass

Chugani, Siroo Idanmal
 Chandnani, Rochiram Jivatram
 Bhaiji, Fidahussain Karimji
 Gulrajani, Teckchand Khanchand
Miss Goklani, Devi Hiranand
 Patel, Homi Dorabji
 Kewalramani, Gurmukh Mulchand
 Desai, Bhulabai Bhikabhai
 Seth, Narindernath Tulsiram
 Panjabi, Hassanand Khushiram
 Dhamija, Jaganath Devidas
 Khambatta, Sawakshaw Kaikushru
 Nentin, Monicher Ardesher
 Wadhwani, Khubchand Topandas
 Jessaram, Devraj

*Ex-Students**First Class*

Kirpalani, Rupchand Rijhumal
Second Class
 Hemnani, Rup Menghraj
 Motwani, Chetanram Nichaldas

Pass

Manghirmalani, Sital Teckchand
 Mirza, Feroze Sydney
 Hingorani, Arjandas Dharamdas
 Mansukhani, Rewachand Sobhraj

Shivdasani, Jethanand Mangharam
 Menezes, Maximillian Sebastian
 Tahiliani, Malhandas Dharamdas
 Wadhwani, Mangharam Assanmal
 Wadhwani, Parsram Gobindram

1932*M. A.**First Class*

Shaikh, Abdul Sattar Lutfali
 Makhijia, Metho Topandas

M. Sc.

(*In translation test*)

Lakhani, Mohanlal Partabrai

*B. A.**Honours Degree Second Class*

Raval, Ratilal Khimshanker
 Hingorani, Harbux Lilaram
 Chabria, Raghunath Gobindram
 Pardasani, Nenumal Shewaram
 Bhatia, Valabdus Naraindas
Miss Wadhwani, Thakuri Lilaram
 Nihalani, Moto Chandiram
 Lobo, Louis Charles
 Patel, Firoze Sorabji
 Hotchandani, Utam Tenumal
Miss Drummond, Sarah
 Bharadwaja, Vishnudatta Tikamchand

Pass Degree

Miss Advani, Sati S.
 Mirza, Kamberalibeg Minucherbeg
 Balchandani, Chuhamal
 Motwani, Shewak Bhojraj
 Wadhwani, Rangu A.
 Memon, Md. Hassan Md. Kasim
Miss Advani, Radhi Durgdas
Miss Khubchandani, Parpati Ghanshamdas
 Thawani, Harish Udhavdas
 Khoja, Haji Mahrally
 Kazi, Ghulamrasool Md. Abid
 Badlani, Nanikram Punhoomal
 Jeswani, Dharamdas Chuhamal
 Gurhani, Pribhu Manghumal
 Lala, Mukhand Dharajmal
 Bellara, Chandu Moolchand
 Chandnani, Thanwardas Motiram
 Minocher-Homji, Minocher B.
Miss Lalvani, Muli Motiram
Miss Solomon, Esther Gershone
 Alimchandani, Tikam Gehimal
 Loda, Padmanabh Chellaram
 Thacker, Lavji Lakhamsey

Gajria, Kanayalal Gopaldas
 Ambwani, Jawherlal Guraldas
 Bhagwanani, Gopal Mulraj
 Nashar, Abdul Haq
 Mirchandani, Naraindas Mulchand
 Shah, Ratilal Damodher
Miss Mirchandani, Saraswati Dayaram
 Vatyani, Udhavdas Sadhuram
 Goklani, Kishin Wadhumal
Miss Norton, Esther
 Motiramani, Ram Tejumal
 Panjwani, Harbux Rupchand
 Kewalramani, Ram Partabrai
 Mehta, Amritlal Vishanji
 Udesi, Parsram Girdharilal
 Lighari, Maulabuksh Ghulam Md.
 Parpiani, Lalchand Gopaldas
 Awan, Kadir Nawaz Shahnawaz

*Ex-Students**Second Class*

Kirpalani, Tahilram Detaram

Pass

Kalhoro, Yar Md. Sahibdin
 Bhutto, Ghulamkadir Abdullah Khan
 Khushalani, Lilaram Sanwalsingh
 Sipahimalani, Choithram Menghraj.
 Sayed, Bashir Ahmed
 Mirza, Feroze Sydney

*Supplementary B. A. Examination
held in October 1931.**Pass*

Mangi, Abdulkarim Ahmedkhan
 Harisinghani, Shewakram Ramchand
 Shaikh, Mahomed Azizurahman Abdulrahman
 Advani, Dialmal Naraindas
 Memon, Ali Akber Nibhoorokhan
 Mansukhani, Tejumal Chandiram

*B. Sc. (1932)**First Class*

Makhijani, Dingomal Chandiram

Second Class

Lakhmalani, Bhagwan Divanising
 Benjamin, Percival
 Gidvani, Mulchand Mangharam
 Bakhrus, Lilaram Jamiatrai
 Samtani, Ramchand Gopaldas
 Jagtiani, Moti K.
 Benjamin, Joseph
 Sehwani, Ghanshamdas Kimatrai

Dingra, Chimandas Lalchand
 Chandnani, Khemchand Vasannmal
 Lalvani, Mangho Shersing

Pass

Gohel, Devraj Mavji
 Chandnani, Metharam Gidumal
 Gurnani, Lakanlal Lachhmandas
 Tulyani, Tahilram Ranchhordas
 Jagtiani, Kishino K.
 Jagtiani, Jetho Metharam
 De Mello, Maurice
 Sipahimalani, Jethmal Hariram
 Malvankar, Chandrakant Balkrishna
 Makhijani, Lalchand Gulabrai
 Badlani, Jethanand Rawatsing
 Hingorani, Topan Chardumal
 Mirchandani, Assudo Shewakram

1933*M. A.**Second Class*

Jiandani, Atu Khiomal

*M. Sc.**Pass*

Balvani, Tahilram Jagatrai

*B. A.**Honours Degree First Class*

Butani, Dayo Hasomal
 Sayyid, Arifshah Chananshah
 Gehani, Vishin Metharam

Honours Degree, Second Class

Khilnani, Khemchand Rewachand
 D'silva, Mancy Leonard
Miss Raymond Teresa
 Wadhwa, Pribhdas Ramchand
 Shivdasani, Villayet Tirathdas
 Gupta, Mohanlal Jaswantrai
Miss Gonsalves, Millicent

Pass Degree

Dondey, Mukund Ramchandra
Miss Engineer, Khorshed
Miss Advani, Savitri Narainsingh
 Chandiramani, Davoo Bherumal
 Kewalramani, Hasso Jessaram
 Mulchandani, Lalo Hundomal
 Dudani, Jashan Maudhansing
 Gangwani, Issardas Manghirmal
Miss Jagtiani, Popati Issardas
Miss Jagtiani, Gomi Valiram
 Lalvani, Kishinchand Harjasrai
 Prithiani, Jamiat Gobindram

Raisinghani, Damumal Kauromal
Miss Ramchandani, Devi Ranjitsing
 Sadhani, Dayo Gobindram
 Shahani, Bhagwandas Tarachand
Miss Shivdasani, Kishni Tharumal
 Buxani, Mahomedbux Allahbux
 Sayyid, Nurmahomedshah M.
 Hiranandani, Atmaram Dharamdas
 Pardasani, Nihal Hundraj
 Ruparel, Ramdas Gangaram
 Bakhu, Mulchand Brijdas
 Coutinho, Germain Francis
 Doshi, Amerchand Jatashanker
 Gidvani, Vishindas Nanikram
 Jagtiani, Lekhraj Gopaldas
 Karna, Parso Lalchand
 Mankodi, Trikamal Girdharlal
 Pohujani, Bulchand Tarachand
 Quettavalla, Ibrahim Alliboy
 Rustomji, Behram Sohrabji
 Tanwarmalani, Santdas Ailmal
 Ismail, Mohammed
 Nizamani, Abdulsamio Rahmankhan

*Ex-Students**Pass*

Radhakrishnani, Nandiram Jamnadas
 Changani, Nathumal Dewanmal

*Supplementary B. A. Examination held in**October 1932**Pass*

Sayyed, Aliasghar Ahmedshah
 Advani, Ram Hotchand
 Shahani, Anand Nebhandas
 Shaikh, Mirmahomed Shahmahomed

*B. Sc. (1933)**First Class*

Gokhale, Nilkanth Gangadher

Second Class

Advani, Jotsing Tolasing
 Alimchandani, Hotchand Shewakram
 Donde, Gopinath Ramchandra
 Cabral, Joseph Ronald
 Mansukhani, Wadhu Teckchand
 Sonalkar, Chintamani Rajaram
 Irani, Merwanji Framji
 Kalani, Kewalram Atmaram

Pass

Advani, Gobindram Jhamatmal
 Jiandani, Rupchand Phaganmal
 Advani, Doulatram Vishindas
 Alimchandani, Gulabrai Parmanand

Mirchandani, Tikamdas Tanumal
 Wadhwanji, Ramchand Mulram
 Achtani, Ghanshamdas Aloomal
 Advani, Hassaram Jhamatmal
 Bolakani, Dwarkadas Lunidaram
Miss Chablani, Guli Hassaram
 Chandwani, Arjan Mohandas
 Katiara, Tahilram Jivatram
 Lala, Moti Baniram
 Motwani, Arjandas Salamatsing
 Rajani, Taro Hariomal
 Shaikh, Ghulam Murtaza Ghulam Mustafa
 Shaikh, Abdulghafoor Mahomedbux
 Sukhija, Ramchand Rupchand
 Tipnis, Yashavart Ramchandra
 Vachhani, Lilaram Pessumal

*Ex-Students**Second Class*

Gopalani, Sugnomal Jaromal
 Memon, Azizullah Mahomedsaleh

Pass

Dareshani, Khadinalli Moulabux
 Masand, Bansiram Udhaudas
 Bhatia, Virumal Thadharam
 Bijlani, Girdhar Tolasing
 Lala, Shewaram Ghanshamdas
 Lalvani, Gopal Hassomal
 Sadarangani, Jetho Rijhumal
 Shahani, Jethanand Lilaram
 Thakwani, Bhoja Madanmal

1934*M. Sc.*

Daryanani, Ghandamal Samandas

*B. A.**Honours Degree—First Class*

Hemrajani, Assan Hassomal
 Bijlani, Khanchand Gobindram

Honours Degree—Second Class

Gidwani, Vishino Lakhimal
Miss Cordeiro, May
 Chhaya, Manasharai Mangal prasad
Miss Shahani, Devi Anandram
 Bodhi, Assoo Chagpal
Miss Bhavnani, Sati Gopaldas
 Mansukhani, Issarsing Bulchand
Miss D'Souza, Doreen
 Merani, Narain Jethanand

Pass

Khianra, Dipchand Laxmichand
 Kamdar, Vasantlal Becharlal

Samvedi, Ram Bassantram
 Zatakia, Ratilal Odhavji
Miss Rustomjee, Mehru
 Advani, Mohan Tolasing
 Golwala, Kaikobad Bomanji
 Hariramani, Naraindas Khiaram
Miss Bamjee, Khorshed Nowrojee
 Jaisinghani, Miku Brijlal
 Chagla, Ahdulrahim Ghulamali
 Pirzada, Abdur-Rauf Abdul Hamid
 Ramchandany, Mohan Vizirmal
 Samo, Abdulqassim Ghulamrasool
 Khandwalla, Moosbhoy Dawoodbhoy
 D'Souza, Joseph Wilfred
Miss Daryani, Baig Shamdas
 Gangwani, Thakur Manghirmal
 Shahani, Gopaldas Motiram
 Harjani, Jiwatram Shivandas
 Shah, Chinu Muljibhai
 Wadhwany, Kishno Rupchand
 Sajnani, Gurdas Chainrai
 Minocher-Homji, Homi Bamanshaw
 Soro, Mohd. Urs Suleman
 Dudani, Paru Mahirsing
 Butani, Harcho Gurmkhsing
 Sahajwalla, Thanwerdas Tejumal
 Talpur, Ghulamali B.
 Israni, Rewo Tilumal
 Merchant, Dady Jehangirji
 Sippy, Ramchand Tarachand
 Sanghavi, Sakerchand Keshavji
 Bhavnani, Ranjitsing Parmanand
 Bakhrui, Choithram Khanchand
 Memon, Attamohamad Jamaldin
 Rijhwani, Jhamatmal Sitaldas
 Sayed, Lutifalishah Panjalshah
 Wadhwani, Teku Hiranand
 Kanuga, Assandas Nebhraj
 Lahori, Assuda Radhomal
 Vaswani, Ajitsing Gobindram
 Dinshaw, Behram Merwanji
 Talpur, Muridabbas G.
 Shvidasani, Mohanlal Rupchand
 Nosherwan, Gulam Reza
 Keswani, Mangho Harchandrai
 Balani, Bhojraj Kessumal
 Shvidasani, Vastiram Kewalram
 Raval, Girdherlal Laxmishanker

*Ex-Students**Second Class*

Vachha, Dinshaw Burjorji

Pass Class

Advani, Mohansing Saroopsing

*B. Sc.**First Class*

Ramchandani, Hari Nihchaldas
 Mascarenhas, Anthony Philip
 Bhamhani, Mangharam Chooharsing
 Gokhale, Narayan Gangadhar
 Karamchandani, Teju Thadharam

Second Class

Kanuga, Kewalram Boolchand
 Daroga, Rustom Pirozshaw
 Jagasia, Gopaldas Tikamdas
 Gulrajaney, Gopaldas Ghanshamdas
 Hingorani, Thakurdas Hemandas
 Bhagchandani, Nebhandas Hashmatrai
 Mirchandani, Moti Bulchand
 Rana, Amarsing Motilal
 Mulchandani, Ram Lunidaram
Miss Bhojwani, Sati Bakhtomal
 Merani, Ram Dhanrajmal
 Jagtiani, Hashmatrai Nenumal
 Karnani, Nathumal Teckchand
 Chellani, Chellaram Menghraj
 Mirza, Behramji Edulji
 Wadhwala, Kanayalal Tikamdas
 Samtani, Chetan Khushiram
 Kothari, Vadilal Prabhulal
 Bhatia, Jethanand Radharam
 Sidhwa, Jalejar Burjorji
 Thakur, Bhawani Jethanand

Pass

Gehani, Tulsi Thakurdas
 Hatvalne, Sadashiv Vinayak
 Gangaramani, Moti Darumal
 Yoosfani, Abdurrahim Haji
 Sujansingani, Khanchand Hirdaram
 Sippy, Parsram Tarachand
 Chatpar, Shewaram Kewalram
 Ghanshamdasani, Pherumal Murijmal
 Khalsa, Gurbuxsing Kharagsing
 Wadhwani, Moti Rochiram
 Malkani, Vishno Vasanmal
 Mahbubani, Sunder Detaram
 Advani, Ramkrishin Tilocchand
 Manghani, Hundraj Chuharmal
 Jagtiani, Motiram Parsram
 Thadhaney, Kishinchand Lokumal
 Bhavnani, Lila C.
 Lakhiani, Mangharam Lilaram
 Perkins, Francis Xavier
 Khalsa, Ranjitsing G.
 Sidiki, Mahomed Rafik Md. Saleh
 Vachhani, Pahlajrai Gokaldas
 Lalla, Shivaldas Damomal
 Shahaney, Panjumal Khemchand

Miss Lalwani, Tilli Hariram
Bhatia, Lunidaram Thawardas
Thadhani, Hiranand Bagomal
Ahuja, Parumal Motiram
Nichani, Tulsidas Hiranand
Asnani, Chetan Rachumal
Nachanani, Takhatram Pamandas
Kirpalani, Gulab Lilaram
Jagtiani, Mulo Thakurdas
Sajnani, Pamo Chainrai
Mehrotra, Daooji
Daryani, Thakurdas Hariram

*Supplementary B. A. Examination, held
in October 1933.*

Pass

Advani, Hakumatrai Rachumal
 Dharamdasani, Lilaram Verhomal
 Syed, Mushtaque Hussain Syed
 Desai, Suman Kantilal
 Mansukhani, Moti Nenumal
 Narsian, Manohar Jagumal
 Tahiliani, Hari Hazarimal
 Bijlani, Girdhar Totasing
 Hingorane, Topan Chandumal
 Lalwani, Mangaram Shersing
 Musavi, Jawad Hussainshah Wadhialshah
 Thakwani, Bhojraj Madanmal
 Tipnis, Yeshawant Ramchandra

1935

M. A.

Second Class

Butani, Dayo Hasomal
Miss Raymond, Theresa

Pass Class

Thakur, Thanwerdas Jethanand
 Chabria, Raghunath Govindram
 Loda, Padmanabh Chellaram
 Gocal, Keki Nadirsha

B. A.

Honours Degree—Second Class

Qureshi, Saeedhasan Md. Ashraf
Miss Laskari, Khorsed Cawas
 Merani, Shambhu Thakurdas
 Tejwani, Bulchand Motiram
 Jethmalani, Mulo Lokram
 Sukhija, Lachmandas Rupchand
 Teckchandani, Hashmatsingh Lilaram
 Varyani, Dharamdas Motumal

Pass

Sangtani, Gulab Dheerumal

Kishnani, Dewandas Kodoomal
Miss Gurbaxani, Jasoti Hotchand
Miss Jagtiani, Sati Lilaram
 Shaikh, Bashir Ahmed K.
Miss Advani Padmi Achalsing
 Panjwani, Ram Partabrai
 Bhojwani, Dharm Lilaram
 Bhambhani, Narain Mewaram
 Teckchandani, Khubchand Hotchand
 Hingorani, Lal Kishinchand
 Agha, Ijaz Hussain
Miss Jagtiani, Devi Assudomal
 Radhakrishnani, Mohandas Hassaram
 Harchandani, Pinio Kungomal
 Sayed, Iftakar Hussain
 Joshi, Jethanand Chagpar
 Soomro, Tajmahomed Faizmahomed
 Mulchandani, Tolaram Phaganmal
 Thadhani, Mulchand Hemandas
 Vaswani, Teckchand Hassomal
 Kadri, Zafarali Shamshad Ali
Miss Reuben, Flora Henrietta
Miss Chandiramani, Devi Wadhumal
Miss Advani, Devi Durgdas
 Bijlani, Lachmandas Jodharam
 Khubani, Jiandram Budhmal
Miss Sadarangani, Ruki Mangaram
 Tahilramani, Dhamo Mangaram
 Samson, Penhas
 Fazulani, Md. Alim Md. Ramzan
 Gajwani, Arjuna Tulsidas
Miss Lulla, Kalavati Shrikishindas
 Melwani, Ram Tiloemal
Miss Mirchandani, Sarswati Verhomal
 Teckchandani Chandiram Hotchand
 Vazirani, Lekhraj Partabrai
 Achantani, Kanayalal Naraindas
 Tahilramani, Ram Bhagwandas
 Ramsinghani, Bhagwan Budhusing
 Mansukhani Bhagwan Hemandas
 Bhojwani, Partabrai Jamiatrai
 Soomra, Jan Md. Mahomed Azum
 Lalvani, Bahar Motiram
 Kazi, Ahmed Assad Alli
 Quhati, Abdulsatar Abdulwahab
 Chellaramani, Doulat Bhojraj
 Sopariwalla, Noshir Edulji
 Dias, William
 Jhangiani, Gobindram Asudomal
 Jagtiani, Hashmatrai Valiram
Miss Lalvani, Kalavati Jhuromal
 D'Mello, Aloysins Michel
Miss Patel, Dina Merwanji
 Akbani, Usman Moosa
 Ramtri, Chhabaldas Chandiram
 Sopariwalla, Sapurji Edulji
 Byramji, Maneck H. P.

Larik, Ghulam Md. Abdullah
 Mehta, Ramanlal Manilal
 Quraishi, Iqbalahmed Abdulrazak
Miss Advani, Guli Jhamatsing
 Kalla, Prataprai Chandiram

Ex-Students.

Punwani, Khemchand Gopaldas
 Gidvani, Mulchand Mangharam
 Kewalramani, Gurumukh Mulchand
 Ursani, Md. Ismail Md. Hashim

*Supplementary B. A. Examination
 held in October 1934*

Pass

Gohel, Devraj Mavji
 Lalvani, Hiro Ramchand
 Wadhwanji, Gobindram Thakurdas
 Aranha, Edward
 Mahtani, Rupchand Assanmal
 Shivedasani, Ashu Kalyandas
 Daryani, Thakurdas Hariram
 Manghani, Hundraj Chuhamal

B. Sc. (1935)

First Class

Gidvani, Vishino Lakhimal
 Jagtiani, Ketu Hotchand

Second Class

Aggarwal, Beharilal Lachmandas
 Kirpalani, Doulatram Rewachand
 Khubchandani, Tirath Ghanshamdas
 Malkani, Nanikram Hardasmal
 Mirchandani, Jethanand Hashmatrai
 Massand, Bhagwan Khemchand
 Teckchandani, Hiranand Nenumal
 Manghani, Dwarkadas Teckchand
 Kalani, Teoomal Wadhumal
Miss Vaswani, Hari Pahilajrai

Pass

Shahani, Bhagwan Kewalram
 Thadhani, Hashu Chandmal
 Jaisinghani, Kartarsing
 Thadhani, Gobindram Teckchand
 Jobunputra, Mohanlal Virchand
Miss Chandiramani, Savitri Vastiram
 Advani, Lachmandas Hotchand
 Engineer, Jehangir Merwan
 Teckchandani, Parmanand Totesingh
 Pinara, Prakashchandra Mawjee
 Thakur, Gridhar Alamchand
 Ratnopal, Beharilal Bhagwandas
 Sajnani, Partab Dhanraj
 Bijlani, Assan Jethanand

Joonejo, Zamiruddin Ferozuddin
 Punwani, Gobinda Ghanshamdas
 Joshi, Sadashiv Mahadeo
 Mankodi, Ramprasad Chhelshanker
 Chanani, Nanikram Rijhumal
Miss Collector, Mehera Ardeshir

Ex-Students

Pass

Advani, Prito Vishinsing
 Pardasani, Lilaram Bhawandas
 Mansharamani, Wadhumal Deepchand
 Mariwalla, Gurbomal Gobindram
 Ramchandani, Kirpaldas Thakursing
 Tahilramani, Gokal Vishinsing
 Kirpalani, Hotchand Chuhamal
 Mirani, Kotumal Rijhumal

1936

M. A.

First Class

Gidvani, Vishino Lakhimal

Second Class

Hemrajani, Assan Hassomal

Pass Class

Vyas, Bhavanishanker Vijayashanker
 Chatwani, Lakhimal Mulchand
 Khilnani, Parmanand Rewachand
 Patel, Firoze Sorabji

B. A.

Honours Degree First Class

Karimy, Ghulamshah Sahibdinoshah
 Siddiqi, Badruddin Mahkumuddin
 Gajria, Khubchand Kishindas
 Keswani, Jaikrishin Gopaldas

Honours Degree Second Class

Wadhwani, Shewaram Topandas
 Hiranandani, Kishna Dharamdas
Miss Mascarenhas, Louisa
 Naoroji, Kaikhosru Nadirshah
 Pherwani, Lilaram Narsingdas
 Bhatia, Bal Krishan
Miss Mirchandani, Ganga Tanumal
 Navani, Udharam Shewakram
 Wagho, Ghulamhussain Hambirkhan

Pass

Behnam, Abdulwahed
 Acharya, Jayantilal Chhaganlal
 Khetani, Harilal Kanji
Miss Advani, Sita Motiram

Miss Contractor, Mani Shehriar
Miss Billia, Hilla Nuserwanjee
Miss Mukhi, Vidya Mangharam
 Bhavnani, Atmaram Harchandrao
 Keswani, Rewachand Lokumal
 Khamissani, Illahi Bakhsh Faizali
 Balchandani, Gobind Bhawansing
 Butaney, Teju Bhagwandas
 Gurbax, Gope Ramkrishna
 Mansukhani, Moolchand Chandiram
 Astrani, Sayed Jamil Ahmad B.
 Basandani, Chellaram Sitaldas
 Gehani, Murlidhar Ramchand
 Mansukani, Parsram Jagatrai
 Memon, Ahmadkhan Md. Saleh
 Phulwar, Versimal Narayandas
 Shahani, Mansingh Gurdasingh
Miss Shahani, Sita Partabsing
 Thanwerdasani, Lilo Sakhawatrai
 Durani, Moladad Pir Md. Khan
 Juriasinghani, Satram Sobhasing
 Abasi, Abdulkajid Abdulkayum
 Kalhora, Mushtak Ahmed
 Chandanani, Gian Khiloomal
 Bhatia, Mansu Ram
 Kazi, Mohammad Yunus
 Lalvani, Gopal Jhuromal
 Angchekar, Vishnu Atmaram
 Anklesaria, Homi Burjorji
 Bhavnani, Narain Kundanmal
 Butani, Lilaram Panjumal
 Chandiramani, Murli Wadhumal
 Harchandani, Choithram Kungoomal
 Jadwani, Mohan Tekchand
 Jethmalani, Khemo Mulchand
 Lotia, Hajibhai Gulamhusain
 Memon, Abdulrasul Md. Ishaq
 Minwalla, Byram Ardeshir
 Mohindersingh A.
 Mulchandani, Daya Ambratrai
 Raisinghani, Vasdev Mangharam
 Sayed, Mohammedshah Noor Md. Shah
 Singh, Jogindar
 Wadhwani, Gidu Kewalram
 Vaswani, Moti Kewalram

Ex-Students

Vyas, Gulabray Jayashanker
 Panhwar, Abdullatif Md. Parial
 Gaja, Manilal Hemraj
 Kewalramani, Srichand Gangaram

*B. Sc.**First Class*

Madan, Devkinandan Jankiparsad

Second Class

Vaswani, Jashan Pahlajrai
 Advani, Nanik Bulchand
 Tanwani, Govind Jethanand
 Abichandani, Chandiram Teumal
 Khubchandani, Prito Ghanshamdas
 Shinghwani, Gobind Anandsing
 Cabral, Theophilus
 Ochani, Atursing Gurmukhsing

Pass

Mahtani, Doulat Khemchand
 Advani, Achal Kishinsing
 Advani, Gobindram Gangaram
 Advani, Kanwalsing K.
 Bhatia, Hardasmal Naraindas
 Chandiramani, Arjandas Bulchand
 Gidvani, Thanwardas Chandumal
 Gurnani, Teckchand Premchand
 Kanal, Mulchand Gopaldas
 Kotecha, Prabhudas Parmanand
 Malkani, Gurbuxsing Ramchand
 Moorjani, Jesso Jagatsing
 Raisinghani, Tackchand Deepchand
 Sethi, Raghbirilal Bhagatram
 Sukhrani, Thakurdas Radhakrishin
 Chawla, Jagannath Punnulal
 Madan, Jugalkishore S.
 Shahani, Gobind Premsing
 Thadhani, Nirmal Khubchand
 Butani, Thaku Tolaram
 Kalani, Vishindas Atmaram
 Lakho, Abdulrasool Md. Laik
Miss Makhijani, Radhka Pessumal
 Vaswani, Manaram Ambratrai
 Khubchandani, Tirath Ghanshamdas
 Narain, Mengho Pokardas

*Ex-students**Second Class*

Sidhwani, Mengho Shamdas

Pass

Dave, Jatahanker Sadashiv
 Advani, Ram Vishindas
 Jagasia, Ramdas Tirathdas
 Kazi, Faiz Md. Nabibux
 Tellis, Oswald Baldwin
 Wadhwani, Ramchand Gobindram
 Advani, Narain Nebraj
 Advani, Ramkrishin Kundanmal
 Idnani, Anand Navalrai
 Kirpalani, Kishinchand Dowlatram
 Manwani, Bhiman Lahordas
 Narsian, Brahma Jagumal
 Nathani, Jhamat Vaparimal

Thadhani, Hassomal Chatomal
Udesi, Krishinlal Parsram

*Supplementary B. A. Examination
held in October 1935*
Pass

Dewani, Ratan Tolaram
Khilnani, Gurmukh Dandumal
Miss Isaac, Dorothy Ella
Miss Shivedasani, Rukma Rupchand
Bhambhani, Nathu Jethanand
Bhojwani, Rewachand Kalachand
Dudani, Chattamal Dharamdas
Gandhi, Gianchand Bhagwandas
Panjwani, Shewak Amaral
Quhati, Abdulgaffar Abdulwahab
Shivedasani, Ram Tharumal

*Supplementary B. A. Examination
held in Oct. 1936.*

Pass
Nawab, Khan Md. Khan Fateh Md. Khan
Almani, Mohammed Yakub Ahmed Khan
Kahai, Kanwarsingh Sundarsingh
Oza, Yashavantroy Jethalal
Shujrah, Allahdad Fakir Md. Khan
Syed, Maqbool Ahmad
Vaswani, Anand Jiandrai
Miss Daruwala, Nargesh Sorabji
Advani, Hassomal Jhamatmal
Mahar, Abdulaziz Karim Dinkhan
Mirchandani, Moti Bulchand
Syed, Bachal Shah Allahbahyo Shah

Names of students who passed the Third Year (or Final) Engineering examination from this College :—

1890

Ajwani, Sunderdas Asanand
Changani, Kodumal Shewaram
Cordeiro, Claudius

1891

Lalvani, Kundanmal Uttamchand
Lalvani, Varumal Alimchand

1893

Chatpar, Jethanand Dewanmal

1894

D'Lima, Ernest Augustus
Hardasmalani, Bulchand Gurmukhsing
Shahani, Jhuramal Tarachand

1895

Masand, Khemchand Sukhramdas

1896

D'Mello, Lamartine Augustus
Kirpalani, Ramchand Bijasing
Masand, Gianchand Sukhramdas
Rodrigues, Augustus

1897

Advani, Jotsing Harising
Kirpalani, Chaturbhuj Tejumal

1898

Advani, Achalsing Maniksing

Thairiani, Jethanand Wadhumal
Shahani, Javharmal Tahilram
Bijlani, Mewaldas Amulrai
Advani, Khushiram Gopaldas

1899

Lakhumalani, Fatehchand Vishindas
Lalvani, Khubchand Dharmdas
Punvani, Dharamdas Hiranand
Mirchandani, Nebraj Isardas

1900

Advani, Durgdas Bhojraj
Makhijani, Gopaldas Kundanmal
Malkani, Shamdas Utarsing
Dodaja, Chandumal Pariomal
Hiranandani, Pessumal Hardasmal
Bhagchandani, Motiram Gidumal

1901

Kanal, Tejumal Murlidhardas
Sodah, Mohanlal Tulsidas
Chablani, Hassaram Parmanand

1902

Sadhwani, Kushiram Motiram
Naique, Tukaram Dayaram

1903

Butani, Gurmukhsing Jawharsing
Talati, Framroze Kawasji

1904

Samtani, Khushaldas Wadhoomal
Jhangiani, Utamchand Harumal

1905

Jhuramalani, Ramchand Khubchand
Mahtani, Parmanand Dayaram
Samtani, Assumal Aildas
Narayani, Teckchand Damoomal
Manghirmalani, Isardas Kishinchand

1906

Hingorani, Mangharam Jhamandas
Devnani, Jethanand Lekhraj
Thadani, Tahilram Metharam
Mansukhani, Hoondomal Manghirmal

1907

Mirchandani, Tulsidas Kundanmal
Punwani, Kundanmal Khemchand
Budhai, Haroomal Moorijmal

1908

Tahilramani, Lekhraj Thanwerdas
Khilnani, Seoomal Pahlajrai
Gidwani, Hassamat Metharam
Gidwani, Hassamat Teckchand
Kewalani, Samandas Pohumal
Jagtiani, Gopaldas Tolasing

1909

Merani, Sangatram Kungumal
Bhojwani, Thatumal Jessaram
Ahuja, Mulchand Deumal

1910

Hingorani, Nenumal Aildas
Hemrajanji, Hemandas Hashmatrai
Thacker, Holaram Hiranand
Vazirani, Gangaram Tindinmal

1911

Hingorani, Moolsing Sobhsing
Gandhi, Teckchand Khanchand
Vaswani, Chandumal Chandiram
Bhagchandani, Menghraj Gunomal

1912

Vaswani, Kishinchand Lekhraj
Chetnani, Devkrishin Nenumal
Menghani, Verhomal Khusaldas
Ramchandani, Bulchand Nenusing
Ramchandani, Balchand Ramsing

1913

Gidvani, Menghraj Hukumatrai

Asrani, Hotchand Naraindas
Dhangria, Harumal Hotchand
Motiramani, Motumal Mangatram
Vaswani, Gobindram Balchand
Ramnani, Bulchand Gopaldas
Gursahani, Chainrai Tanumal

1914

Idnani, Fatehchand Bachomal
Bhambhra, Bulchand Tahilram
Navani, Nenumal Chandumal
Menghani, Naraindas Sobhraj

1916

Vaswani, Bulchand Chandiram
Menghani, Tirathdas Pohumal
Gandhi, Mulchand Bhawandas
Naclnani, Hariram Chainrai
Malkani, Choithram Chainrai
Hemrajanji, Bhagwandas Chimandas
Mathrani, Manghanmal Dharamdas
Sipahimalani, Khanchand Dharamdas

1917

Mathrani, Manghanmal Dharamdas
Kewalramani, Hemandas Khanchand
Nachnani, Hariram Chainrai
Moorjani, Metharam Girdharising
Keswani, Gopaldas Dengomal
Chablani, Ramchand Mulchand
Gianchandani, Khemchand Ghanshamdas
Punwani, Wadhumal Parsram
Sahajvala, Dipchand Kundandas

1918

Nagrani, Fatehchand Detasing
Bellani, Deepchand Parumal
Rajani, Radhakrishin Pariomal
Kewalramani, Fatehchand Mulchand
Karia, Beharilal Bhawandas
Ledvani, Bhopatrai Kungumal
Basandani, Aildas Santdas
Hiranandani, Thanverdas Gulrajmal
Karamchandani, Hassaram Tanwarsing

1919

Mansharamani, Radhakishin Dipchand
Nathani, Tarachand Nanikram
Mathrani, Aishiram Pribhdas
Thadhani, Jethmal Khanchand
Ratnani, Khemchand Mulchand
Wadhwani, Tulsidas Thakurdas
Dharmani, Detaram Hasrajmal

1920

Gidvani, Moolchand Chandoomal

Advani, Kishinchand Bhopatrai
 Gidvani, Narain Mangharam
 Shahdadpuri, Gagandas Changomal
 Bhagat, Pheroomal Ghanshamdas
 Sadarangani, Lokumal Naraindas
 Khubchandani, Madhawdas Nenumal
 Hingorani, Rochiram Tarachand
 Lalchandani, Gidumal Khemchand
 Jaisingani, Karamchand Pahilajrai

1921

Bhavnani, Verhomal Bansimal
 Punwani, Metharam Hemandas
 Jurisingani, Narsing Nebhandas

Badlani, Notandas Rawatsing
 Keswani, Sugnomal Fatehchand

1922

Nangrani, Sadhuram Detasing
 Gidvani, Jagatrai Hemandas

1923

Tekchandani, Nanikram Deumal
 Bakhtiani, Parsram Kewalram

1924

Khubchandani, Pessumal Valiram

CASUAL LADY-STUDENTS

Name of the first lady-student to be admitted as a casual student for lectures in English language and literature:

1922

Miss Malkani, Ruki Lokamal

Names of casual lady-students who completed a full course of four academic years :—

1929

Miss Sipahimalani, Jethibai Tulsidas

1930

Miss Manghirmalani, Sita Khubchand

1931

Miss Sipahimalani, Jasoti Ramchand

1933

Miss Mirchandani, Saraswati Shamdas

COLLEGE DISTINCTIONS

Names of students who secured first class marks at the College First Year Certificate examinations :—

1913

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand
Hingorani, Hardasmal Banasing

1915

Batheja, Mengraj Choithram

1916

Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising
Panjabi, Tikamdas Lokram

1918

Daudpota, Umaruddin Mahomed Khan
Ajwani, Ramchand Hazarising

1919

Shivdasani, Gurumukhdas Bulchand
Gehani, Jethanand Chhataram

1920

Jatoi, Quaimuddin Alladinokhan
Abichandani, Chhatanram Ganumal
Mathrani, Harbhagwandas Pribhdas
Ramchandani, Naraindas Rupchand
Sadarrangani, Tikamdas Gehimal
Thadhani, Kishinchand Metharam

1921

Rijwani, Jethanand Madhandas
Miss Dotivala, Dinbanoo Rattanshah
Shahani, Hemandas Motiram

1922

Thadhani, Nebhraj Metharam
Advani, Sunderdas Pribhdas
Bharwani, Hiralal Srichand

1923

Chandiramani, Vishindas Lilaram
Teckchandani, Nanikram Deumal
Miss D'Abreo, Mary
Mehta, Khetalal Chatoorbhuj

1924

Bhagat, Deepchand Ghanshamdas
Shivdasani, Parsrm Rupchand
Miss Shroff, Gula Bapuji
Notani, Parmanand Jhamatmal

1925

Gomes, Olympio Francis
Gursahani, Ramchand Lalchand

1926

Fonseca, Armando

1927

Thawani, Vensi Detaram

1930

Gehani, Vishindas Metharam
Chandiramani, Gobindram Khanchand

1931

Gidwani, Vishindas Lakhimal

1935

Tahilramani, Gobind Chellaram
Memon, Khudadino Mohamed Bachal

1936

Reuben Hyams Solomon.

Names of Scholars and Prizemen who won various college awards
(1887-1937).

SIND SCHOLARSHIPS

(Awarded to the two highest in each class—Arts and Science taken together— one scholarship in each class being reserved for a student belonging to the backward communities. These Scholarships are decided by the results of the Matriculation and the Intermediate examinations).

1889

Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinamal
Chainani, Khubchand Jethmal
Lalvani, Krishna Uttamchand
Karamchandani, Hardasmal Udernomal
Advani, Rewachand Dawlatram
Shivdasani, Tirathdas Choithram
Ramchandani, Baharsing Diwanising
Pahwar, Parial Abdul Latiff

1890

Karamchandani, Hardasmal Udernomal
Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurdinomal, B. A.
Shivdasani, Tirathdas Choithram
Advani, Rewachand Dawlatram
Panjabi, Dalpatrai Rochiram
Akhund, Ali Ahmed Hussanally

1891

Dinshaw, Framroz Edulji
Panjabi, Dalpatrai Rochiram
Shahani, Khatumal Bulchand
Vaz, Joseph Anthony
Harianwalla, Kadibhai Jivanji

Tenable at Grant Medical College

Lalvani, Jivatram Alimchand
Rodrigues, Frank D.

1892

Panjabi, Dalpatrai Rochiram
Samtani, Chandiram Kotumal
Vaz, Joseph Anthony
Advani, Shakatsing Maniksing
Jugtiani, Hotchand Dialmal
Akhund, Muhammad Ihsan Umedali
Lalvani, Jivatram Alimchand
Rodrigues, Frank D.

1893

Vazirani, Thakurdas Tikamdas
Vaz, Joseph Anthony
Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas
Jugtiani, Hotchand Dialmal
Clay, Mary

Chagla, Ghulamali Ghulam Hoosain

Tenable at Medical College

Jiandani, Khamal Mohanlal
Lalvani, Motiram Uttamchand

1894

Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas
Jagtiani, Totchand Dialmal
Gidwani, Kishanchand Gulabsing
Mansukhani, Isardas Oodharam
Thadani, Parsram Chandumal
Baloch, Abdul Malik Haji Rahamtallah

Tenable at Medical College

Jiandani, Khamal Mohanlal
Lalvani, Motiram Uttamchand

1895

Gidwani, Kishinchand Gulabsing
Jagtiani, Kansing Sahibsing
Cordeiro, Xaveir
Thadani, Parsram Chandumal
Lobo, Vincent
Ansari, Rahamali Hidayatali

Tenable at Grant Medical College

Lalvani, Motiram Uttamchand
D'Souza, Pascal John

1896

Cordeiro, Xavier
Thadani, Parsram Chandumal
Lobo, Vincent
Kanal, Gobindram Bulchand
Thadani, Hotechand Chandumal
Kundanani, Tarachand Hasamal

Tenable at Grant Medical College

Lalwani, Motiram Utamchand
D'Souza, Pascal John

1897

Lobo, Vincent
Kanal, Gobindram Bulchand
Thadani, Hotechand Chandumal

DeMello, Aloysius F.
Thadani, Bulchand Santdas
Panjabi, Chhabaldas Chuhermal

Tenable at Grant Medical College
D'Souza, Pascal John
Ganla, Pirajee Shivajee

1898

DeMello, Aloysius F.
Thadani, Hotechand Chandumal
Mirchandani, Dayaram Vassanmal
Birch, George
Gidwani, Khubchand Metharam
Shivdasani, Udharam Baharmal

Tenable at Grant Medical College
D'Souza, Pascal John
Advani, Dulamal Bulchand

1899

Manghirmalani, Motiram Lokmandas
Mirchandani, Dayaram Vassanmal
Kshatriya, Deepchand Mulchand
Bijlani, Premchand Parumal
Mullen, Miss Alethea Hilda
Madnani, Tikamdas Bhickchand

1900

Kshatriya, Deepchand Mulchand
Bijlani, Premchand Parumal
Lalvani, Bhavandas Gianchand
Chandiramani, Udharam Madhandas
Lobo, Charles
Malkani, Hardas Ghurbomal

Tenable at Grant Medical College
Advani, Dulamal Bulchand
Thadani, Thakurdas Chandumal.

1901

Chandiramani, Udharam Madandas
Lalwani, Bhawandas Gianchand
Malkani, Hardasmal Ghurbomal
Advani, Kessamal Chatandmal
Butani, Suratram Balchand
Mohamed Hussain Nabi Buksh

Tenable at Grant Medical College
Fonseca, Alvito Benedict
Castelino, Louis

1902

Malkani, Hardasmal Ghurbomal
Lobo, Charles Manuel
Butani, Suratram Balchand

Mohamed Hussain Nabi Baksh
Samtai, Assumal Aildas
Mirza, Sidney Jafferkuli

Tenable at Grant Medical College
Fonseca, Alvito Benedict
Castelino, Louis

1903

Advani, Doulatram Bulchand
Shahani, Hiranand Bulchand
Pinto, Matthew Chrysostom
Jagesia, Mohanlal Shevandas
Kirpalani, Hiranand Kushiram
Hussanally, Shiraz Alhuk Ali Mohamed

Tenable at Grant Medical College
Fonseca, Alvito Benedict
Advani, Mohansing Shewakram

1904

Limbuvala, Nariman Framji
Pinto, Matthew Chrysostom
Kirpalani, Hiranand Khushiram
Hussanally, Shiraz Alhuk Ali Mohamed
D'Souza, Matthew
Ansari, Jafferali Mumtazali

Tenable at Grant Medical College
Fonseca, Alvito Benedict

1905

Kirpalani, Hiranand Khushiram
Hussanally, Sirajal Huk Ali Mohamed
Sitlani, Parmanand Chainrai
Mansukhani, Jawaharmal Totiram
Advani, Tillumal Menghraj
Moghul, Ghulam Hyder Ghous Bux

Tenable at Grant Medical College
Haji, Haji Suleman Ghulam Hussain

1906

Sitlani, Parmanand Chainrai
Mansukhani, Jawaharmal Totiram
Mariwalla, Dharamdas Tekchand
Moghul, Ghulam Hyder Ghous Bux
Chablani, Hashmatrai Lekhraj
Haji, Mohamed Ismail Nabibux

Tenable at Grant Medical College
Haji, Haji, Suleman Ghulam Hussain
Sonpar, Mohanlal Vishindas

1907

Mariwalla, Dharamdas Teckchand .

Moghul, Ghulam Hyder Teckchand
 Chablani, Hashmatrai Lekhraj
 Haji, Mohamed Ismail Nabi Bux
 Motwani, Raghoomal Chataram
 Yoosifi, Faiz Mohamed Hyder Khan

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Sonpar, Mohanlal Vishindas
Miss Quanbrough, Isabel

1908

Mirchandani, Shewaram Hashmatrai
 Haji, Mahomed Ismail Nabi Bux
 Lulla, Shri Khrishndas Har Bhagwandas
 Bathija, Hassanand Radha Krishn
 Mirchandani, Naraindas Tirthdas
 Moulvi, Abdul Samad Mahomed Hayat

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Sonpar, Mohanlal Vishindas
Miss Quanbrough, Isabel

1909

Lulla, Shrikhrishndas Harbhaghwandas
 Bathija, Hassanand Radha Krishn
 Thadani, Nenumal Pohumal
 Punwani, Metharam Gidumal
 Alimchandani, Jeramdas Doulatram
 Mirza, Sikandarbeg Sadik Ali Beg

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Sonpar, Mohanlal Vishindas
Miss Quanbrough, Isabel

1910

Thadani, Nenumal Pohumal
 Vaswani, Bulchand Jhamatmal
 Hathiramani, Hiranand Tolaram
 Mirza, Sikandar Beg Sadik Ali Beg
 Butani, Thakurdas Hassomal
 Kureshi, Ghulam Ali Noor Mohamed

Tenable at Grant Medical College
Miss, Quanbrough, Isabel
 Punwani, Metharam Gidumal

1911

Karira, Lokchand Menghraj
 Mirza, Sikandar Beg Sadik Ali Beg
 Sitlani, Metharam Chainrai
 Butani, Thakurdas Hassomal
 Kureshi, Ghulam Ali Noormohamed
 Karpur, Krishnarao Sri Nivasrao
 Sidiki, Nuruddin Mohamed Anwari

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Punwani, Metharam Gidumal
 Hathiramani, Hiranand Tolaram

1912

Kureshi, Ghulam Ali Noor Mahomed
 Advani, Santsingh Khushalsingh
 Advani, Pahlajsingh Bijasingh
 Gazder, Mohamed Hussain Faiz Mohamed
Miss Raymond, Ethel
 Awan, Mohamed Azim Abdul Khalik

Tenable at the Grant Medical College
 Punwani, Metharam Gidumal
 Hathiramani, Hiranand Tolaram

1913

Advani, Pahlajsingh Bijasingh
 Sidiki, Nuruddin Mahomed Anwari
Miss Raymond, Ethel
 Fudooni, Alidina Ghulamali
 Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand
 Baluch, Ghulamrasul Gulzar Khan

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Punwani, Metharam Gidumal
 Hathiramani, Hiranand Tolaram

1914

Akhund, Najumuddin Allahdin
 Sidiki, Nuruddin Mahomed Anwari
Miss Raymond, Ethel
 Fudooni, Alidina Ghulamali
 Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand
 Syed, Bazmahomed Shah Kadirdad Shah
 Bathija, Menghraj Choithram
 Sumro, Ghulam Hussain Ahmed Khan

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Hathiramani, Hiranand Tolaram
 Baluch, Ghoolam Rasool Gulzar Khan

1915

Miss Raymond, Ethel
 Fudooni, Alidina Ghulam Ali
 Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethmal
 Awan, Md. Azim Abdul Khalik
 Sumroo, Ghulam Hussain Ahmed Khan
 Bathija, Menghraj Choithram
 Panjabi, Tikamdas Lokram
 Kazi, Abdul Rahman Md. Sidik

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Manghirmalani, Bhagwandas Sirumal
 Tharuani, Ghulam Hussain Pir Mahomed

1916

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethmal
 Awan, Md. Azam Abdul Khalik
Miss D'Abreo, Sybil
 Khamisani, Walidad Alidad
 Punjabi, Tikamdas Lokram
 Dall, Ghulam Md. Ghulam Kadir
 Shahani, Shersing Sahibsing
 Shaikh, Abdul Satar Latifalli

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Manghirmalani, Bhagwandas Sirumal
 Baluch, Ghulamrasool Gulzar Khan

1917

Shivdasani, Chaturbhuj Tirthdas
 Khamisani, Walidad Alidad
 Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising
 Memon, Md. Baksh Allah Rakho¹
 Shahani, Shersingh Sahibsing
 Shaikh, Abdulsatar Lutafali
 Daudpota, Umaruddin Mahomed Khan
 Ajwani, Ramchand Hazarising

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Manghirmalani, Bhagwandas Sirumal
 Baluch, Ghulam Rasool Gulzar Khan

1918

Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising
 Memon, Mahomed Bux Allah Rakho¹
 Shaikh, Abdulsatar Lutafali
 Shahani, Shersingh Sahibsing
 Daudpota, Umaruddin Mahomed Khan
 Ajwani, Ramchand Hazarising
 Shivdasani, Gurmukhdas Bulchand
 Shaikh, Karim Bux Abdul Haq

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Manghirmalani, Bhagwandas Sirumal
 Akbani, Mahomed Umar Moosa

1919

Shaikh, Abdul Satar Lutafali
 Shahani, Shersingh Sahibsing
 Ajwani, Ramchand Hazarising
 Joonejo, Yar Mahomed Hayat Khan
 Kureshi, Abdul Kadir Shaikh Amir
 Gehani, Jethanand Chataram
 Jatoi, Quaimuddin Allahdino Khan
 Thadani, Kishinchand Metharam

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Manghirmalani, Bhagwandas Sirumal
 Akbani, Mahomed Umar Moosa

1920

Shaikh, Abdul Satar Lutfali,
 Shahani, Shersing Sahibsing
 Ajwani, Ramchand Hazirising
 Joonejo, Yar Mahomed Hayat Khan
 Kureshi, Abdulkadir Shaikh Amir
 Gehani, Jethanand Chataram
 Jatoi, Quaimuddin Allahdino Khan
 Thadhani, Kishinchand Metharam

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Manghirmalani, Bhagwandas Sirumal
 Akbani, Mahomed Omar Moosa

1921

Ajwani, Ramchand Hazarising
 Joonejo, Yarmahomed Hayatkhan
 Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim
 Hiranandani, Manghammal Bhojraj
 Jatoi, Quaimuddin Allahdino Khan
 Thadhani, Kishinchand Metharam
 Gurnani, Narayandas Dhanrajmal
 Bolakhani, Teckchand Pribhdas

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Akbani, Mahomed Omar Moosa
 Robertson, Collin Harry Hope

1922

Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim
 Hiranandani, Manghammal Bhojraj
 Abichandani, Chetanram Ghanomal
 Kureshi, Abdul Kadir Shaikh Ameer
 Gurnani, Naraindas Dhurajmal
 Mutilbani, Jan Mahomed Mahomed Umar
 Thadani, Nebraj Metharam
 Sidiki, Mahomed Hanif Md. Saleh

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Akbani, Md. Omar Moosa
 Robertson, Collin Harry Hope

1923

Chainani, Hashmatrai Khubchand
 Bharwani, Hiralal Srichand
 Gulrajani, Moolchand Tulsidas
 Sidiki, Md. Hanif Md. Saleh
 Shaikh, Shah Md. Gul Md.
 Kirpalani, Navalrai Kalachand
 Arain, Abdul Rahman Rahim Bux
 Thadani, Nebraj Metharam
 Shivdasani, Parsram Rupchand
 Agha, Abdul Huq Md. Aslam

Tenable at Medical College
 Makhijani, Kundanmal Gangasingh
 Shaik, Md. Ibrahim Md. Yusif

1924

Bharvani, Hiralal Srichand
 Sidiki, Md. Hanif Md. Saleh
 Balwani, Tahil Jagatrai
 Syed, Dinal Shah Golashah
 Shivedasani, Parsram Rupchand
 Agha, Abdul Huq Md. Aslam
 Gursahani, Ramchand Lalchand
 Allana, Ghulam Ali

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Abbasi, Abdul Aziz Md. Zaman
Miss Robertson, Elaine

1925

Balvani, Tahilram Jagatrai
 Sayed, Dinalshah Golashah
 Motwani, Ram Bhawandas
 Jatoi, Hyder Buksh Allahdad
 Hemnani, Rupchand Menghraj
 Hafiz, Md. Sidik Md. Ismail
 Nagrani, Kishinchand Hotchand
 Akbani, Yousif Ahmed

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Abbasi, Abdulaziz Md. Zaman

1926

Motwani, Ram Bhavandas
 Jatoi, Hyderbaksh Allahdad
 Bhatia, Kishinchand Mulchand
 Hafiz, Md. Sidik Md. Ismail
 Nagrani, Kishinchand Hotchand
 Akbani, Yousuf Ahmed
 Thanwani, Vensi Dalaram
 Pir, Ghulam Hyder Kamaluddin

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Abbasi, Abdulaziz Md. Zaman
Miss Robertson, Elaine

1927

Bhatia, Kishinchand Mulchand
 Hafiz, Md. Sidik Md. Ismail
 Nagrani, Kishinchand Hotchand
 Chandio, Md. Usman Salardin
 Pir, Ghulamhyder Kamaluddin
 Thanwani, Vensi Detaram
 Shahani, Naru Partapsing
 Shaikh, Allahwario, Ghulamkhan

Tenable at the Grant Medical College
 Abbasi, Abdulaziz Md. Zaman
Miss Robertson Elaine

1928

Nagrani, Kishinchand Hotchand
 Chandio, Md. Usman Salardin
 Chugani, Bansiram Mayaram
 Jaffari, Hussainbux Soomarkhan
 Shahani, Naru Partabsing
 Shaikh, Allahwariyo Gulamkhan
 Pardasani, Nenumal Shewaram
 Nawsherwani, Ghulam Reza Gulzar Khan

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Abbasi, Abdullaziz Md. Zaman
 Baladinani, Pir Md. Hoodbhoy

1929

Chhugani, Bansi Mayaram
 Kureshi, Md. Yakub Ali Bux
 Gangaramaney, Sadhu Premchand
 Sullemani, Ghulamali Md Ibrahim
 Pardasani, Nenumal Shewakram
 Nawsherwani, Ghulam Reza Gulzar Khan
 Khilnani, Khemchand Rewachand
 Hashmi, Abdul Rahim Abdul G.

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Baladinani, Pir Md. Hoodbhoy
 Bhatt, Jaswantrai T.

1930

Dubash, Dinshaw Cursetji
 Sullemani, Ghulamali Md. Ibrahim
 Shaikh, Mir Md. Shah Md.
 Makhijani, Dingomal Chandiram
 Khilnani, Khemchand Rewachand
 Sayed, Azifshah Chamanshah
 Advani, Mohan Tolasing
 Kureshi, Umedali Walidino

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Baladinani, Pir Md. Hoodbhoy
 Bhatt, Jashvant T.

1931

Shaikh, Mirmahamed Shah Md.
 Makhijani, Dingomal Chandiram
 Advani, Jotsing Tolasing
 Sayed, Arifshah Chamanshah
 Advani, Mohan Tolasing
 Kureshi, Umedali Walidino
 Manwani, Bhiman Lahordas
 Sidiki, Gulam Umar Nasirudin

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Bhatt, Jashvant T.
 Shah, Maneck V.

1932

Advani, Jotsing Tolasing
 Syed, Arifshah Chamanshah
 Gokhale, Narayan Gangadhar
 Khandwalla, Moosabhow Daudbhoy
 Manwani, Bhiman Lahordas
 Sidiki, Ghulam Umar Nasirudin
 Advani, Nanikram Bulchand
 Akhund, Abdulrahman Md. Usman

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Bhatt, Jashvant T.
 Shah, Maneck V.

1933

Gokhale, Narayan Gangadhar
 Khandwalla, Moosabhow Daudbhoy
 Gidwani, Vishindas Lakhmal
 Somro, Taj Md. Faiz Md.
 Advani, Nanikram Bulchand
 Akhund, Abdulrahman Md. Usman
 Thadani, Hassomal Nenumal
 Ukaily, Lal Bux

Tenable at the Grant Medical College
 Bhatt, Jashwant T.
 Shah, Maneck V.

1934

Joshi, Sadashiv Mahadev

Sumro, Taj Md. Faiz Md.
 Chatwani, Uttam Bodaram
 Rahman, Mohd. Abdur
 Thadani, Hassomal Nenumal
 Ukaily, Lalbux
 Agarwal, Tarachand Jairamdas
 Memon, Khudadino Md. Bachal

Tenable at Grant Medical College
 Shah, Maneck V.

1935

Chatwani, Uttam Bodaram
 Lakho, Abdulrasool Md. Lanik
 Rangwani, Nathoomal Gunomal
 Bhamani, Abdullah Jafferali
 Agrawal, Tarachand Jairamdas
 Memon, Khudadino Md. Bachal
 Ramrakhiani, Bheru Jessaram
 Kazi, Aftab Ghulam Nabi

1936
 Rangwani, Nathumal Gunomal
 Bhamani, Abdullah Jafferali
 Asnani, Chiman Rachumal
 Memon, Khudadino Mohamed Bachal
 Ramrakhiani, Bheru Jessaram
 Kazi, Aftab Ghulam Nabi
 Vatwani, Mani Kauromal
 Kazi, Ahmedhussain Aliahmed

EDULJI DINSHAW PRIZE.

(Awarded to the highest student at the highest examination)

1888	Mansukhani, Wadhumal Udharam	1904	Vaswani, Thanwardas Lilaram
1890	Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinomal	1905	Butani, Suratram Balchand
1891	Ojha, Tulsidas Chaturbhuj	1906	Bhambhani, Mulchand Sukhramdas
1892	Dinshaw, Framroz Edulji	1907	Butani, Suratram Balchand
1893	Merani, Chandiram Nekrai	1908	Samtani, Gopaldas Wadhumal
1894	<i>Miss Hunt Matilda</i>	1909	Makhijani, Udharam Khubchand
1895	Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas	1910	Mariwalla, Dharamdas Teckchand
1896	D'Cruz, Augustus Rudolph	1911	Castellino, Emmanuel
1897	Gidwani, Kishinchand Gulabsing	1912	Chablani, Hashmatrai Lekhraj
1898	Advani, Chuharsing Dharmasing	1913	Shahani, Pribhdas Premsing
1899	Lobo, Vincent	1914	Gursayani, Jethmal Kimatrai
1900	DeMello, Aloysius	1915	Gajra, Tarachand Deumal
1901	Kundanani, Jagatsingh Ailmal	1916	Lahori, Rijhumal Kundansing
1902	Dareshani Abdulmajid Habiballah	1917	Parwani, Virumal Utamchand
1903	Lalwani, Tahilram Utamchand	1918	Sipahimalani, Khanchand Pessumal

1919 Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand
 1920 Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand
 1921 Tolani, Motumal Nihalchand
 Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand
 1922 Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising
 1923 Daudpota, Umaruddin Md. Khan
 1924 Ajwani, Ramchand Hazarising
 1925 Teckchandani, Sahijram Anandram
 1926 Kureshi, Abdul Razak Abdul Karim
 1927 Mankad, Dolarray Rangildas

1928 Sipahimalani Narain Pessumal
 1929 Abichandani, Surya Nebhraj
 1930 Menezes, Quintin Stephen
 1931 Kirpalani, Rupchand Rijhumal
 1932 Mankijani, Metharam Topandas
 1933 Jiandani, Atu Khiomal
 1934 Daryanani, Ghandamal Samandas
 1935 Butani, Dayo Hassomal
 1936 Gidwani, Vishino Lakhimal

SIR MAXWELL MELVIL PRIZE.

(Awarded to the first in the General Knowledge Examination.)

1891 *Miss Hunt, Matilda*
 1893 D'Lima, Ernest Augustus
 1894 Vazirani, Thakurdas Tikamdas
 1895 Sodah, Maneklal Tulsidas
 1896 Jagtiani, Hotchand Dialmal
 Thadani, Rijhumal Isardas
 1897 Mirchandani, Bulchand Karamchand
 1898 Mirchandani, Bulchand Karamchand
 1899 Ghulamally, Nana, Nurudin A.
 1902 Bhavnani, Gopaldas Hassamal
 1903 Lobo, Charles Manuel
 1904 Kirpalani, Dharamdas Khushiram
 1905 Shahani, Partabsingh Sahibsingh
 1906 Advani, Jodhasing Basantsing
 1907 Kotwal, Jahangir Framji
 1909 Bathija, Hassanand Radhakishen
 1910 Gidvani, Assudomal Teckchand
 1911 Shahani, Pribhdas Premsing
 1913 Dias, Quintin Joseph
 Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand
 1914 Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethmal
 1916 Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising

1917 Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising
 1918 Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising
 1919 Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising
 1920 Samuel, Sion
 1921 Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim
 1922 Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim
 1923 Joshi, Luxman Vishwanath
 1924 Bharvani, Hiralal Srichand
 1925 Bhatia, Kishinchand Mulchand
 1926 Shahani, Ranjitsing Gurdasing
 1927 Shahani, Naru Partabsing
 1928 Daryanani, Vensimal Samandas
 Kotamraj, Sachidanand Puniah
 1929 Khilnani, Khemchand Rewachand
 Jiandani, Atmaram Khiomal
 1930 Pardasani, Nenu Shewaram
 1932 Gidwani, Vishindas Lakhimal
 1934 Golwala, F. B.
 Massand, B. K.
 1635 Hiranandani, Kishina Dharamdas.
 1936 Oka, Shankar Sadashiv

PRINCIPAL'S PRIZE FOR MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

(Abolished.)

1888 Jhangiani, Premchand Avatral
 Thadani, Uttimchand Gangaram
 1890 Soda, Tikamdas Tulsidas
 1891 Panjabi, Lalchand Chuhurmali

1891 Vasvani, Thanverdas Dayaram
 1895 Advani, Chainrai Bulchand
 Ferro, Lucas Philip
 Hardasmalani, Bulchand Gurmukhsing

VICEROY'S MEDAL

(Abolished)

1887	Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinomal	1898	Advani, Chuharsing Dharmsing DeMello, Aloysius F.
1888	Alimchandani, Bulchand Dayaram	1899	Lobo, Vincent Manghirmalani, Motiram Lokmandas
1891	Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinomal Alimchandani, Bulchand Dayaram Ojha, Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Thadani, Utimchand Gangaram	1900	DeMello, Aloysius Malkani, Pribhdas Ghurbomal
1892	Dinshaw, Framroz Edulji Advani, Rewachand Dowlatram	1902	Vaswani, Thanverdas Lilaram Bhagchandani, Santdas Mangharam
1893	Merani, Chandiram Nekrai Shahani, Khatumal Bulchand	1903	Bhawnani, Gopaldas Hassomal Lobo, Charles Manuel
1894	Shahani, Khatumal Bulchand Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas	1903	Lalvani, Tahilram Utamchand Butani, Suratram Balchand
1895	Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas Gidwani, Kishinchand Gulabsing	1904	Lobo, Charles Manuel Shahani, Partabsing Sahibsing
1896	Vasvani, Thanverdas Dayaram Gidwani, Mangharam Chandiram	1905	Butani, Suratram Balchand Kirpalani, Hiranand Khushiram
1897	Gidwani, Kishinchand Gulabsing Ferro, Lucas Philip		

MACLEOD SCHOLARSHIP

(Awarded to the highest in the First Year Class who has passed from the N. J. High School, Karachi).

1888	Dinshaw, Framroz Edulji Gursing, Dhamanmal Naumal	1910	Changulani, Chhattamal Jhamandas
1890	Asarpota, Mulchand Thawerdas	1911	Kewalramani, Gianchand Gurdasing
1891	Bhojwani, Lilaram Gidumal	1912	Baladinani, Abdullah Valimohamed
1892	Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas	1913	Hingorani, Hardasmal Banasing
1893	Advani, Chuhsing Dharmasing	1914	Advani, Shivandas Ramchand
1894	Mansukhani, Rewachand Idanmal	1915	Tengra, Kurshedji Pirozshaw
1895	Dubash, Fakirji Cawasji	1916	Motwani, Tikamdas Devandas
1896	Khambata, Merwanji Manikji	1917	Chatpar, Sunderdas Jethanand
1897	Vasvani, Thanverdas Lilaram	1918	Hingorani, Sukhramdas Sobhsing Sadarangani, Tikamdas Gehimal
1898	Tharani, Hassaram Vishindas	1919	Sidiki, Adam Haroon
1899	Shah, Bhudar Pragji	1921	Advani, Santoksing Shamsing
1900	Vazirani, Nihalchand Tikamdas	1922	Bharvani, Hiralal Srichand Chandnani, Jethanand Jhamandas
1901	Sethna, Jahangir Nusserwanji	1923	Bhagat, Dipchand Ghanshamdas
1902	Limbuwalla, Nariman Framji	1924	Hemnani, Rupchand Menghraj
1903	Kotwal, Jehangir Framji	1925	Jethwani, Ramchand Sukhramdas
1904	Shahani, Jotumal Thadhamal	1926	Daryanani, Ghandomal Samandas
1905	Mariwalla, Dharamdas Teckchand	1927	Daryanani, Vensimal S.
1906	Mirchandani, Rewachand Hirasing	1928	Makhiani, Dingomal Chandiram
1907	Lula, Shrikishen Harbhagwandas	1929	Chandiramani, Gobindram K.
1908	Punwani, Metharam Gidumal	1930	Gidwani, Vishindas Lakhimal
1909	Sadani, Rochiram Gangaram		

1931	Motwani, Kauramal Lalchand	1934	Kazi, Mushtaqali Ali Md.
1932	Vaswani, Moti Kewalram	1935	Chatpar, Laxmidas Naraindas
1933	Kapurani, Jamnadas Ghanshamdas	1936	Lulla, Kishinchand Naraindas

ERSKINE MEMORIAL PRIZE

(Awarded to the highest at B.Sc.)

1905	Butani, Suratram Balchand	1922	Shaikh, Abdulsatar Lutfali
1907	Butani, Suratram Balchand	1923	Narwani, Chuhamal Suratram
1908	Advani, Parmanand Mewaram	1924	Sadarangani, Tikamdas Gehimal
1909	Mariwalla, Dharamdas Teckchand	1925	Tahiliani, Atmaram Tolaram
1910	Jagtiani, Jhamatmal Lakhasing	1926	Balvani, Tahilram Jagatrai
1911	Advani, Parmanand Mewaram	1927	Kewalramani, Teckchand Nihalchand
1912	Lakhumalani, Jamiatrai Vishindas	1928	Desa, Robert Ernest
1913	Lakhumalani, Jamiatrai Vishindas	1929	Abichandani, Surya Nebraj
1914	Sipahimalani, Nirmaldas Nebraj	1930	Chhugani, Bansi Mayaram
1915	Alimchandani, Rupchand Lilaram	1931	Kirpalani, Rupchand Rijhumal
1916	Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethmal	1932	Makhijani, Dingomal Chandiram
1917	Nathani, Rewachand Nanikram	1933	Gokhale, Nilkanth Gangadhar
1918	Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand	1934	Ramchandani, Hari N.
1919	Nathani, Rewachand Nanikram	1935	Gidvani, Vishno Lakhimal
1921	Makhijani, Kundanmal Gangasing	1936	Madan, Devkinandan Jankiparshad

SANTSING KHUSHALISING SCIENCE PRIZE

(Awarded to the highest in Physics at the First Year Examination)

1915	Batheja, Mengraj Chojithram	1927	Virwani, Lalchand Harjasrai
1916	Kirpalani, Santdas Khushiram	1928	Mooghul, Mahomed Unir Abdul Karim
1917	Panjabi, Durgadas Dalpatrai	1929	Pardasani, Nenumal Shewakram
1918	Aga, Ardeshir Khurshedji	1930	Chandiramani, Gobindram K.
1919	Ajwani, Hashmatsing Jagatsing	1931	Gidwani, Vishindas Lakhimal
1921	Mathrani, Harbhagwandas Pribhdas	1932	Barakzai, Abdul Latif Md. Umar Khan
1922	Bhojwani, Navalrai Girdharilal	1933	Rahman, A.
1923	Keswani, Totaram Fatehchand	1934	Kadri, G. N.
1924	Sajnani, Narain Bansiram		Rangwani, N. G.
1925	Malkani, Khubchand Parsram	1935	Tahilramani, Gobind Chellaram
1926	Teckchandani, Tuljaram Anandram	1936	Ramrakhiani, Bheru Jessaram

DALPATRAI ROCHIRAM SCIENCE PRIZE.

(Awarded to the highest in Science at the First and Second Year Engineering Examinations formerly held by the D. J. Sind College, and now held by the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College.)

1910	Vaswani, Bulchand Jhamatmal	1913	Kewalramani, Gianchand Gurdasing
1911	Chainani, Ramdas Khubchand	1914	Sukhrani, Hemandas Kishinchand
1912	Khathuria, Bhojraj Lekhraj	1916	Gianchandani, Khemchand Ghanshamdas

1917	Nangrani, Fatehchand Detasingh	1923	Khubchandani, Pessumal Valiram
1918	Mathrani, Aishiram Pribhdas	1932	Mody, Nandkumar Maganlal
1919	Gidwani, Moolchand Chandoomal	1934	Thadani, Sadhuram Sachanand
1921	Juriasingani, Narsing Nibandas	1935	Jethra, Teckchand Moolchand
1922	Nangrani, Sadhuram Detasingh	1936	Matai, Nanik Dayaram

KEVAL CHOTHLAL MULRAM GANGHARI PRIZE.

(Awarded to the first man in First Class in First Year Engineering Examination from the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College.)

1926	Patel, Kantilal Mohanal	1935	Lalchandani, Mengho Vasiomal
1927	Khushalani, Kimat Baharmal	1936	Pai, Kalyanpur Vasudeva
1928	Pandhya, Anant Harilal		

EDULJI DINSHAW MEDAL.

(Awarded to the highest in Logic at the Inter Arts Examination.)

1906	Jhangiani, Fatehchand Assudamal	1923	Bharvani, Hirralal Srichand
1907	Advani, Tillumal Menghraj	1924	<i>Miss D'Abreo, Mary</i>
1908	Khanna, Dinanath Harcharandas	1925	Hiranandani, Shamdas Kimatrai
1909	Gidvani, Assudomal Teckchand	1926	Kirpalani, Kishinchand Ramchand
1910	Shaikh, Ibrahim Haji Abdullah	1927	Bhagat, Madhavdas Choithram
1911	Gursayani, Jethmal Kimatrai	1928	Gajria, Baldev Tarachand
1912	Tolani, Vasanmal Kewalram	1929	Jiandani, Atmaram Khiomal
1913	Radhakrishnani, Shewaram Lalomal	1930	Nihalani, Motiram Chandiram
1914	<i>Miss Raymond, Ethel</i>	1931	Butani, Dayo Hasomal
1915	Dudani, Kodusing Kimatsing	1932	Advani, Mohan Tolasing
1916	<i>Miss D'Abreo, Sybil</i>	1933	Tejwani, Boolchand Motiram
1917	Ajwani, Lalsing Hazarising	1934	Gajria, K. K.
1918	Shahani, Shersing Sahibsing	1935	Talati, Kaikhushro Shiavakshah
1919	Kureshi, Imamrina Khalifa Kadirdina	1936	Chhaya, Kapilram Mangalprasad
1921	Hiranandani, Manghanmal Bhojraj		Memon, A. Md. Ishaque
1922	Teckchandani, Sahijram Anandram		

METHARAM GIDUMAL SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIP.

(Abolished).

1898	Malkani, Kewalram Lokumal	1899	Kowramalani, Santdas Mangharam
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AWATRAI SANSKRIT PRIZE

(Awarded to the highest in Sanskrit at the Inter Arts Examinations).

1895	Thadani, Rijhumal Issardas	1898	Hiranandani, Udharam Tarachand
1896	Ganla, Pirajee Shivajee	1899	Bhavnani, Gopaldas Hassomal
1897	Shivdasani, Rupchand Bilaram	1900	Kowramalani, Santdas Mangharam

1901	Kewalramani, Ramchand Malhandas	1923	Batai, Tikamrai Hirjibhai
1902	Punjabi, Duhilanoomal Parmanand	1924	<i>Miss Malkani, Rukmani Kanvalsingh</i>
1907	Kooshal, Maganmal Ramlobhaya	1925	Manek, Karshandas Narsi
1909	Karpur, Venkata Rao Raghvendra Rao	1926	Vyas, Bhavanishanker Vijayashanker
1911	Butani, Thakurdas Hassomal	1927	<i>Miss Narsian, Sarala Jagumal</i>
1912	Karpur, Krishenarao Srinivasrao	1928	Panjwani, Kanji Chatur
1913	Lagu, Anant Hari	1929	Hotchandani, Jhamandas Jethanand
1914	Deodhar, Dattarya Shankar	1930	Shah, Ratilal Damodar
1915	Batheja, Mengraj Choithram	1931	Gupta, Mohanlal Jaswantrai
1917	Mawani, Bhagwanji Utamsi	1932	Chhaya, Manharrai Mangalprasād
1918	Mankodi, Ramaniklal Keshavlal	1933	Gokhale, Narayan Gangadhar
1919	Jetley, Dharamdev Sahijram	1934	Acharya, Jayantilal Chhaganlal
1921	Manek, Karshandas Narsi	1935	Datar, Vasant Krishnarao
1922	Sawant, Jaggannath Shivji	1936	Shah, Bansilal Chotalal

SHEWARAM RAMRAKHIAMAL SANSKRIT PRIZE

(Awarded to the highest in Sanskrit at B. A.)

1921	Manek, Karshandas Narsi	1929	Shah, Motichand H.
1922	Jetley, Dharamdas Sahijram	1930	Shah, Ratilal Damodar
1923	Keshwani, Basantlal Lokram	1931	Atmaramani, Bhagwandas Sukhramdas
1924	Mankad, Dolarrai Rangildas	1932	Raval, Ratilal Khimshanker
1925	Jetley, Chandrasen Sahijram	1933	Gupta, Mohanlal Jashvantrai
1926	Narsian, Harichand Jagoomal	1934	Chhaya, Manoharrai Mangalprasad
1927	Manek, Karshandas Narsi	1935	Datar, Vasant Krishnarao
1928	Panjwani, Kanji Chatur	1936	Acharya, Jayantilal Chhaganlal

NAIK MEMORIAL PRIZE.

(Awarded to the highest in Mathematics at B. A.)

1918	Anjaria, Mangalparsad, Jhaverilal	1928	Thawani, Vensi Detaram
1919	Moolchandani, Hassanand Mangatram	1929	<i>Miss Shroff, Khurshed Baپuji</i>
1921	Shaikh, Abdulsatar Lutifali	1930	Makhija, Metho Topandas
1922	Devnani, Sobhraj Metharam	1931	Bhatia, Shewaram Pokardas
1923	Tellis, Charles Sebastian	1932	Gidwani, Vishindas Lakhimal
1924	<i>Miss Dotivalla, Dinbanoo Ratanshah</i>	1933	Gehani, Vishin Metharam
1925	Advani, Sunder Pribhdas	1934	Hemrajani, Assan Hasomal
1926	Lobo, Francis Xavier	1935	Teckchandani, Hashmatsingh Lilaram
1927	<i>Miss Shroff, Goola Baپuji</i>	1936	Vaswani, Moti Kewalram

NARAINDAS KHUBCHAND CHAINANI PRIZE.

(awarded to the highest in Mathematics at the First Year examination)

1923	Chandiramani Vishindas Lilaram	1924	Bhagat, Deepchand Ghanshamdas
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1925	Jethwani, Dayaram Parumal	1931	Gidwani, Vishindas Lakhimal
1926	Teckchandani, Tuljaram Anandram	1932	Shah, Doongersi Girdharlal
1927	Thawani, Vensi Detaram	1933	Guna, Fatehchand Devandas Khubchandani, Taro Pohumal
1928	Shaikh, Allahwario Ghulamkhan	1934	Ukaili, Lalbux M.
1929	Barreto, Rozario Eleuterio	1935	Tahilramani, Gobind Chellaram
1930	Chandiramani, Gobindram Khemchand	1936	Reuben, Hyam Solomon

SHIRAZI MEMORIAL PRIZE.

(Awarded to the highest at B. A.—Languages and Literature Group)

1930	Ramrakhiani, Gobind Assudomal	1934	Miss Cordeiro, May
1931	Miss Irani, Soona Merwanji	1935	Qureshi, Saeed Hasan Md. Ashraf
1932	Raval, Ratilal Khimshanker	1936	Karimy, Ghulamshah Sahibdinoshah
1933	Sayyid, Arifshah Chamanshah		

LALCHAND HASSOMAL PRIZES.

(Awarded to the highest among Hindus at B.A.—History and Economics Group, and to the highest among Muslims in that same subject at the Inter Arts Examination).

1905	Mogi, Abdul Rahman Mohamud Ishak	1921	Shahani; Shersing Sahibsing Kureshi, Abdulrazak Abdulkarim
1906	Tahilramani, Jethanand Thawardas Isani, Ghulam Sadik Mohamad Usman	1922	Reejsinghani, Ramkrishen Khemchand Kureshi, Abdul Kadir Shaikhan Shaikh, Zaferali Abdul Rasool
1907	Samtani, Gopal das Wadhmal Haji, Mahomed Ismail Nabi Bux	1923	Chandwani, Khialdas Jethanand Sidiki Md. Hanif Md. Saleh
1908	Sitlani, Parmanand Chainrai Batheja, Hassanand Radhakishen	1924	Bhavnani, Gobindram Jechandrai Syed, Dinalshah Golashah
1909	Mariwalla, Dharamdas Teckchand Memon, Ibrahim Haji Abdullah	1925	Shivdasani, Hira Rupchand Jatoi, Hyder Baksh Allahdad
1910	Thadhani, Nanikram Vasanimal Mirza, Sikandar Beg Sadikali Beg	1926	Advani, Bhagvandas Balchand Hafiz, Md. Sidik Md. Ismail
1911	Batheja, Hassanand Radhakishen Kureshi, Ghulamali Noor Mohamed	1927	Vaswani, Kesanwadas Dalpatrai Tanwri, Md. Parial Gulmahomed
1912	Shahani, Pribhdas Premsing Pirzada, Shah Nawaz Jamaluddin	1928	Bhojwani, Ghanshyam Chimandas Kureshi, Mahomed Yakub Ali Bux
1913	Chandiramani, Thanvardas Khanchand Fuddooani, Alidina Ghulamali	1929	Jali, Kishinchand Devanchand Pir, Ghulam Hyder Kumuruddin Suhrawardi
1914	Gajra, Tarachand Deumal Kureshi, Gulamali Nur Mahomed	1930	Sujan, Ramkrishna Alimchand Awan, Kadiranawaz Shahnawaz
1915	Lahori, Rijhumal Kundansing Awan, Md. Azam Abdul Khaliq	1931	Kotamraj, Satchidanand Punnaah Sayyed, Noormahomedshah Muradalishah
1916	Sipahimalani, Khanchand Pessumal Kureshi, Kurbanali Pir Jamal	1932	Hingorani, Harbux Lilaram Memon, Atta Md. Jamaldin
1917	Advani, Chellaram Khemchand Memon, Mahomedbachal Abdul Karim	1933	Butani, Daya Hasomal Quhati, Abdulsatar Abdulwahab Sayad, Sikander Ali Shah Kiqm Shah
1918	Hiranandani, Dharamdas Mulchand Shaikh, Abdulsatar Lutfali		
1919	Lalwani, Lekhraj Satramdas Joonejo, Yarmahomed Hayat Khan		

1934	Gidvani, Vishino Lakhimal Wagho, Ghulam Husain Hamir Khan	Ghaloo, Aliakber Ghulamhyder
1935	Merani, Shambhu Thakurdas	1936 Gajria, Khubchand Kishindas Shaikh, Abdulrahman Amirkash

LILARAM GIDUMAL PRIZE.

(Awarded to the highest in History or Economics at the Inter Arts Examination)

1922	Teckchandani, Sahijram Anandram	1930	Pardasani, Nenu Shewaram
1923	Bhavnani, Hiralal Srichand	1931	Butani, Dayo Hasamal
1924	Babur, Ghanshandas Harikishandas	1932	Lalvani, Gagandas Bhavandas
1925	Hiranandani, Shamdas Kimatrai	1933	Tejwani, Boolchand Motiram
1926	Hafiz, Md. Sidik Md. Ismail	1934	Wagho, Ghulam Husain H. Keswani, Jaikrishen Gopaldas
1927	Nagrani, Kishin Hotchand	1935	Dudani, Sadhuram Mahirsing
1928	Thawani, Vensi Detaram Desouza, Algernon Joseph	1936	Khilnani, Prem Fatehchand
1929	Hingorani, Dunichand Karamchand		

JEAN LOUIS RIEU PRIZE.

(Awarded to the highest among Muslims at the First Year Examination)

1923	Nizamani, Khan Md. Nur Md.	1930	Qureshi, Md. Saleh Maulvi Allahbaks
1924	Agha, Abdulhaq Md. Aslam	1931	Qureshi, Saeedhassen Md. Ashraf
1925	Hafiz, Md. Sidik Md. Ismail	1932	Sidiki, Ghulam Umar Nasiruddin
1926	Akbani, Yousuf Ahmed	1933	Sidiki, Badruddin M.
1927	Pir, Ghulamhyder Kamaluddin	1934	Ukaili, Lal Bux, M.
1928	Shaikh, Allahwario Ghulam Khan	1935	Memon, Khudadino Md. Bachal
1929	Shaikh, Mir Md. Shah Md.	1936	Kazi, Aftab Ghulam Nabi

NORMAN HEY PRIZE.

(Awarded to the highest among Muslims at the Inter Examination)

1923	Sidiki, Md. Hanif Md. Saleh	1930	Shaikh, Mir Md. Shah Md.
1924	Sayed, Dinalshah Golashah	1931	Sayyid, Arifshah Chamanshah
1925	Jatoi, Hyder Baksh Allahdad	1932	Memon, Atta Md. Jamaldin
1926	Hafiz, Md. Sidik Md. Ismail	1933	Jamali, Jumro Khan Bilawal Khan
1927	Chandia, Md. Usman Salardin	1934	Behnam, Abdul Wahid
1928	Kureshi, Mahomed Yakub Ali Bux	1935	Bhamani, Abdulali Jafferali
1929	Pir, Ghulamhyder Kamruddin Suhrawardi	1936	Memon, Khudadino Mohammed Bachal

DEVIBAI MATHRADAS JAVHERI PRIZE.

(Awarded preferably to the highest among Bhatias who pass B. A. with Science).

1909	Gajra, Tarachand Deumal	1913	Bakhru, Pessumal Udharam
1910	Bhatia, Tolaram Holaram	1914	Gajra, Tarachand Deumal
1911	Wadhwani, Hiranand Ramchand	1915	Lala, Ramchand Sobhraj
1912	Rodrigues, Sebastian Lawrence	1916	Rajmalani, Verohmal Nanoomal

1917	Java, Tirathdas Virbandas	1928	Raval, Crupeschandra Anandji
1918	Hiranandani, Dharamdas Mulchand	1929	Nagrani, Kishin Hotchand
1919	Bhatia, Jhamandas Dwarkardas	1930	Nagdev, Dayaram Pahlajrai
1921	Lala, Tahilram Daryadinomal	1931	Bhatia, Shewakram Pokardas
1922	Chatpar, Sunderdas Jethanand	1932	Bhatia, Valabhdas Naraindas
1923	Sadarangani, Tikamdas Gehimal	1933	Butani, Dayo Hasomal
1924	Shingrani, Khiaram Dalumal	1934	Khianra, Dipchand Laxmichand
1925	Desouza, Leo Anthony	1935	Qureshi, Saeedhasan Md. Ashraf
1926	Advani, Santoksing Shamsing	1936	Keswani, Jaikrishin Gopaldas
1927	Bhatia, Jiwatral Pamandas		

A. C. MANGHIRMALANI PRIZE.

(Awarded to the highest at the Inter Science Examination.)

1923	Thadhani, Nebhrai Metharam	1931	Apte, Balkrishna Shanker
1924	Chandiramani, Vishindas Lilarmi	1932	Ailwadhi, Ramsarandas Gobindram
1925	Bhagat, Dipchand Ghanshamdas	1933	Gidwani, Vishno Lakhimal
1926	Daftari, Nagindas Dullabhji	1934	Chatwani, Uttam Bodaram
1927	Joshi, Vishwant Harjivan		Mirchandani, Arjan Jethanand
1928	Kirpalani, Rupchand Rijhumal	1935	Sadhwani, Hiranand Teckchand
1929	Gangaramani, Sadhu Premchand	1936	Tahilramani, Gobind Chelaram
1930	Makhijani, Dingomal Chandiram		

PARMANAND CHAINRAI SITLANI PRIZE.

(Awarded to the first in First Class at the Inter Science Examination.)

1929	Gangaramani, Sadhu Premchand	1934	Chatwani, Uttam Bodaram
1930	Makhijani, Dingomal Chandiram		Mirchandani, Arjan Jethanand
1931	Apte, Balkrishna Shanker	1935	Sadhwani, Hiranand Teckchand
1932	Ailwadhi, Ramsarandas Gobindram	1936	Tahilramani, Gobind Chellaram
1933	Gidwani, Vishno Lakhimal		

MUNSHI GANGARAM TULSIDAS SWIMMING PRIZE

(Awarded to the best Swimmer.)

1925	Dhalla, Nariosang Manekji	1931	Byramji, Manekji H. P.
1926	Banerji, Suresh Chandra	1932	Byramji, Manekji H. P.
1927	Crane, Arthur Bardwell	1933	Byramji, Manekji H. P.
1928	Lalchandani, Vishindas Jiwatram	1934	Byramji, Maneckji H. P.
1929	Shahani, Santdas Atalrai	1935	Byramji, Jal H. P.
	Khushalani, Lilo Sanwalsing	1936	Byramji, Jal H. P.
1930	Patel, Homi Dorabji		

KIRPARAM KANAYARAM CHUGH SCHOLAR-SHIP

(Awarded to the highest among Shikarpuris in the First Year Class)

1930	Massand, Bhagwani Khemchand	1932	Gajria, Khubchand K.
1931	Jethmalani, Moolchand Lokhram	1933	Tejuja, Kishanlal Mulchand

1934 Lala, Harising K.
1935 Ahuja, Madhav Changalal

1935 Kimatramani, Doulatram Basharam

DR. PIRES SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Awarded once in four years, one to a poor deserving boy of the Sind Goan community, the second to a poor deserving girl of the Sind Goan community, the third to a poor deserving Hindu boy, and the fourth to a poor deserving Muslim or Memon boy of the Rambaugh Garrikhata, Karachi)

1935

Lobo, Amaro
Miss Soares, Cecilia
Sawant, Gangaram Govind
Kureshi, Md. Sidik Din Md.

1936

Lobo, Amaro
Sawant, Gangaram Govind
Miss Soares, Cecilia
Mughal, Hidayatali M.

SITABAI DAYARAM SCHOLARSHIP.

(Awarded preferably to a needy Hyderabadi Amil)

1890 Shahani, Khatumal Bulchand
1891 Vasvani, Tulsidas Jivatram
1892 Chablani, Ramchand Hassamal
1893 Advani, Bijasing Harising
1894 Vaswani, Pahlajrai Lilaram
1896 Hirandani, Udharam Tarachand
1897 Advani, Durgdas Bhojraj
1898 Vasvani, Thanverdas Lilaram
1899 Kowramaiani, Santdas Mangharam
1900 Mansukhani, Parmanand Manghirmal
1901 Jagtiani, Thakurdas Tahilram
1903 Mansukhani, Hundomal Manghirmal
1904 Mansukhani, Hundomal Manghirmal
1905 Mansukhani, Hundomal Manghirmal
1906 Mansukhani, Hundomal Manghirmal
1908 Kooshal, Manghanmal Ramlobhaya
1909 Kooshal, Manghanmal Ramlobhaya
1910 Sant, Krishenaji Ramchandra
1911 Jattani, Kishenchan Wattanmal
1912 Sant, Krishenaji Ramchandra
1913 Rawal, Gurjashanker Shambhuram

1914 Mirchandani, Parsram Khemchand
1915 Mirchandani, Parsram Khemchand
1916 Deodhar, Dattatraya Shankar
1917 Anjaria, Vassantray Jhavarilal
1918 Makhijani, Kundanmal Gangasing
1919 Makhijani, Kundanmal Gangasing
1921 Gulrajani, Mulchand Tulsidas
1922 Bhavnani, Mulchand Varumal
1923 Shividasani, Jethanand Mangharam
1924 *Miss Shahani, Ruki Ramchand*
1926 Lalvani, Gopaldas Nanikram
1927 Khubchandani, Khushiram Wadhumal
1928 Vaswani, Arjan Chandmal
1929 Shahani, Pritamdas Bulchand
1930 Gangaramani, Motiram Darumal
1931 Alimchandani, Hotchand Sewakram
1932 Sippy, Ramchand Tarachand
1933 Mirchandani, Ramchand Suratsing
1934 Mirchandani, Ramchand Suratsing
1935 Mirchandani, Ramchand Suratsing
1936 Mirchandani, Ramchand Suratsing

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR LADIES.

1920

Miss Shahani, Ruki Sahibsing
,, Thompson, Iris
,, Mascarenhas, Theonille Agnes

1921

Miss D'Cruz, Lilian
,, Christie, Dora Keshavrao
,, Dotivala, Dinbanu Ratanshah

1922

Miss D'Cruz, Lilian
 „ Thompson, Iris Henrietta
 „ Dotivala, Dinbanu Ratanshah
 „ Shahani, Chatur Mangharam

1923

Miss Dotivala, Dinbanu Ratanshah
 „ Shahani, Chatur Mangharam
 „ D'Abreo, Mary
 „ Shroff, Gula Bapuji

1924

Miss Shahani, Chatur Mangharam
 „ Talker, Elizabeth Ezekiel
 „ Shroff, Gula Bapuji
 „ Byramji, Amy Hormusji
 „ Shivdasani, Drupadi Rupchand

1925

Miss Talker, Elizabeth Ezekiel
 „ Shroff, Gula Bapuji
 „ Desa, Sylvia
 „ Thadhani, Jamni Tournal
 „ Sipahimalani, Parvati Pessumal

1926

Miss Shroff, Gula Bapuji
 „ Advani, Parpati Achalsing
 „ Narsian, Saralabai Jagoomal
 „ Pereira, Elvie

1927

Miss Advani, Parpati Achalsing
 „ Shivdasani, Vishni Rupchand
 „ Manghirmalani, Sona Khubchand
 „ Solomon, Esther Gershone
 „ Irani, Soona Merwanji

1928

Miss Shivdasani, Vishni Rupchand
 „ Manghirmalani, Sona Khubchand
 „ D'Abreo, Ena Lillian Mildred
 „ Shroff, Khorsehd Bapuji
 „ Drummond, Sarah

1929

Miss D'Abreo, Ena Lilian Mildred
 „ Mansukhani, Sati Hemandas
 „ Drummond, Sarah
 „ Malkani, Parwati Kanwalsing

1930

Miss Mansukhani, Sati Hemandas
 „ Gansalves, Millicent
 „ Malkani, Parvati Kanwa sing
 „ Nazareth, Josephin

1931

Miss Drummond, Sarah
 „ Raymond, Teresa
 „ Daryani, Tirth Shamdas
 „ Jagtiani, Sati Lilaram

1932

Miss Raymond, Teresa
 „ Chablani, Guli Hassaram
 „ Bhavnani, Sati Gopaldas
 „ Lalvani, Tilli Hariram
 „ Jagtiani, Sati Lilaram
 „ Chandiramani, Devi Wadhumal
 „ Mandake, Yamu Dattatraya
 „ Makhijani, Radha Pessumal

1933

Miss Bhavnani, Sati Gopaldas
 „ Bhojwani, Sati Bakhtomal
 „ Isaac, Dorothy Ella
 „ Laskari, Khurshed Cawas
 „ Mandake, Yamu Dattatraya
 „ Makhijani, Radha Pessumal
 „ Freitas, Monica
 „ Gidvani, Kalavati Lakhimal

1934

Miss Isaac, Dorothy Ella
 „ Laskari, Khorshed Cawas
 „ Makhijani, Radha Pessumal
 „ Mascarenhas, Louisa
 „ Advani, Mithi Tillumal
 „ Freitas, Freda
 „ Advani, Indra Achalsing
 „ Soares Cecilia

1935

Miss Makhijani, Radha Pessumal
 „ Mascarenhas, Louisa
 „ Advani, Mithi Tillumal
 „ Freitas, Lucy
 „ Malik, Sarla
 „ Mirchandani, Jasoti Verhomal
 „ Sidhwa, Cooverbai
 „ Thadani, Mithi Thakurdas

1936

Miss Gidvani, Kalavanti Lakhimal
 „ Mascarenhas, Grace
 „ Rodrigues, Pauline
 „ Sidhwa, Cooverbai
 „ Mallik, Sarla
 „ Soares, Cecilia
 „ Mirchandani, Sucila Tanumal
 „ Advani, Naraini Bhojraj

MRS. PARPATIBAI AWATSING ADVANI PRIZE.

(*To the highest among Hindu girls in the First Year Class.*)

1923 Miss Malkani, Jethi Tolaram
 1924 „ Shivdasani, Drupadi Rupchand
 1925 „ Sipahimalani, Parvati Pessumal
 1926 „ Lalvani, Muli Motiram
 1927 „ Bhojwani, Thakuri Chainrai
 1928 „ Advani, Ruki Tolasingh
 1929 „ Malkani, Parvati Kanwalsing

1930 Miss Vaswani, Hari Pahlajrai
 1931 „ Jagtiani, Sati Lilaram
 1932 „ Mandake, Yamu Dattatraya
 1933 „ Gidwani, Kalavati Lakhimal
 1934 „ Advani, Indra Achalsingh
 1935 „ Thadani, Mithi Thakurdas
 1936 „ Advani, Naraini Bhojraj

A. G. WRIGHT MEMORIAL PRIZE.

(*Awarded to the highest among Sindhi girls at the Matriculation, the Inter Arts, and the Bachelor of Arts examinations.*)

1927

Miss Shahani, Saraswati Sahibsing
 „ Manghirmalani, Sona Khubchand
 „ Bhojwani, Thakuri Chainrai

1928

Miss Advani, Parpati Achalsingh
 „ Advani, Ruki Tolasingh

1929

Miss Narsian, Sarda Jagumal
 „ Thadani, Saraswati Rewachand
 „ Malkani, Parvati Kanwalsingh

1930

Miss Vaswani, Hari Pahlajrai
 „ Bhojwani, Thakuri Chainrai

1931

Miss Advani, Saraswati Achalsingh
 „ Advani, Popati Kanwalsingh
 „ Jagtiani, Sati Lilaram

1932

Miss Wadhwani, Thakuri Lilaram
 „ Bhavnani, Sati Gopaldas
 „ Makhijani, Radha Pessumal

1933

Miss Raymond, Teresa
 „ Isaac, Dorothy Ella
 „ Freitas, Monica

1934

Miss Cordeiro, May
 „ Mascarenhas, Louisa
 „ Advani, Indra Achalsingh

1935

Miss Laskari, Khorshed Cawas
 „ Freitas, Lucy
 „ Sidhwa, Cooverbai

1936

Miss Mascarenhas, Louisa
 „ Mallik, Sarla
 „ Sidhwa, Cooverbai

THE STAFF

Names of Professors of the Sind Arts College (afterwards the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College) on 17th January 1887 :—

R. Mullineaux Walmsley, D.Sc.,
Principal and Professor of Science and English
 Burjorji Jamasji Padshah, B.A., *Vice Principal and Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy, History and Political Economy*
 Bhimbhai Jivanji Naik, M.A.,
Professor of Mathematics

Vaijanath Kashinath Rajavade, M.A.,
Professor of Sanskrit and Assistant Professor of English
 Mahomed Jaffer Mukhlas Ali Mirza,
Professor of Persian

Names of Professors, Assistant Professors, Demonstrators, Lecturers and Fellows of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College on 17th January 1937 :—

Narayan Balchand Butani, M.A., B.Sc.,
Principal and Professor of Physics
 Hotchand Mulchand Gurbuxani, M.A., Ph.D.,
Vice-Principal and Professor of Persian
 Dharamdas Teckchand Mariwalla, M.A.,
Professor of History
 Tillumal Menghraj Advani, M.A., LL.B.,
Professor of English
 Jamiatrai Vishindas Lakhani, M.Sc., A.I.I. Sc.,
Professor of Chemistry
 Metharam Gidumal Punwani, B.A., M.B.B.S.,
Professor of Biology
 Gianchand Gurdassing Kewalramani, M.A., LL.B.,
Professor of Logic and Philosophy
 Lalsing Hazarising Ajwani, M.A.,
Professor of English
 Adrian Duarte, M.A., D. Litt.,
Professor of History and French
 Abdul Sattar Lutifali Shaikh, M.A., B.Sc.,
Professor of Mathematics
 Gopal Ganesh Paldhikar, M. Sc.,
Professor of Physics
 Gobindram Shamdas Kotwani, M.Sc.,
Professor of Chemistry
 Mirza Sulleman Safavi, S. T. C.,
Assistant Professor of Persian
 Gopaldas Dharamdas Advani, B.A., M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc.,
Assistant Professor of Chemistry

Tahilram Jagatrai Balwani, M.Sc.,
Assistant Professor of Mathematics
 Dollarray Rangildas Mankad, M.A.,
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit
 Mahomed Karim Pirzada, M.A.,
Assistant Professor of Arabic
 Shamdas Ghanshamdas Khubchandani, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Physics
 Chuharmal Suratram Narwani, M.Sc.,
Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry
 Babu Narhar Mulay, M.Sc.,
Lecturer and Demonstrator in Biology
 Mohanlal Partabrai Lakhani, M. Sc.,
Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics
 Leo Anthony DeSouza, B. A., B. Sc.,
Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics
 Mangharam Udharam Malkani, B. A.,
Lecturer in English
 Mrs. Millicent Duarte, B. A., L. T.,
Lecturer in French and Tutor to Lady-Students
 Bherumal Mahirchand Advani,
Lecturer in Sindhi
 Jethanand Dholumal Bellani, B. Sc.,
Lecturer and Demonstrator in Physics
 Ambumal Sahijram Rawtani, B. Sc.,
Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry
 Atu Khiomal Jiandani, M. A.,
Lecturer in Logic

Rupchand Rijhumal Kirpalani, B. Sc., <i>Lecturer in Mathematics</i>	Ram Vishindas Advani, B. Sc. <i>Student Demonstrator</i>
Dayo Hassomal Butani, M. A., <i>Lecturer in History</i>	Charles Christie, Ph. D., <i>Lecturer in Latin</i>
Bhavanishanker V. Vyas, B. A., <i>Lecturer in Sanskrit</i>	Gajria Khubchand Kishindas, B. A. <i>Dakshina Fellow</i>
T. G. Khubchandani B. Sc., <i>Lecturer in Botany</i>	Madan Devkinandan Jankiparsad, B. Sc. <i>Dakshina Fellow</i>
Tahelram Ranchordas Tulyani, B. Sc., <i>Student Demonstrator</i>	Karimy, Ghulamshah Sahibdinoshah, B. A. <i>College Fellow</i>
Kewalram Atmaram Kalani, B. Sc., <i>Student Demonstrator</i>	Lilaram Narsingdas Pherwani, B. A., M. C. P. S. <i>College Fellow</i>
	C. C. Ramtri, B. A. (<i>Honorary College Fellow</i>)

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals

1887	R. Mullineaux Walmsley, D.Sc.
1888-1907	Moses John Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., M. I.E.E., M. S.T.E.
1908-1916	Harry Philip Farrell, B.A.
1917-1918	Arthur Congreve Miller, M.A.
1918-1927	Sahibsing Chandasing Shahani, M.A.
1927-1937	Narayan (Suratram) Balchand Butani M.A., B.Sc. (ACTING)
1893	Burjorji Jamasji Padshah, B.A.
1895 & 1905	Marsh Hesketh, B.A.
1902, 1907-1908	Bhimbhai Jivanji Naik, M.A.
1916-1917	Sahibsing Chandasing Shahani, M.A.

Vice-Principals

1887-1897	Burjorji Jamasji Padshah, B.A.
1897-1908	Bhimbhai Jivanji Naik, M.A.
1908-1916	Frank Ludlow, B.A.
1916-1918	Sahibsing Chandasing Shahani, M.A.
1918-1927	Narayan (Suratram) Balchand Butani, M.A., B.Sc.
1927-1937	Hotchand Mulchand Gurbuxani, M.A.

English Language and Literature

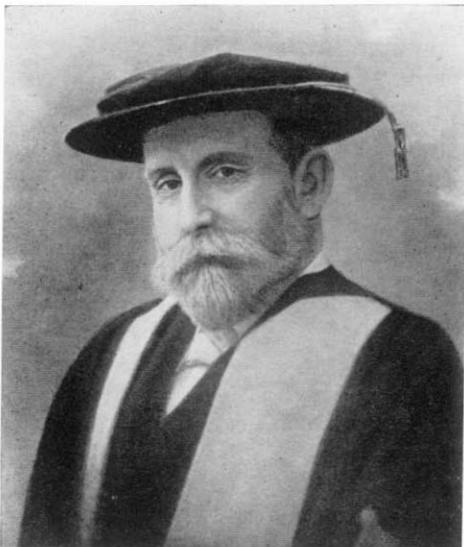
1887	R. Mullineaux Walmsley, D.Sc. (Professor)
1887-96	Vaijanath Kashinath Rajavade, M. A. (Assistant Professor)
1888-1908	Moses John Jackson, M.A., D.Sc. M. I.E.E. (Professor)

1896-1927	Sahibsing Chandasing Shahani, M.A. (Assistant Professor until 1897, then Professor)
1897	(Acting) Marsh Hesketh, B.A. (Professor) and again in 1905
1914	Tillumal Menghraj Advani, (Lecturer Assistant Professor in 1916, since 1917 Professor)
1918	Arthur Congreve Miller, M.A. (Professor)
1920	R. K. Yajnik, M.A. (Assistant Professor)
1920-1937	Lalsing Hazarising Ajwani, M.A. (Assistant Professor, since 1927 Professor)
1925-1937	Mangharam Udharam Malkani, B. A. (Lecturer)

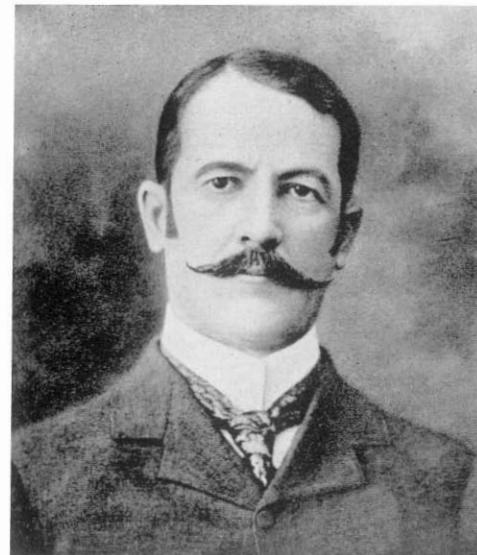
Persian

1887-1904	Mahomed Jaffer Mukhlis Ali Mirza (Professor)
1904-1905	Abdulkadir Surfraz Shaikh, M. A. (Professor)
1907	Abdul Majid H. Dareshani, M.A. (Professor)
1907	(Acting) Hassamat A. Sadarangani, M.A.
1908-1937	Hotchand Mulchand Gurbuxani, M.A. (Professor)

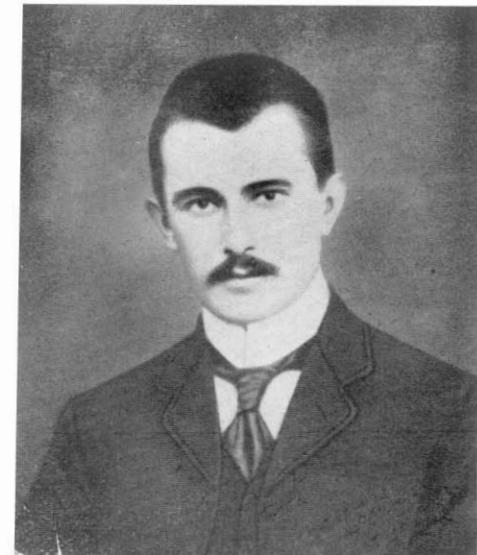
PAST PRINCIPALS OF THE COLLEGE



Dr. Mullineux R. Walmsley
(1887)



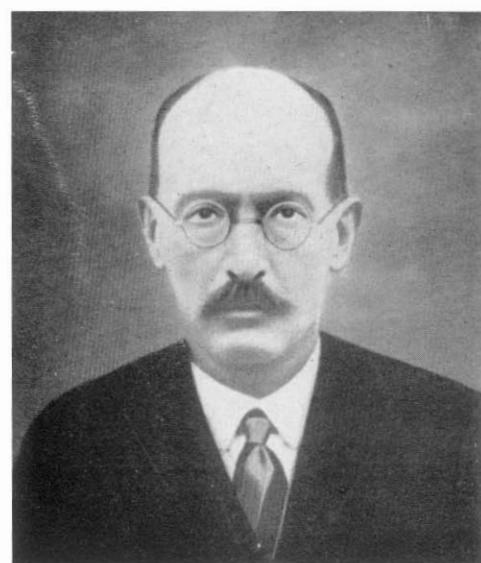
Dr. M. J. Jackson
(1888—1907)



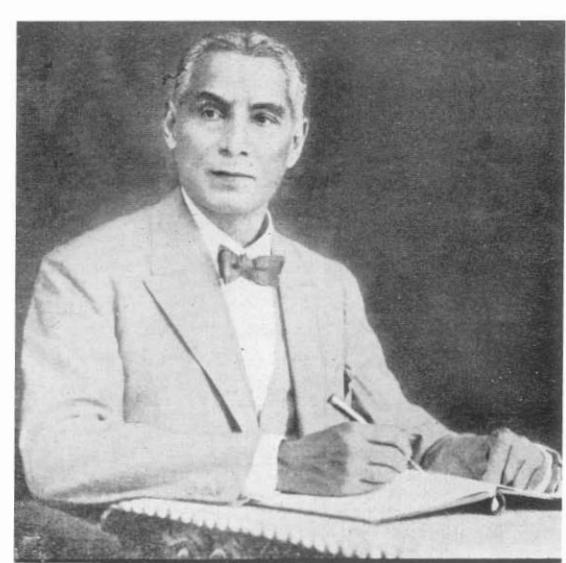
Principal M. Hesketh
(1895 and 1905)



Principal H. P. Farrell
(1908—1916)



Principal A. C. Miller
(1917—1918)



Principal S. C. Shahani
(1918—1927)

1914-1918	Khodayar Sheheriar Dastur, B.A. (Assistant to the Professor of Persian, Assistant Professor in 1917)
1918-1925	Mirza Mahomed Riza Shirazi, B.A., S.T.C. (Assistant Professor)
1925-1937	Mirza Safavi, S.T.C. (Assistant Professor)
	Sanskrit
1887-1896	Vaijanath Kashinath Rajavade, M. A. (Professor)
1896-1927	Hari Laxman Lagu, B. A. (Lecturer until 1899, then Professor)
1927-1937	Dollaray Rangildas Mankad, M. A. (Lecturer, Assistant Professor in 1933)
1933-1937	Bhavanishanker V. Vyas, B. A. (Lecturer)
	Latin
1893-1905	T. J. Taylor, B. A. (Lecturer)
1906-1909	Augustus Rudolph De Cruz, M. A. (Lecturer)
1909-1914	Rev. Fr. G. Vigier, S. J. (Lecturer) Rev. Fr. V. Lobo, B. A., LL.B. (Lecturer)
1914-1916	Rev. Fr. G. Vigier, (Lecturer)
1916-1937	Charles Christie, Ph. D. (Lecturer)
	French
1913-1916	Sister Paul de la Croix, (Lecturer)
1916	Rev. N. K. Anderson, (Lecturer)
1917	Miss Ethel Raymond, B. A. (Lecturer)
1919	C. B. Nagarkar, B. A. (Lecturer)
1920-1925	Miss M. G. Boardman, (Lecturer)
1925-1937	Mrs. Millicent Duarte, B. A., L. T. (Lecturer)
1927-1937	Adrian Duarte, M. A. D. Litt. (Professor)
	Sindhi
1924	Umaruddin Mahomedkhan Daudpota, M. A. (Assistant Professor)
1925-1937	Bherumal Mahirchand Advani, (Lecturer)

	Arabic
1887-1905	Mohamed Jafar Mukhlas Ali Mirza, (Professor)
1905	Abul Kadri Surfraz Shaikh, M. A. (Professor)
1921	Moulvi Abdul Razak, (Lecturer)
1921-1924	Umaruddin Mahomedkhan Daud- pota, M. A. (Lecturer, Assistant Professor in 1924)
1924-1931	Shaffi Mahomed Ihsan Kureshi, B. A. (Lecturer)
1931-1937	Mahomed Karim Pirzada, M. A. (Lecturer, in 1935 Assistant Professor)

	History and Economics
1887-1897	Burjorji Jamasji Padshah, B. A. (Professor)
1896	B. K. Thakore, B. A. (Acting)
1897-1908	Framji Muncherji Dadina, M. A., Bar-at-Law, (Professor)
1908-1916	Harry Philip Farrell, B. A. (Professor)
1913-1937	Dharamdas Tekchand Mariwalla, M. A. (Lecturer, Professor in 1916)
1921-1937	Adrian Duarte, M.A.D.Litt. (Assistant Professor, since 1927 Professor)
1933-1937	Dayo Hassomal Butani, M. A. (Lecturer)

	Logic and Philosophy
1887-1897	Burjorji Jamasji Padshah, B. A. (Professor)
1895	B. K. Thakore, B.A. (Acting)
1897-1907	Framji Muncherji Dadina, M.A. Bar-at-Law, (Professor)
1907	N. N. Anklesaria, B.A., Bar-at-Law (Acting)
1908-1912	Thanverdas Lilaram Vaswani, (Professor)
1912-1920	Atmaram Dhondo Dhopeshwarkar, M.A., LL.B., (Lecturer, in 1915 Professor)

1920-1937	Gianchand Gurdassing Kewalramani, M.A., LL.B., (Professor)
1925-1927	Sahijram Anandram Tekchandani, M.A., (Lecturer)
1933-1937	Atu Khiomal Jiandani, M.A., (Lecturer)

Mathematics

1887-1915	Bhimbhai Jivanji Naik, M.A., (Professor)
1915-1929	Tribhovandas Pitamberdas Trivedi, M.A., LL.B., (Professor)
1913-1927	Hari Laxman Lagu, B.A., (Assistant Professor)
1926-1937	Abdulsatar Lutifali Shaikh, M.A., B.Sc., (Assistant Professor, in 1929 Professor)
1928-1937	Tahilram Jagatrai Balvani, M.Sc., (Assistant Professor)
1932	Metho Topandas Makhija, B.A., (Temporary Lecturer)
1933-1937	Rupchand Rijhumal Kirpalani, B.Sc., (Lecturer)

Physics

1887-1888	R. Mullineaux Walmsley, D.Sc., (Professor)
1888-1908	Moses John Jackson, M.A., D. Sc., M.I.E.E., (Professor)
1897 & 1905	(Acting) Marsh Hesketh, B. A., (Professor)
1907-1937	Narayan (Suratram) Balchand Butani, M. A., B. Sc., (Lecturer, then Professor)
1912	(Acting) Narsinh Narayen Godbole, M.A., B.Sc., (Lecturer)
1918-1922	Tolaram Jethanand Mirchandani, M.A., B.Sc., (Demonstrator, in 1920 Assistant Professor)
1922-1930	Mahadev Laxman Ogale, M. Sc., (Assistant Professor)
1923-1927	Rewachand Nanikram Nathani, B.Sc., (Demonstrator)

1924-1937	Mohanlal Partabrai Lakhani, B. Sc., (Demonstrator and Lecturer)
1926-1937	Leo Anthony DeSouza, B.A., (Demonstrator and Lecturer)
1927-1928	Tahilram Jagatrai Balvani, B.Sc., (Demonstrator)
1930-1937	Jethanand Dholumal Bellani, B.Sc., (Demonstrator and Lecturer)
1930-1937	Shamdas Ghanshamdas Khubchandani, M.Sc., Ph. D., (Demonstrator and Lecturer in 1930, Assistant Professor in 1937)
1931-1937	Gopal Ganesh Paldhikar, M.A., (Professor)
1934	(Acting) Jotsing To'asing Advani, B.Sc., (Demonstrator and Lecturer)
1934-1937	Kewalram Atmaram Kalani, B.Sc., (Student Demonstrator)

Chemistry

1887-1888	R. Mullineaux Walmsley, D.Sc., (Professor)
1888-1908	Moses John Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., M.I.E.E. (Professor)
1897 & 1905	(Acting) Marsh Hesketh, B. A., (Professor)
1907-1917	Narayan (Suratram) Balchand Butani, M.A., B.Sc. (Lecturer, then Professor)
1909-1919	Parmanand Mewaram Advani, M.A., B.Sc., (Demonstrator, Professor in 1916)
1912	Narsinh Narayen Godbole, M.A., (Acting Lecturer)
1919-1937	Jamiatrai Vishindas Lakhani, M.Sc.
1919-1937	Gobindram Shamdas Kotwani, M.Sc., (Tutor, Assistant Professor in 1923, Professor in 1933)
1923	T. H. Jagtiani, B.Sc., (Demonstrator in Chemistry)
1924	Tikamdas Gehimal Sadarangani, B.A., (Demonstrator)
1926-1937	Chuharmal Partabrai Narwani, M.Sc., (Demonstrator and Lecturer)

SOME PAST PROFESSORS



Prof. B. J. Padshah



Prof. V. K. Rajavade



Prof. B. J. Naik



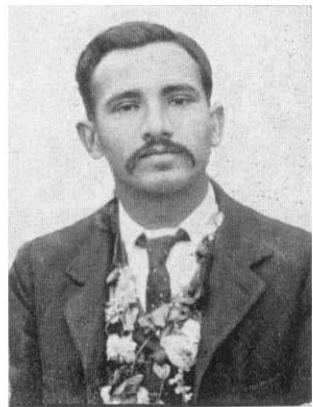
Prof. M. M. Mirza



Prof. Tahilram Khemchand



Prof. F. M. Dadina



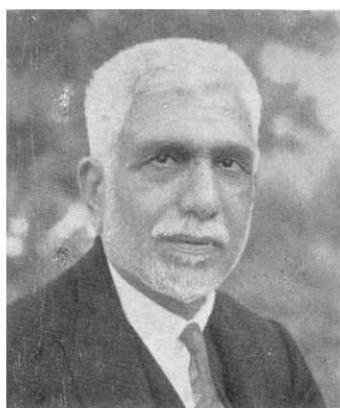
Prof. A. M. Dareshani



Prof. H. L. Lagu



Prof. T. P. Trivedi



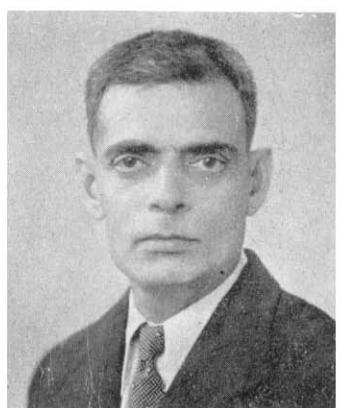
Prof. H. A. Sadarangani



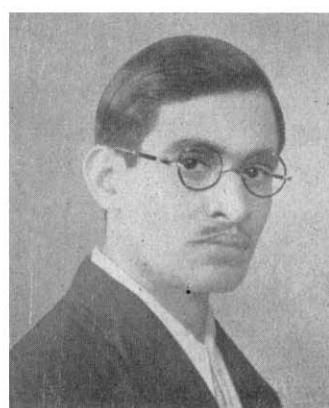
Prof. A. R. DeCruz



Prof. P. M. Advani



Prof. A. D. Dhopeshwarkar



K. A. Kalani

1925-1937 Gopaldas Dharamdas Advani, B.A.,
M.Sc., A. I. I. Sc., (Assistant
Professor)

1930-1937 Ambumal Sahijram Rawtani
(Demonstrator and Lecturer)

Biology

1890-1896 Dr. S. M. Kaka, L. M. & S.
1896-1898 D. P. H., F. C. S., (Lecturer)
1902-1908
1908-1916 Frank Ludlow, B.A., (Professor)
1917-1937 Dr. Metharam Gidumal Punwani,
B.A., M.B.B.S., (Lecturer, Professor
in 1920)
1923-1926 John Thambidurai Devasagayam,
M. A. (Demonstrator)
1926-1930 Kalyanji Gopalji Naik, M.A.,
(Demonstrator)
1930-1937 Babu Narhar Mulay, M.Sc.,
(Demonstrator and Lecturer)
1934-1936 Chimandas Lalchand Dhingra, B.Sc.,
(Student Demonstrator)
1934-1937 Tahilram Ranchordas Tulyani, B.Sc.,
(Student Demonstrator)
1936-1937 T. G. Khubchandani, B.Sc.,
(Lecturer in Botany)
1937 Ram Vishindas Advani, B.Sc.,
(Student Demonstrator)

Engineering

1889-1894 Hormusji Jamshedji Kotwal,
L. C. E., (Professor)
1894-1908 Narayan Kashinath Malvankar,
B.A., L.C.E. (Professor)
1899 Sadashiv Bhikaji Pangarkar,
(Assistant to the Professor of
Engineering)
1900-1906 Subramania Venkatarama Aiyer,
L. M. E. (Teacher of Drawing and
Handicraft and Professor of Mecha-
nical Engineering)
1907 Venkata Narniegar Bindiganavale,
(Teacher of Drawing and Instructor
in Mechanical Engineering)

1908-1919 Mangharam Metharam Lalvan i,
L.M.E., (Teacher of Drawing and
Instructor in Mechanical Engineering)

1908-1922 Motiram Hassamatl Advani, L. C. E.,
(Professor)

1919 C. T. Tahilramani, L.M.E., (Teacher
of Drawing and Handicraft)

1920-1922 Pahilwansing Hazarising Advani,
(Teacher of Handicraft)

Law

1891-1905 Tahilram Khemchand Vazirani,
B.A., LL.B., (Professor)
1905-1908 Edward Raymond, B.A., LL.B.,
(Professor)

Dakshina Fellows

(First mention in College Reports in the years
stated below)

1892 Utimchand Gangaram Thadhani, B. A.
1893 Matilda Hunt, B. A.
1894 Khatumal Bulchand Shahani, B. A.
Dalpatrai Rochiram Panjabi, B. A.
1895 Joseph Anthony Vaz, B. A.
1896 Augustus Rudolph D'Cruz, M. A.
Tolentine Gabriel Correa, M. A.
1897 Kishinchand Gulabsing Gidvani, B. A.
Rustomji Kavasji Karana, B. A.
Mulchand Gianchand Lala, B. A.
1898 Xavier Cordeiro, B. A.
Hotchand Dialmal Jagtiani, B. A.
1900 Aloysius De Mello, B. A.
Jagatsing Ailmal Kundanani, B. A.
1901 Thanverdas Lilaran Vasvani, B. A.
Abdul Majid Habibullah Dareshani, B. A.
Bhagchand Esardas Sipahimalani, B. A.
1902 Hassunally Jafferji Hazari, B. A.
1904 Tejumal K. Shahani, B. A.
Mulchand S. Bhamhani, B. A.
1905 Suratram B. Butani, B. A.
Dayaram A. Moorjani, B. A.
1906 Matthew Chrysostom Pinto, B. A.
Hiranand Wadhumal Thairiani, B. A.
1907 Gopaldas Wadhumal Samtani, B. A.
Hiranand Khushiram Kirpalani, B. A.

1907	Edward Rodrigues, B. A.	1923	Mulchand Jhangaldas Thakur, B.A.
1908	Udharam Khubchand Makhijani B. A: Fatehchand Asudomal Jhangiani, B. A. Parmanand Mewaram Advani, B. A.	1924	Manghanmal Bhojraj Hiranandani, B.A. Tikamdas Gehimal Sadarangani, B.A.
1909	Dharamdas Teckchand Mariwalla, B. A. Tillumal Menghraj Advani, B. A. Thakurdas Lokumandas Manghirmalani, B.A.	1925	Sahijram Anandram Tekchandani, B.A. Shaffi Mahomed Ihsan Kureshi, B.A. Shah Mahomed Gulmahomed Shaikh, B.A.
1910	Nanikram Vassanmal Thadhani, B. A. Shiwaram Hashmatrai Mirchandani, B. A. Hashmatrai Lekhraj Chablani, B. A.	1926	Hiralal Srichand Bharwani, B.A.
1911	Hassaram Radhakrishin Batheja, B. A. Assudomal Tekchand Gidwani, B. A. Lokoomal Daryahising Keswani, B. A.	1927	Mahtabrai Atmaram Mulchandani, B.A. <i>Miss Mary D'Abreo,</i> Tahilram Jagatrai Balvani, B.Sc.
1912	Nirmaldas Dharmdas Gurbuxani, B. A. Harkrishin Bulchand Malkani, B. A. Bulchand Jhamatmal Vaswani, B. A.	1928	Teckchand Nihalchand Kewalramani, B.Sc.
1913	Thanvardas Khanchand Chandiramani, B.A. Kishinchand Metharam Mansharamani, B.A. Pessumal Udharam Bakhru, B. A.	1929	Assanand Jhangimal Mamtoro, B.A. Shivaram Tillumal Advani, B.A.
1914	Tikamdas Deumal Gajra, B.A. Ghanshamdas Rattanmal Malkani, B.A. Sobhsing Sadhuram Reesingsani, B.A.	1930	Mughal Ahmed Rastin Ahmed, B.A. Jivatram Rochiram Hiranandani, B.Sc.
1915	Rijhumal Kundansing Lahori, B.A. Jyeshtharam Jaduram Mankodi, B.A. Tolaram Jamiatrai Bhojwani, B.A.	1931	Metho Topandas Makhiya, B.A.
1917	Khanchand Pessumal Sipahimalani, B.A. Md. Jaffer Fatihallakhān Barakzai, B.A. Anandrao Vithoba Chavan, B.A.	1932	Atu Khiomal Jiandani, B.A. Sachidanand Punnaiah Kotamraj, B.A.
1918	Tolaram Jethanand Mirchandani, B.A. Motumal Nihalchand Tolani, B.A. Nabibux Muridali Memon, B.A.	1933	Dingomal Chandiram Makhijani, B.Sc. Nenumal Shewaram Pardasani, B.A.
1919	Motoomal Nihalchand Tolani, B.A. Lalchand Naraindas Fatnani, B.A. Chatomal Kundanmal Thadhani, B.A.	1934	Vishin Metharam Gehani, B.A.
1920	Lalsing Hazarising Ajwani, B.A. Lekhraj Satramdas Lalvani, B.A. Premchand Gianchand Malkani, B.A. Jamaluddin Badruddin Kadri, B.A.	1935	Hari Nihchaldas Ramchandani, B.Sc.
1921	Arjandas Sakharmal Motwani, B.A. Shersing Sahibsing Shahani, B.A. <i>Miss Ruki Sahibsing Shahani, B.A.</i>	1936	Vishino Lakhimal Gidvani, B.Sc.
1922	Umaruddin Mahomedkhan Daudpota, B.A. Abdulsatar Lutifali Shaikh, B.A., B.Sc.	1937	Khubchand Kishindas Gajria, B.A. Devkinandan Jankiparsad Madan, B.Sc.
1923	Abdul Razak Abdul Karim Kureshi, B.A.		

College Fellows

(First mention in College Reports in the years stated below)

1919	Udharam Maniram Mirchandani, B. A.
1920	Thakur Harising Butani, B. A.
1921	Abdulsattar Lutifali Shaikh, B. A., B. Sc.
1922	Mulchand Jhangaldas Thakur, B. A.
1923	Manghanmal Bhojraj Hiranandani, B. A.
1924	Sahijram Anandram Teckchandani, B. A.
1925	Dollaray Rangildas Mankad, B. A.
1926	Hiranand Rupchand Shivdasani, B. A. <i>Miss Dinbanoo Ratashaw Dotivala (Honorary).</i>
1927	Bhagwandas Balchand Advani, B. A. Tahilram Jethanand Mirchandani, M. Sc.,
1928	Shivaram Tilumal Advani, B. A.
1929	Jethanand Dholumal Bellani, B. Sc.

<p>1930 Kishin Hotchand Nagrani, B. A. Ambumal Sahijram Rawtani, B. Sc. Shamdas Ghanshamdas Khubchandani, B. Sc.</p> <p>1931 Bansi Mayaram Chugani, B. A.</p> <p>1932 Rupchand Rijhumal Kirpalani, B. Sc. <i>Miss Sati Hemandas Mansukhani, B. Sc.</i></p> <p>1933 Ratilal Khimshanker Rawal, B. A. Chimandas Lalchand Dhingra, B. Sc. Feroze Sorabji Patel, B. A. (Honorary) Govind Assudomal Ramrakhiani, (Honorary)</p>	<p>1934 Arifshah Chamanshah Sayed, B. A. Mancy Leonard D'Silva (Honorary) <i>Miss Teresa Raymond (Honorary)</i> Hardas Vishansing Tahilramani, B. A. (Honorary)</p> <p>1937 B. M. Sidiqqi, B. A. Jaikrishin Gopaldas Keswani, B. Sc. G S. Karimy, B. A. L. N. Pherwani, B. A., M. C. P. S. C. C. Ramtri (Honorary).</p>
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THE BOARD

MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE BOARD (1937 and 1938)



Mr. Tolasing K. Advani



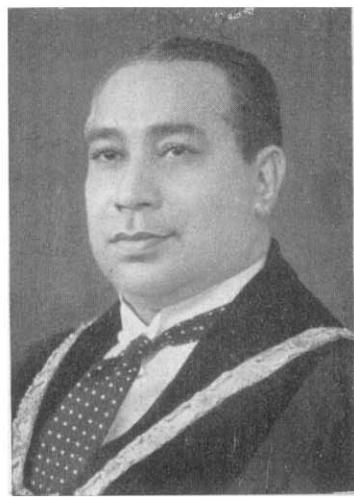
Mr. Hoshang N. E. Dinshaw



K. B. Ghulam Nabi Kazi
(D. P. I.)



Mr. A. Gordon
(Chief Engineer, P.W.D.)



Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal



Mr. Motiram Idanmal



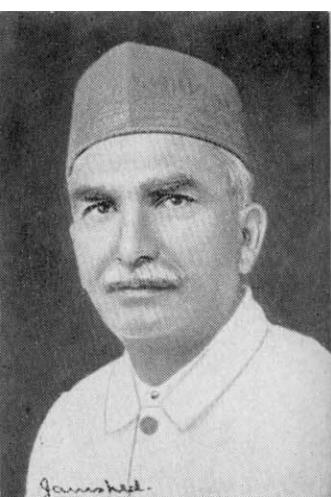
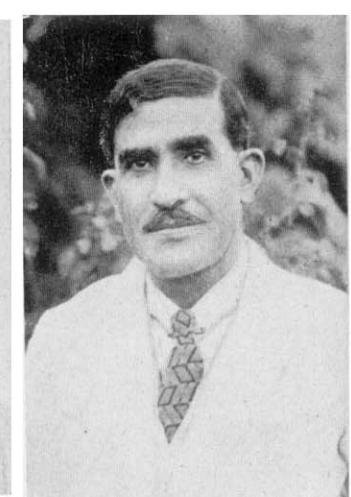
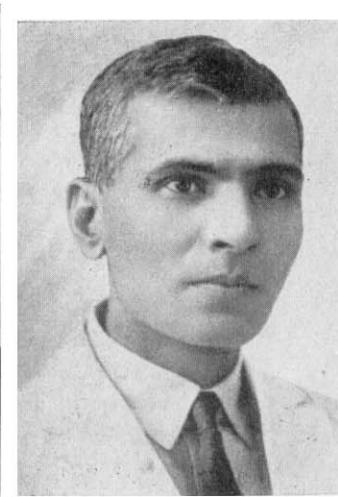
Mr. Partabrai D. Punwani
(Advocate General)



Mr. D. Barrington Brow
(Chairman, Port Trust)



The Hon'ble Mr. Charles M. Lobo Principal S.B. Junnarkar R.B. Ramchand B. Kirpalani Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji
(Photographs of the President and the Vice-President, College Board, are given elsewhere)



Names of Members of the College Board on 17 January 1887 :—

Ex-Officio Members

C. B. Pritchard Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner-in-Sind (President)
 G. M. Macpherson, Esq., M.A. LL.D., C.S. Judicial Commissioner-in-Sind (Vice-President)
 Colonel R. I. Crawford, Collector of Karachi
 H. M. Thompson Esq., B.A., M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals

Appointed by Government

Colonel G. C. Grant, District and Sessions Judge, Karachi
 R. W. S. Pinhey, Esq., B.A., Bar-at-Law, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi
Elected by the Sind College Association
 R. B. Oodharam Mulchand
 R. S. Dowlatram Jethmal
 R. S. Tahirram Khemchand, B.A., LL.B.
 R. S. Harchandrai Vishindas, B.A., LL.B.
 R. S. Seth Alumal Tikamdas, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector in Sind

K. S. Pestonji Byramji Kotwal

Elected by the Karachi District Local Board

R. B. Wadhumal Chandiram, Huzur Dy. Collector, Karachi

Elected by the Karachi Municipality

K. S. Faiz Mahomed Futtehally

Elected by the Hyderabad Municipality

R. B. Navalrai Showkiram, Huzur Dy. Collector, Hyderabad Sind

Elected by the Sukkur Municipality

J. H. Allen, Esq., Sukkur

Elected by the Shikarpur Municipality

R. S. Dowlatram Suratsing, Public Prosecutor, Shikarpur

Elected by the Upper Sind Frontier District Local Board

R. B. Parumal Khubchand

Consultative Member, and Secretary to the Board

R. Mullineaux Walmsley, D.Sc., Principal

Names of Members of the Sind Collegiate Board on 17 January 1937 :—

Ex-Officio Members

R. E. Gibson Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue Commissioner
 G. Davis Esq., I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind
 A. Gordon Esq., I.S.E., Chief Engineer in Sind
 E. G. Taylor Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Karachi
 Khan Bahadur G. N. Kazi, B.A., Director of Public Instruction in Sind

Appointed by the Revenue Commissioner
 Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Esq.

W. P. Shepherd Barron Esq., M.C., M.I.C.E.
 A. E. Sharp, Esq.
 H. F. L. T. Harrison Esq., B.Sc., M.R.S.T.

Elected by the Sind Collegiate Association
 Rupchand Bilaram, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Vice-President,

Tolasing K. Advani, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Tikamdas Wadhumal Esq., M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law

Motiram Idanmal, Esq., B.A. LL.B.

Khanchand Gopaldas, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Partabrai D. Punwani, Esq., Advocate

Elected by the Larkana District Local Board
 K. B. Mahomed Ayub Khuhro, M.L.C.

Elected by the Nawabshah District Local Board
 Khan Sahib F. S. Mirza

Elected by the Hyderabad District Local Board
 Mohanlal Kotumal Advani, Esq.,

Elected by the Karachi Municipal Corporation
 Alim T. Gidvani Esq.,

Elected by the Larkana Municipality
 Satramdas S. Tolani, Esq., M.L.C. •

Elected by the Sukkur Municipality

Sahibsing Tegsing Advani, Esq.,

Two Engineers, Elected by the Members representing Local Boards, Municipalities and the Sind Collegiate Association

R.B. Ramchand B. Kirpalani

R.S. K. C. Advani

Names of Members of the Standing Committee of the Sind Collegiate Board on 17th January 1937 :—

Nominated by the President

The Director of Public Instruction, Sind
W.P. Shepherd Barron Esq., M.C., M.I.C.E.
K.B. Mahomed Ayub Khuhro, M.L.C.

*Nominated by the family of Mr. Nadirshaw
Edulji Dinshaw*

Hoshang N.E. Dinshaw, Esq., B.A.

Elected by the Members representing Local Boards, Municipalities (except the Karachi Municipality), and the Sind Collegiate Association

Rupchand Bilaram, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

*Nominated by the family of Mr. Nadirshaw**Edulji Dinshaw*

Hoshang N.E. Dinshaw, Esq., B.A.

The Principals of the three Colleges

Principal N.B. Butani, M.A., B.Sc.
Principal S.B. Junnarkar, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc.
(Lon).
Principal C.M. Lobo, B.A., LL.B.

Tolasing K. Advani Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Tikamdas Wadhumal, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.),
Bar-at-Law.

Motiram Idanmal, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
R.B. Ramchand B. Kirpalani
R.S. K.C. Advani

Elected by the Karachi Municipal Corporation

Alim T. Gidwani, Esq.

The Principals of the three Colleges

Principal N.B. Butani, M.A., B.Sc.
Principal S.B. Junnarkar, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc.,
(Lon).
Principal C.M. Lobo, B.A., LL.B.

SUCCESSION LISTS

(The years stated against the various names are years of the Annual Reports in which these names are mentioned)

PRESIDENTS

*(Until 1936 the Commissioner-in-Sind was the ex-officio President of the College Board.
Since 1936 the Revenue Commissioner is the President).*

Report Year

1887	C.B. Pritchard, Esq., C.S.I.
1890	A.C. Trevor, Esq., C.S.
1892	H.E. James, Esq., C.S.
1895	Sir E.C.K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E
1897	A. Wingate, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
1898	The Hon'ble H.E. James, C.S.I., I.C.S.
1899	R. Giles, Esq., M.A.
1903	A. Cumine, Esq., I.C.S.
1904	The Hon'ble J. P. Muir Mackenzie, I.C.S.

Report Year

1905	W. T. Morrison, Esq., I.C.S.
1906	A. D. Younghusband, Esq., I.C.S.
1910	W. H. Lucas, Esq., I.C.S.
1911	A. D. Younghusband, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.
1913	W. H. Lucas, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.
1915	R. P. Barrow, Esq., I.C.S.
1916	W. H. Lucas, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.
1917	H. S. Lawrence, Esq., I.C.S.
1920	P. R. Cadell, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Report Year

1921 J. L. Rieu, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.
 1926 P. R. Cadell, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.
 1927 W. F. Hudson, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Report Year

1930 G. A. Thomas, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 1933-1937 R. E. Gibson, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

(Until 1922 the Judicial Commissioner-in-Sind was the ex-officio Vice-President of the Board).

Report year

1887 G. M. Macpherson, Esq., M.A., LL.D.,
 C.S.I.
 1896 J. L. Johnstone, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.
 1897 G. C. Whitworth, Esq., I.C.S.
 1899 H. Batty, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.
 1903 G. Jacob, Esq., I.C.S.
 1905 F. C. O. Beaman, Esq., I.C.S.
 1907 A. Lucas, Esq., I.C.S.
 1908 R. Knight, Esq., I.C.S.
 1909 A. Lucas, Esq., I.C.S.
 1910 M. H. W. Hayward, Esq., I.C.S.

Report Year

1911 E. M. Pratt, Esq., I.C.S.
 1914 M. H. W. Hayward, Esq., I.C.S.
 1915 E. M. Pratt, Esq., I.C.S.
 1916 M. H. W. Hayward, Esq., I.C.S.
 1917 E. M. Pratt, Esq., I.C.S.
 1919 G. C. H. Fawcett, Esq., I.C.S.
 1920 C. A. Kincaid, Esq., M.V.O., I.C.S.
 1921 B. C. Kennedy, Esq., I.C.S.
 1922 C. A. Kincaid, Esq., I.C.S.
 1923-1937 Rupchand Bilaram, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

CHAIRMEN, STANDING COMMITTEE

(The first Standing Committee of the Board was formed in 1904-05. Until 1924 the Collector of Karachi was ex-officio Chairman of this Committee).

Report year

1905 R. P. Barrow, Esq., I.C.S.
 1906 H. C. Mules, Esq.
 1910 H. S. Lawrence, Esq., I.C.S.
 1911 H. C. Mules, Esq., M.V.O.
 1913 H. S. Lawrence, Esq., I.C.S.
 1914 A. S. A. Westropp, Esq., I.C.S.

Report Year

1917 J. L. Rieu, Esq., I.C.S.
 1918 J. R. Martin, Esq., I.C.S.
 1921 W. W. Smart, Esq., I.C.S.
 1924 W. F. Hudson, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.
 1924-1937 Rupchand Bilaram, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Names of persons (other than the Principals of the college and those appointed in 1887) who have been members of the College Board :—

(The names are given in chronological order as first mentioned in the Annual Reports. The names in italics are of persons who have served on the Standing Committee.)

Report Year

1888 R. S. Gobindbuksh Awatral
 1888 R. S. Chetanram Awatral
 1889 G. Lambert, Esq., M.I.C.E.
 1889 E. Hosking, Esq.
 1889 Rev. J. J. Bambridge, C.M.S.
 1889 K. B. Shaikh Sadik Ali
 1889 *K. B. Walli Md. Hassanally, B.A.*

Report Year

1889 R. S. Shewakram Awatral
 1892 T. Hart Davies, C.S.
 1892 H. B. Jacob, Esq.
 1892 R. B. Shivandas Chandumal
 1892 R. S. Gidumal Lekhraj
 1894 J. Young, Esq., C.E.
 1894 R. B. Tarachand Showkiram

Report Year

1895 R. Giles, Esq. M.A.
 1895 S. B. Doig, Esq., M.I.C.E.
 1895 E. Giles, Esq., M.A.
 1896 G. Jacob, Esq., I.C.S.
 1896 R. D. Prior, Esq., M.A.
 1896 Dayaram Gidumal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., C.S.
 1896 *Bulchand Dayaram, Esq., B.A.*
 1896 J. P. Lobo, Esq.
 1896 Motiram Shewakram Advani, Esq., M.A., Bar-at-Law
 1896 Lalchand Hassomal, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
 1897 S. Rebsch, Esq., M.I.C.E.
 1898 J. Sladen, Esq., I.C.S.
 1898 C. N. Clitton, Esq., M.I.C.E.
 1898 J. G. Covernton, Esq., M.A.
 1898 R. B. Tekchand Oodhavdas, Esq., B.A.
 1899 H. G. Palliser, Esq., M.I.C.E.
 1899 M. W. H. Hayward, Esq., I.C.S.
 1900 R. P. Barrow, Esq., I.C.S.
 1900 Chuharmal K. Punjabi, Esq., B.A.
 1900 *Wadhumal Oodharam, Esq., B.A., LL.B.*
 1900 Nadirshah Edulji Dinshaw, Esq.
 1901 A. G. Wright, Esq., M.A.
 1901 Assanmal T. Ojha, Esq., B.A.
 1902 T. Summers, Esq., D.Sc., M.I.C.E.
 1902 K. B. Framroze E. Punthakey
 1903 H. C. Mules, Esq., M.V.O.
 1903 W. L. Cameron, Esq.
 1903 A. F. Batlibhoy, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
 1904 D. George, Esq.
 1904 *H. N. Crouch, Esq., Bar-at-Law*
 1904 Yousafally Allibhoy, Esq.
 1906 A. H. S. Aston, Esq., Bar-at-Law
 1907 T. W. de Wonton, Esq.
 1907 P. C. Wren, Esq., M.A.
 1907 *Ghulamali G. Chagla, Esq.*
 1907 Thakurdas Khemchand, Esq.
 1907 E. Sands, Esq.
 1908 W. H. Lucas, Esq.
 1908 *H. S. Lawrence, Esq., I.C.S.*
 1908 G. W. C. Harrison, Esq., I.C.S.
 1908 H. F. Beale, Esq., Asso. M.I.C.E.

Report Year

1908 *Achalsing M. Advani, Esq.*
 1908 F. C. D'Abreo, Esq.
 1908 R. B. Kauromal C. Khilnani
 1908 Ali Mohamed Khan Dharejo, Esq.
 1908 Serai Shah Md. Khan Lahori
 1908 Dr. S. G. Haji, G.B. V.C.
 1909 D. W. Herbert, Esq.
 1910 M. C. Harrison, Esq.
 1911 Dr. Pritamdas Hukumatrai, L.M. & S.
 1911 Awatsing Mahtabsing, Esq.
 1912 F. W. Marrs, Esq., M.A.
 1912 The Hon'ble G. M. Bhurgri, Bar-at-Law
 1912 Wadero Hazar Khan Khoso
 1912 Gidumal Fatehchand, Esq.
 1912 Murlidhar Jeramdas, Esq.
 1912 Bhojsing G. Pahalajani, Esq. B.A., B.Sc.
 1913 *M. Hesketh Esq., M.A.*
 1913 E. Raymond, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
 1913 Pestonji D. Dastur, Esq.
 1913 Sirumal Hotchand, Esq.
 1914 Pestonji S. Dastur, Esq.
 1915 The Hon'ble Ghulam Hussain
 Hidayutallah, B.A., LL.B.
 1915 Srikrishndas H. Lulla, Esq.,
 M.A. LL.B.
 1915 Mulchand Pessumal, Esq.
 1916 F. St. J. Gebbie, Esq.
 1916 A. W. Marshall, Esq.
 1917 F. Wright, Esq.
 1918 *Mir Ayubkhan*
 1918 Jairamdas Doulatram, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
 1918 R. B. Shewaram Dewanmal
 1918 Abdul Hamid Khan Khudad Khan, Esq.
 1918 Nabibux Md. Hussain, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
 1918 Mukhi Harkrishndas Gurudinomal
 1918 Wadero Ahmed Khan Bhutto, Esq.
 1919 *H. E. H. Pratt, Esq., M.A.*
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146	Asandas, Esq.	Hyderabad	„ 50	"
147	G. Lambert, Esq.	Suptdg. Engineer	„ 100	"
148	Munshi Nebhraj		„ 100	"
149	Essardas, Esq.	Salt Dept.	„ 50	"
150	Messrs. Mangharam, Fatehchand, Bulchand and Jhamatmal	Gidvani Lane Hyderabad	„ 100	24-5-1894
151	Messrs., Gurmukhdas and Rochiram	Pleaders Hyderabad	„ 50	4-6-1894
152	Rochiram Gajumal, Esq.	Sindhi Translator	„ 50	16-11-1894
153	Hassaram Metharam, Esq,	Supervisor	„ 50	4-6-1894
154	Hassomal Gajumal, Esq.	Mukhtiarkar	„ 50	6-11-1894
155	Thakurdas Tarachand, Esq.	Hyderabad	„ 50	17-11-1894

	Name	Address	Amount Subscribed	Date of Membership
156	C. N. Contractor, Esq.	Head Master, Hyderabad High School	Rs. 100	12-7-1893
157	Fatehchand Sahibsing, Esq.	Mukhtiarkar	„ 50	19-9-1893
158	Asudasing Dalsing, Esq.	Karachi	„ 70	3-7-1894
159	G. F. Mirza, Esq.	Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector	„ 65	„
160	Deumal Harchandrai, Esq.	Cashier, Bombay Bank	„ 70	3-5-1894
161	Parmanand Hirdaram, Esq.	Conservator's Office	„ 60	2-5-1894
162	R. B. Hashmatrai Anuprai	Mukhtiarkar	„ 54	8-8-1894
163	Rewachand Ramrakhiamal, Esq.	Karachi	„ 50	19-7-1894
164	Seth Tarachand Chelaram	Karachi	„ 100	19-12-1894
165	Thakurdas Raimal, Esq.	Lalvani Lane, Hyderabad	„ 55	6-11-1894
166	Aidas Izatram	Overseer	„ 60	3-7-1894
167	Partabrai Ramchand, Esq.	Inspector, Salt Department	„ 75	4-2-1895
168	Jashanmal Kimatrai, Esq.	Police Inspector	„ 50	18-7-1893
169	Diwan Chandiram Kansing	Pleader, Hyderabad	„ 60	3-1-1895

(Added subsequently)

170	Achalsing M. Advani	Pleader, Karachi	„ 50	26-3-1908
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Panchayats (as entered in the original Register)

Panchayat Moro	Rs. 50	15-12-1896
Panchayat Darsan	„ 50	„
Halla	„ 72 8 0	„
Ghotana	„ 50 0 0	„
Special Donations paid by Municipalities to Association	„ 7,766 11 0	
Special Donations paid by District Local Boards to Association	„ 13,200 0 0	

Sums received by the Sind Collegiate Association from certain people (without details):—

Diwan Wadhumal Mukhtiarkar, Moro	Rs. 300 1 9
Diwan Atmasing from Naushahro	„ 1,062
Diwan Khushiram, Mukhtiarkar, and his Tapedars	„ 100
Lalla Tilokchand from Sewhan	„ 97
Through Kazi Fatteh Mohamed	„ 267
Through Diwan Nanikbux	„ 206 8 0
Sayad Muradshah	„ 166
Diwan Dewanmal Khemchand	„ 200
Without details	„ 12
From Government employees at Rato Dero	„ 146
Sums below Rs. 50	„ 5,868 5 0
Out of Ripon Fund sent by Diwan Metharam Gidumal	„ 2,000

LIST OF PRIVILEGED SUBSCRIBERS ON 17 JANUARY 1937.

(A) Patrons or Donors of Rs. 1,000 or more.

(Rule 5—Patrons shall have the privilege of voting for three lives.)

No.	Name	Address
1	Lalla Bherumal or Heir (Menghraj Bherumal Esq.) Contractor,	Rohri
2	Dossa Kullian Esq., or Heir (Vishinji Dossa Esq.)	Karachi City
3	Edulji Dinshaw Esq., C. I. E., or Heir (Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw Esq., Deceased) (Hoshang N. E. Dinshaw Esq., B. A.,	Karachi (2 votes)
4	H. J. Rustomji Esq., or Heir (R. H. J. Rustomji Esq., Deceased) (Jehangir R. H. J. Rustomji Esq.)	Karachi Camp
5	Daulatram Jethmal Esq., or Heir (Hiranand Daulatram Esq.)	Sirio Ghat, Hyderabad Sind
6	R. B. Bulchand Dayaram, B. A., or Heir, (Sahijram Bulchand Esq.,) Bar-at-Law,	Hyderabad Sind
7	Fatehchand Atmaram Esq., or Heir (Gidumal Fatehchand Esq.)	Jamshed Quarter, Karachi
8	Fatehchand Devandas Esq., or Heir (Vishindas Fatehchand Esq., Deceased) (Seth Jamnadas Vishindas)	—Do—
9	Oodharam Mulchand Esq., or Heir (Wadhumal Oodharam Esq., B. A., LL. B., Deceased) (Tikamdas Wadhumal Esq., M. A., Bar-at-Law)	Karachi
10	Dinshaw N. E. Dinshaw Esq.	Karachi
11	Seth Thakurdas Fatehchand	Lakhmidas Street, Karaohi
12	Seth Ratanchand Fatehchand	Kutchery Road, Karachi
13	Principal G. N. Gokhale, B. Sc., L. C. E., M. I. E.	Karachi
14	Shivandas Chandmal Esq., or Heir (Madhavdas Shivandas Esq.,) (Udharam Madhavdas Esq.,)	201. Love Lane, Garden Quarter Karachi

(B) Ordinary Members or Donors of Rs. 50—200 paid before 31st March 1908

14	Shevaldas Mulchand Esq.,	Pleader Shikarpur
15	R. B. Tarachand Showkiram	Hyderabad Sind
16	R. S. Wadhumal Gangaram, Ex-Judge	Hirabad Hyderabad
17	Diwan Vasiamal Panjumal	Gidvani Lane Hyderabad
18	Jethmal Sachanand Gidwani Esq.	Copyist, Gidwani Lane, Hyde. Sind
19	K. B. C. N. Contractor, B. A.,	Pensioner, Ahmedabad

(C) Associates, i. e. donors of sums of Rs. 200 and less than Rs. 1,000

Number	Name	Address
20	Sirumal Esq.	C/o Dr. Bhagwandas, Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Karachi
21	R. S. Vazirmal Utamchand, Ex-Sub-Judge,	Hyderabad Sind
22	Rupchand Bilaram Esq., B. A., LL. B., A.J.C.	Karachi
23	Durgdas B. Advani Esq.,	"
24	Tolasing K. Advani Esq., B. A., LL. B.	"
25	Partabsing S. Shahani Esq., Bar-at-Law.	"
26	Motiram Idanmal Esq., B. A., LL. B.	"
26	Dr. Khubchand M. Manghirmalani,	Strachan Road, Garikhata, Karachi
28	C. A. Buch Esq.,	Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Karachi
29	Charles M. Lobo Esq., B. A., LL. B.	Cincinnatus Town, Karachi
30	Rustom Fakirji Cowasji Esq.,	Variawa Chambers, Belgrave Terrace, Karachi
31	Partabrai D. Punwani Esq.,	Pleader, Karachi
32	Fatehchand Assudamal Esq.,	Pleader, Kutchery Road, Karachi
33	Parsram Tolaram Esq., B. A., LL. B.,	Pleader, Karachi
34	Lakhmichand Issardas Esq.,	Merchant, "
35	D. B. Chandramani Esq.,	Sobhraj Chetumal Bldg., Tirthdas Road, Karachi
36	Kanwalsing Pohumal Malkani Esq.,	C/o J. B. Advani & Co. Karachi
37	Jehangir F. Punthakey Esq.,	Merchant Camp, Karachi
38	Hassasing H. Advani Esq.,	Architect, Bunder Road,
39	Hasomal Teckchand Gidvani Esq., Asst. Engineer, P. W. D.	Superintending Engineer's Office, Northern Sind Circle, Sukkur
40	Khanchand Gopaldas Esq.,	Pleader Karachi
41	Kimatrai Assomal Esq.,	Merchant, "
42	Dr. D. H. Jhalla,	Princess Street, Opp. Civil Hospital, Karachi
43	Dingomal Narainsing, Esq.	Pleader, Karachi
44	Seth Wadhumal Fatechand	Karachi
45	Gulabrai Shewakram Mansukhani, Esq.	Garikhata, Karachi
46	Seth Haji Abdoolah Haroon, M.L.A.,	Napier Road, Karachi
47	H. P. Mathrani, Esq., Ex-Engineer	Ghur Canals, Larkana
48	P. S. Tolani, Esq.,	Municipal Councillor, Larkana
49	Diwan Lalchand	Pleader, Larkana
50	Diwan Gianchand	Gian Bag, Larkana
51	Vishinsing S. Advani, Esq.	Pleader, Larkana
52	R. B. Jawharmal, Ex-Engineer	Rice Canals, Larkana
53	Seth Namomal, C/o Vishinsing S. Advani, Esq.	Pleader, Larkana
54	Mangátram Tilokchand, Esq., B.A., LL.B. Zamindar	Mehar
55	Goverdhanas Hashmatrai, Esq.	Taib

No	Name	Address
56	Tharumal Bilaram, Esq., Zamindar	Old Postal Road, Hyderabad
57	Sahibsing T. Advani, Esq.	Sukkur
58	Manohardas Kauramal, Esq.	Cosmopolitan Colony, Karachi
59	K. M. Munshi, Esq., Advocate	High Court, Bombay
60	T. M. Jagtiani, Esq., C/o Messrs. Daryanomal Bros.	Karachi
61	Ghulam Umar Esq., S/O K. B. Fakir Mahomed Umar	Larkana
62	Ambratrai Hashmatrai, Esq.	Zamindar, Taib
63	Srikishendas H. Lulla, Esq., M.A., LL.B.	Karachi
64	N. H. Lalwani, Esq., 19, Jamshed Qr.,	Bunder Road Extension, Karachi
65	K. B. Abdul Sattar, Contractor	Karachi
66	Naraindas Tilokchand Advani, Esq.	Advani Incline, Hyderabad Sind
67	Kishinchand Bhopatrali Advani, Esq., Asst., Engineer,	No. 5 Div., Rohri Canal, Hyderabad
68	Metharam C. Sitlani, Esq., Messrs. Sitlani & Co.,	Bunder Road, Karachi
69	Dr. (Miss) Devi Valiram, Narain Bldgs.,	Hirabad, Hyderabad
70	Ramchand R. Shivdasani, Esq.	Bombay
71	Seth Aboobucker Haroon, Contractor	Victoria Road, Karachi
72	G. T. Thadhani, Esq., Controller of Purchase	Indian Stores Dept., Karachi
73	G. N. Advani, Esq.	English Bookstall, Karachi
74	R. B. Lilaram Gidumal	Retired Head Master, Mithadar, Karachi
75	Rai Sahib Mulchand	Civil Surgeon, Dadu
76	H. G. Advani Esq., B.A. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law	Mahalaxmi, Hyderabad Sind
77	Parmanand Kundanmal Esq., Bar.-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad Sind
78	Dayaram T. Shahani Esq.	Laxmi Lodge, Garikhata Karachi
79	Kishinchand T. Shahani Esq.	—Do—
80	Lalchand A. Jagtiani Esq., B. A.	Bunder Road, Karachi
81	N. B. Gadre Esq., B.E., A.M.I.E., I.S.E.	Executive Engineer, No. 5, Rohri Canal, Hyderabad
82	Khan Sahib Alihassan Hakro	Kambar
83	Mahomed Hanif Sidiqi Esq.	Larkana
84	Khan Bahadur M.A. Khuhro, M.L.C.	„
85	Mrs. Indirabai Gokhale	Shanti Kunj, Jamshed Quarter, Karachi
86	Nilkanth G. Gokhale Esq.	—Do—
87	Narayen G. Gokhale Esq.	—Do—
88	C. M. Shahani Esq., B.A., LL.B.,	Pleader, Bunder Road, Karachi
89	Wadero Mahomed Niwaz Khuhro	Larkana
90	P. B. Advani Esq., M.Sc., Director of Industries	Old Customs House, Bombay
91	Runjeetsing V. Ramchandani Esq., M.A., LL.B.	Senior Accounts Officer, N. W. Ry. Karachi City
92	Jhuramal M. Advani Esq., B.A.	Sunny Corner, Garikhata Karachi
93	Mahomed Usman Abdul Sattar Esq.	C/o K. B. Abdul Sattar, Karachi
94	Khemchand Mulchand Lala Esq.	C/o M. G. Lala Esq., B.A., LL.B., Shewaram Kodumal Bldgs., House No 295/6, Top floor, Garikhata Karachi

No.	Name	Address
95	Parsram F. Lakhani Esq., B.E.	Asst. Engineer, Rohri Canals Circle, Tando Allahyar (J. B. Ry.) Hyderabad Sind Dist.
96	T. J. Mirchandani Esq., M.Sc.,	Dept. of Hydro-electric Development Chepank, Madras
97	Seth Kunvarji Anandji	C/o Messrs Anandji Damji, Furniture Merchants, Camp, Karachi
98	Rao Bahadur Seth Chandiram Vehromal	Zamindar of Mando Dairo, Rohri
99	R. B. Diwan Naraindas	Messrs. Naraindas & Co., Automobile Engineers, Camp Karachi
100	Mrs. Naraindas	—Do—
101	Motiram G. Shahani Esq., B.A.	Messrs. M. G. Shahani & Co., Camp Karachi
102	Shivandas R. Advani Esq., B.A.	—Do—
103	R. B. Diwan Totaram	Cosmopolitan Colony, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi
104	Dr. Metharam G. Punwani, B.A., M.B.,B.S.,	Dayalbagh House, Amil Colony, Karachi
105	Kundanmal G. Punwani Esq.,	—Do—
106	Gurmukhsing Javhersing Esq.,	Sehwani Colony, Eunder Road Extension Karachi
107	R. S. Kotumal Tarachand, Bhagnari	Joria Bazar, Karachi
108	Sahijram Motiram Esq.	Messrs. Gulab & Co. Bunder Rd. Karachi
109	Lekhraj T. Sipahimalani Esq., B.A.	M. G. Shahani & Co., Camp, Karachi
110	Gulrajmal Jeramdas Esq., Municipal Councillor,	Isardas Bldgs. behind Panjrapore, Karachi
111	Rijhumal Mayaram Esq.	Sehwani Colony, Bunder Rd. Extension, Karachi
112	Kishinchand D. Bhavnani Esq.	The Oriental General Engineering Co., Camp Karachi
113	D. P. Butani Esq.	Whiteaway Building, Bombay
114	R. B. Ramchand B. Kirpalani, Retired Executive Engineer,	Sehwani Colony, Bunder Rd. Extension, Karachi
115	Bhagwandas Thakurdas Navani Esq.	Isardas Bldgs., behind Panjrapore Karachi

GRANTS GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITIES

(Read "Rupees" before the figures given below.)

Report year.	Government Grants.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Sukkur.	Larkana.	Jacobabad.	Other Municipalities.
1887	2,500, General. For Books, Apparatus and Furniture, 1,000	6,000	2,500	...	1,000	...	248—14—0 99—0—0 Bubuck Mirpur Buthora (Arrears for 1886—87)
1888	10,000, General	6,000	2,500	302 (Part payment) 1,000 (Arrears for 1886—87)	1,000	...	...
1889	10,000, General. For Apparatus and Furni- ture, 1,346—7—4. For Lala Behnumal Lib- rary, 1,750—0—0. For Engineering Class 660-0-0.	6,000	500	698 (Arrears for 1887—88)	1,000	...	200 (Arrears for 1887—88) 250 Bubuck (Arrears for 1887—88)
1890	10,000, General. For Engineering Class, 2,000. For Books, Apparatus, etc. 2,621. For Sind Scholarships, 1,000.	6,000	...	1,000 (Arrears for 1888—89)	...	...	248—9—0 99—0—0 Bubuck Mirpur Buthora (Arrears for 1887—88) 74—4—0 (Arrears for 1888—89)
1891	10,000, General. For Engineering Class, 2,000. For Books, Apparatus, and Furniture, 1,131—9—10. For Sind Scholarships, 1,000.	6,000	500 (Arrears for 1889—90)	750	1,000 1,000 (Arrears for 1889—90)	...	74—4—0 Mirpur Buthora (Arrears for 1889—90)

Report year.	Government Grants.	Karachi.	Hyderabad	Sukkur.	Larkana	Jacobabad	Other Municipalities
1892	10,000 General For Engineering class, 2,000 For Sind Scholarships, 1,000 Supplementary Grant for College Building 14,755.	6,000 ... 750	... 750	750 ... 750	... 750 ... 750	100 100 (Arrears for 1890—91) 100 100 100	200 Keti Bunder.
1893	10,000 General For Engineering class, 2,000 For Library Books etc. 515—7—6	6,000 1,000 ... 750	750 ... 750 ... 750	750 ... 750 ... 750	100 100 100 100 100	200—0—0 Keti Bunder 148—8—0 Tando Mahomed Khan (Arrears for 1892—93) ... ...	...
1894	10,000 General For Engineering class, 2,000	6,000 ... 750	750 ... 750	750 ... 750	125 125 125	100 100 100	200 Keti Bunder 100 Tando Md. Khan (Arrears for 1896)
1895	10,000 General For Engineering class, 2,000	6,000 1,000 (Arrears for 1894) 1,000	750 ... 750 ... 750	750 ... 750 ... 750	125 125 125	100 100 100	200 Keti Bunder 100 Tando Md. Khan (Arrears for 1896)
1896	10,000 General For Engineering Branch, 2,000	6,000 1,000 750	750 ... 750	750 ... 750	125 125 125	100 100 100	200 Keti Bunder 100 Tando Md. Khan (Arrears for 1896)
1897	10,000 General For Engineering Branch, 2,000 For Furniture 404-14-3	6,000 ... 750	750 ... 750	750 ... 750	125 125 125	100 100 100	200 Keti Bunder 100 Tando Md. Khan (Arrears for 1896)
1898	10,000 General For Engineering Branch, 2,000	6,000 1,000 4,500	750 ... 750	750 ... 750	225 225 225	100 100 100	100 Tatta 100 Gathi Yasin 100 Kambar 99 Tando Md. Khan
1899	10,000 General For Engineering Branch, 2,000	4,500 1,000	750 ... 750	750 ... 750	100 100 100	100 Tatta 100 Gathi Yasin 100 Kambar 99 Tando Md. Khan	...

Report Year.	Government Grants.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Sikarpur.	Sukkur.	Larkana.	Jacobabad.	Other Municipalities.
1900	10,000 General Engineering Branch, 2,000 Hostel grant-in-aid 15,000	3,000	1,500	750	...	125	100	150 Tando Adam 99 Tando Md. Khan
1901	10,000 General Engineering Branch, 2,000 Hostel grant-in-aid 10,967	3,000	1,000	750	750	155	100	100 Tando Adam 100 Garhi Yasin 99 Tando Md. Khan
1902	10,000 General Engineering Branch, 2,000 Hostel grant-in-aid 3,300	3,000	1,000	...	750	125	100	100 Tando Adam 100 Tatta
1903	10,000 General Engineering Branch, 2,000 Grant for repairs of portico of main Building 725 Hostel grant-in-aid 12,924	3,000	1,000	1,000 (Arrears for 1902)	750	...	100	100 Tando Md. Khan 100 Tando Allahyar 99 Tando Adam 100 (Arrears Tando Md. Khan 1902) 100 (Arrears Garhi Yasin 1902) 100 (Arrears Rohri 1902)
1904	10,000 General Engineering Branch, 2,000	For	3,000	...	750	125 (Arrears for 1903) 750	100	Tando Md. Khan 100. Tando Allahyar 100. Tando Adam 49—8—0. Rohri 100. (Arrears for 1903, 100).
1905	10,000 General Engineering Branch, 2,000 Hostel grant-in-aid 1,607-13-8	For	2,250	(Arrears for 1904) 1,000 (1904) 750	750	...	100	Rohri 100. Tando Md. Khan 100.

Report year.	Government Grants.	Karachi.	Sukkur.	Larkana.	Jacobabad.	Other Municipalities.
1906	10,000 General. For Engineering Branch 2,000	3,000 (Arrears for 1905) 750 External repairs (1904-1905) 300 (1905-1906) 300	2,000 (Arrears for 1905,) 750 (1905,) 1,000	750 (Arrears for 1905, 125)	... Tando Md. Khan 100. (Arrears 1905, Tando Allahyar 100)	
1907	10,000 General. For Engineering Branch 2,000 Imperial Grant (1904—1907) 30,000	2,250 For Engineering Branch 2,000 Imperial Grant (1904—1907) 30,000	2,000 (Arrears for 1906,) 750	750 (Arrears for 1905,) 125	100 (Arrears for last year, 100) Tando Md. Khan 100. Rohri 100. (Arrears 1906) Tando Allahyar 100. Ratodero 100. Kambar 100.	
1908	10,000 General. For Engineering Branch 1,000 Imperial Government grant 10,000	3,000 (Arrears for 1907) 750 External repairs (1906-1907) 300 (1907-1908) 300	2,000 For Engineering Branch 1,000 Government grant 10,000	375 750	100 Tando Md. Khan 100. Rohri 100. Tando Allahyar 100. Ratodero 100. Kambar 100.	
1909	10,000 General. Imperial Grant 10,000 Engineering Branch 2,000 For Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,000 For repairs amounting to Re-building 2,966—2—10	3,000 External repairs 300	2,750 (Arrears) 375	750 (Arrears) 375	125 100 Tando Md. Khan 100 Tando Allahyar 100 Ratodero 100. Kambar 100. (Arrears) 100. Rohri 100. Gahri Yasin 100.	

Report year.	Government Grants.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Sikarpur.	Sukkur.	Larkana.	Jacobabad.	Other Municipalities.
1910	10,000 General. Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,000 Special repairs to College Building 13,265-10-11	3,000 External repairs 300	2,750	750	750	125	100 Towards the maintenance of the Engineering Branch 100	Tando Md. Khan 100. Tando Allahyar 100. Ratodero 100. Kambar 100. Rohri 100. (Towards the maintenance of Engineering Branch 50).
1911	Imperial Government Grant (1909—10) 10,000 Imperial Government Grant (1910—11) 9,000 General 10,000 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,000 Special repairs to College Building 358-2-5	3,000 External Repairs 300	2,750	750	750	125	100 Towards the maintenance of Engineering Branch 100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Rohri 100 (Towards maintenance of Engineering Branch 50) Ratodero 100 Kambar 100
1912	Imperial Grant 9,000 General 10,000 For Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,000	6,000 External Repairs 300	2,750	375	750	125 Donation 500	100 Towards the maintenance of Engineering Branch 100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Rohri 100 (Towards maintenance of Engineering Branch 50) Ratodero 100 Kambar 100 Tando Allahyar (including Rs. 100 for 1910-11) 199
1913	Imperial Grant 9,000 General 10,000 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,000	6,000 External Repairs 300	2,750	375 (Arrears 1911) 12	750	125	100 Towards the maintenance of Engineering Branch 100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Rohri 100 (Towards the maintenance of Engineering Branch 50) Ratodero 100 Kambar 100 Tando Allahyar 100

Report Year.	Government Grants.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpur.	Sukkur.	Larkana.	Jacobabad.		Other Municipalities.
							Sukkur.	Larkana.	Jacobabad.
1914	Imperial Government Grant 11,250 General 10,000 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,000	6,000 External Repairs 300	2,750	375 (Arrears 1913) 375	750	125	100 Towards Engineering Branch 100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Rohri 100 (Towards the Engineering Branch 50) Ratodero 100 Kambar 100 Tando Allahyar 100	
1915	Imperial 11,250 General 10,000 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,250	6,000 External Repairs 300	...	375 (Arrears for 1913—14) 375	750	125	100 Towards Engineering Branch 100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Rohri 100, (Towards the Engineering Branch 50) Ratodero 100 Kambar 100 Tando Allahyar 100	
1916	Imperial 11,250 General 10,000 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,250 For the De Laitte Gas installation 5,7,624.3	4,500 External Repairs 300	2,250 (Arrears 1915) 2,250	375 (Arrears) 375	750	125	100 Towards Engineering Branch 100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Rohri 100 (Towards the Engineering Branch 50) Ratodero 100 Kambar 100 Tando Allahyar 100	
1917	Imperial 11,250 General 10,000 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 2,100 Sind Scholarships 1,250	6,000 (Arrears last year) 1,500 External repairs 300	2,250	375 (Arrears last year) 375	750	...	100 Towards the maintenance of Engineering Branch 100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Rohri 100 (Towards the Engineering Branch 50) Tando Allahyar 100 Kambar 100 Ratodero 100	
1918	Imperial 11,250 General 10,000 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,250	6,000 External repairs 300	2,250	750 (Arrears last year) 375	750	125 (Arrears for 1917) 125	100 Towards the maintenance of Engineering Branch 100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Tando Allahyar 100 Kambar 100 Ratodero 100	

Report year.	Government Grants,	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpur.	Sukkur.	Larkana	Jacobabad.	Other Municipalities.
1919	Imperial 11,250 General 10,000 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,250	6,000	2,250	750	750	125	100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Rohri (including Arrears) 1,200 Rohri (Towards Engineering Branch including Arrears) 100 Tando Allahyar 100 Kambar 100 Ratodero 100
1920	,	4,500 External repairs 300	2,250	750	750	125	100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Tando Allahyar 100 Kambar 100 Ratodero 100
1921	Imperial 11,250 General 10,000 Additional 3,931 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,250	7,500 External repairs 300	2,250	750	750	125	100	Tando Md. Khan 100 Tando Allahyar 100 Kambar 100 Ratodero 100 Matiari 100
1922	Imperial 11,250 General 10,000 Additional 1,946 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,250	6,000 External repairs 300	2,250	...	750	125	100	Matiari 50 Ratodero 100 Kambar 100 Tando Allahyar 100 Tando Md. Khan 100
1923	,	,	,	,	750	125	,	Tando Md. Khan 100 Tando Allahyar 100 Kambar 100 Ratodero 100
1924	General 11,598 Engineering Branch 2,900 Dakshina Fellowships 1,800 Sind Scholarships 1,250	,	,	,	„	,	,	,

Report Year	Government Grants.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Shikarpur.	Sukkur.	Larkana	Jacobabad		Other Municipalities	
							(Arrears last year) 750	(Arrears last year) 750	100 Ratodero	100 Ratodero
1931	General 34,294. Dakshina Fellowships 1,650. Sind Scholarships 1,250.	2,000 (Grant in House tax) 740	2,000 (House tax) 740	750 (Arrears 1931)	1,000	750	"	"	750 (Arrears 1931) 250	100 Ratodero
1932	34,294 General Dakshina Fellowships, 1,500 Sind Scholarships, 1,250	2,000 (House tax) 740	2,000 (House tax) 740	375 (Arrears 1932)	750	750	"	"	750 (Arrears 1931) 250	100 Ratodero
1933	32,579 General Dakshina Fellowships, 1,620 Sind Scholarships, 1,250	2,000 (House tax) 740	2,000 (House tax) 740	375 (Arrears 1932)	1,000	750	250	250	750 Rohri	750 Rohri
1934	29,000 General Dakshina Fellowships, 877—4—0 Sind Scholarships, 1,015	2,000 (House tax) 740	2,000 (House tax) 740	375	750	750	250	250	100 Ratodero (Arrears 1933) 100 Ratodero (Arrears 1933)	100 Ratodero (Arrears 1933)
1935	29,000 General Dakshina Fellowships, 630 Sind Scholarships, 930	2,000 (House tax) 740	2,000 (House tax) 740	375	750	750	250	250	...	...
1936	29,000 General Dakshina Fellowships, 630 Sind Scholarships, 930	2,000 (House tax) 740	2,000 (House tax) 740	375	750	750	...	...	...	...

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS

Report year.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Larkana.	Sukkur (or Shikarpur).	Thar and Parakar.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Other Local Boards	
							Frontier Sind	Upper Sind
1887	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	2,000	...	...	4,000	200	500	...	...
1889	2,000	...	...	...	,"	,"	..."	..."
1890	"	2,000	...	3426.8	,"	1,000	..."	..."
1891	"	...	...	2,000	,"	,"	..."	..."
1892	1,416	...	...	2,000	,"	250	..."	..."
1893	2,000	2,000	...	(Special contribution 1,000)	,"	,"	..."	..."
1894	2,000	2,000	...	2,000	200	250	..."	..."
1895	"	,"	...	,"	,	,"	..."	..."
1896	"	,"	...	,"	,"	,"	..."	..."
1897	"	,"	...	,"	,"	,"	..."	..."
1898	"	,"	...	,"	,"	,"	..."	..."
1899	"	,"	...	2,750	,"	,"	..."	..."
1900	"	,"	...	2,000	,"	,"	..."	..."
1901	"	,"	..."	,"	,"	,"	..."	..."
1902	"	,"	..."	,"	,"	,"	..."	..."
1903	"	,"	1,200	800	,"	,"	..."	..."

Report Year.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Larkana.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parakar.	Other Local Boards	
						Upper Sind Frontier.	Lower Sind Frontier.
1904	1,300	2,000	1,200	800	200	250	...
1905	"	"	"	400	"	"	...
1906	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
1907	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
1908	"	"	"	800	"	"	...
1909	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
1910	"	"	"	1,000	"	"	...
1911	"	"	"	"	500	"	...
1912	"	"	"	"	Engineering Branch 200	"	...
1913	"	"	"	"	"	"	...
1914	"	1,000	"	"	"	"	Nawabshah 1,000
1915	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1916	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Report year.	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Larkana.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Other Local Boards.	
						G. S.	Frontier
1917	1,300	1,000	1,200	1,000	"	(Arrears 1916) 250 Engineering Branch 750 (For 1916) 750	
1918	"	"		1,000	1,000	Engineering Branch 200	250 Engineering Branch 750
1919	"	"		1,000	"	"	"
1920	"	"		"	"	"	"
1921	"	"		"	"	"	"
1922	"	"		700	"	"	"
1923	"	"		"	750	"	"
1924	"	"		"	"	"	500 Nawabshah
1925	1,300	1,000	700	1,000	"	125 Engineering Branch 375	500 "
1926	"			"	"	750 (Arrears 1925) 500	"
1927	"			"	"	750	"
1928	"			"	"	375	"

Report year	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Larkana.	Sukkur.	Thar and Parkar.	Upper Sind Frontier	Other Local Boards	
							Frontier	375
1929	1,300	...	...	...	...	375	...	...
1930	,	...	...	...	...	„	„	...
1931	800	...	...	...	...	„	„	...
1932	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	...
1933	...	...	...	...	...	„	375	...
1934	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	...
1935	...	...	...	...	...	„	...	...
1936	...	...	...	...	...	„	...	...

OTHER DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS (1887—1936)

(as mentioned in the Annual Reports)

Name.	Rs. A. P.
1888	
Edulji Dinshaw Prize Fund (from Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, C. I. E.)	... 1,500 0 0
1889	
Donation from Mr. Behrumal of Rohri for the Lala Behrumal Library	... 3,500 0 0
1890	
MacLeod Memorial Scholarship Fund	... 4,000 0 0
Amount received through Mr. Dowlatram Jethmal to found the Sitabai Dayaram Scholarship	... 1,500 0 0
1891	
Principal's Prizes (from Dr. Jackson) ...	... 110 0 0
Victoria Jubilee Laboratory Fund ...	... 7,806 10 5
(Collected through Mr. N. N. Pochajee, Seth Fatehchand Atmaram & Co., and the Karachi Municipality)	
Amount received from Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, to provide an annual medal	... 500 0 0
Amount of Sir Maxwell Melvil Memorial Fund, received through Mr. Teckchand Udhawdas ...	... 732 0 0
1892	
From His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay in aid of the College Library ... ... ...	... 10) 0 0
Additional Subscription to the Sir Maxwell Melvil Memorial Fund, received through Mr. Teckchand Udhawdas ...	... 10 0 0
1893	
From the Honorary Secretary, Lord Reay Memorial Fund, for Lord Reay Memorial Library ... ... ...	... 11,810 3 0
1894	
Gobindbuksh Sanskrit Prize Fund (Awatral Prize) ... ... ...	... 500 0 0
1895	
Students' Quarters Fund ... ... ...	... 16,268 7 5
(including a donation of Rs. 5,000 from H. H. The Amir of Khairpur, Rs. 5,000 from Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, brother of the late R. B. Diwan Metharam Gidumal, and Rs. 964 presented by the Students' Dramatic Society)	
1896	
Second instalment of donation received from Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, brother of the late R.B. Diwan Metharam Gidumal (Students' Quarters Fund Account)...	5,000 0 0

1897

Subscriptions towards Students' Quarters Fund Account :—	Rs.	a.	p.
“Grant” Memorial Fund	4,018	0	0
“Price” Memorial Fund	1,475	0	0
Mir Allah Bux’s Donation	500	0	0
Final instalment of donation from Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, brother of the late R. B. Diwan Metharam Gidumal	5,000	0	0

1901

Amount of the “One per cent Fund” made over for the Students’ Hostel ...	1,050	0	0
Sum received through Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C. S., to found the Erskine Memorial Prize Fund	2,962	3	6

1902

From Mr. Lalchand Hassomal for the founding of the Lalchand Hassomal Prize ...	1,000	0	0
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1905

Amount received in June 1904 to found the Shewaram Ramrakhiamal Sanskrit Prize	1,000	0	0
Amount received from Dalpatrai Rochiram Memorial Fund Committee to found a Prize	501	0	0

1908

Devibai Mathradas Javheri Prize Fund (from Mr. Mathradas Ramchand Javheri, B.A., LL.B.)	1,000	0	0
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1910

Donation from Mr. A. R. D’Cruz, M.A., LL.B., towards the Lord Reay Memorial Library Fund	21	13	5
Donation to the College from Mr. R. K. Karana, B.A., (transferred to College Societies)	600	0	0

1914

Amount received to found the Santsing Khushalsing Science Prize ...	400	0	0
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1916

Sum received from Seth Gidumal Fatehchand as a contribution to the Fatehchand Atmaram Swimming Bath (K. B. Nusserwanji Mehta supplied the tiles for the floor of the bath, free of all charge) ...	1,300	0	0
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1918

Subscriptions received to found the Prof. Naik Memorial Prize ...	544	0	0
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1921

From Mr. Lilaram Gidumal for a Prize ...	1,000	0	0
Sir Evan James Prize Fund ...	1,500	0	0

1923

A. C. Manghirmalani Prize Fund ...	520	0	0
Norman Hey Prize Fund ...	1,000	0	0

1924

			Rs.	A. P.
Jean Louis Rieu Prize Fund	500 0 0
Naraindas Khubchand Chainani Prize Fund	526 4 8
Mrs. Parpatibai Awatsing Prize Fund (from Mr. Awatsing Mahtabsing)			...	1,000 0 0

192

Munshi Gangaram Prize Fund & Kewal Chotlal Mulram Ganghari Prize Fund	2,900	0 0
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1928

A. G. Wright Memoria Prize Fund (through the Educational Inspector Sind)	2,700	0 0
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1929

Amount received (through Prof. L. H. Ajwani) for founding the Prof. Shirazi Memorial Fund	458 14 0
Parmanand Chainrai Sitlani Prize Fund			...	1,000 0 0

1930

Kirparam K. Chugh Scholarship Fund	3,100 0 0
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1934

Dr. J. O. Pires Scholarship Fund	30,000 0 0
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WHO'S WHO

(Some details of the careers of past students—other than those who are now members of the Staff in the College).

(*N. B.* In spite of repeated reminders not many of the past students or their friends sent in details for this section, hence the many omissions. Some few names have been added by the Editor from memory. ('D' denotes deceased persons.)

PAST STUDENTS
Members of the Sind Government (1937-38) and the First Civilians



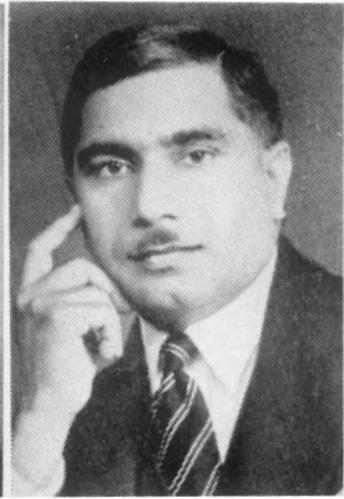
The Hon'ble Sir
Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah
(Premier in 1937)



The Hon'ble Mr.
Bhojsing G. Pahlajani
(Speaker in 1937)



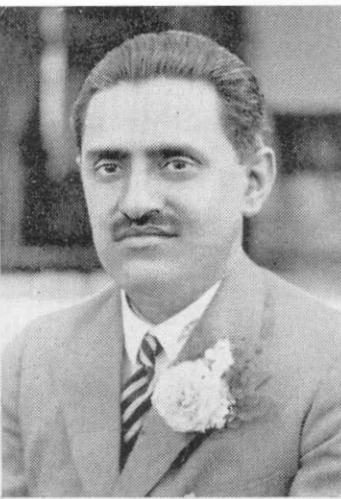
The Hon'ble Mr.
Gobindram P. Mukhi
(Minister in 1937)



The Hon'ble Dr.
Hemandas R. Wadhwani
(Minister in 1937)



Mr. Md. Hashim Gazdar
Parliamentary Secretary
in 1937



K. B. Md. Ayub Khuhro
(Parliamentary Secretary in 1937)



The Hon'ble Mr. Miran Md. Shah
(Parliamentary Secretary in 1937
and now Speaker)



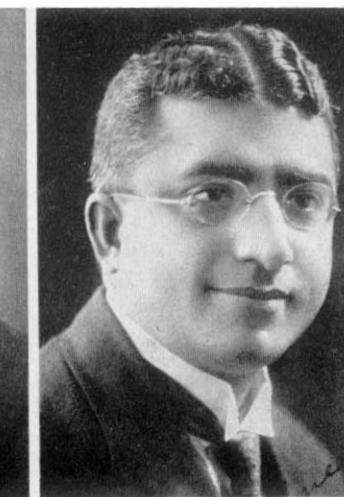
Mr. Dialmal Doulatram
(Parliamentary Secretary
in 1937)



Mr. T. T. Sodah
(Qualified for the Colonial Service)



Mr. H. K. Kirpalani
(First Sindhi I.C.S.)



Mr. N. P. Thadani
(Second Sindhi I.C.S.)



Mr. U. M. Mirchandani
(Nominated to the I.C.S.)

A

Abichandani, Chaitan Ganumal.

Joined College in 1919-1920. Was selected for the Provincial Forest Service.

Abichandani, Pahlaj Wassanmal.

Matriculated 1916. Left College, after passing Inter Arts and Inter Science in 1920. B. Sc. (Hons) Civil Engineering, Edinburgh University 1922. Posted as Asst: Executive Engineer Sukkur Barrage 1923. Now Asst: Engineer, P. W. D. Dadu.

Acharya, T. B.

Born 1895. B. A. History Economics 1919. Joined Educational Department 1920. B. T. 1925. Asst: Teacher Government High School, Shikarpur.

Achtani, Ghanshamdas A.

B. Sc. 1933. Now in the Customs Office Karachi. (Import Export Section).

Advani, Atmasing Achalsing,

Joined College in 1922, also graduated from the University of London. Professor of English at the D. G. Sind National College Hyderabad Sind, and the Hindu College, Delhi. Now in the Radio and Broadcasting Department.

Advani, A. K.

B. Sc. 1936. Assistant Teacher N.W.R. Hadow Sindhi School, Lahore.

Advani, Achalsing M.

Passed Matriculation in 1894 and joined the 1st Year Engineering Class in 1894-1895. Subsequently took to the legal profession, and was one of the best-known Criminal lawyers of his time. Was an active member of the College Standing Committee for several years.

Advani, Awatsing Mahtabsing, (Rao Sahib).

D Passed Matriculation in 1889 and joined this College in 1890. Became a pleader and rose to be District Government Pleader. Start-

ed a Home for the Tuberculosis patients, at Jherruck. Has written books in Sindhi and English on the Sikh religion. Died recently.

Advani, Bhagwandas Balchand.

Born 1905. B. A. (Hons) in History Economics. College Fellow 1926. LL. B. 1928. Wrote poems in the College Miscellany. Won Sonnet Prize for 'Mother India.' College Prizeman (History Economics). Some time Asst: to the Government Pleader, Hyderabad. Advocate practising at Hyderabad (Sind).

Advani, B. K.

Joined College 1927. B. Sc. 1934. Now employed in H. M.'s Customs, Karachi.

Advani, Chainrai Bulchand, (Rao Bahadur).

Passed Matriculation in 1890 and joined College in 1890-1891. After graduating B. A. joined the Revenue Department where he rose to be Assistant to the Commissioner-in-Sind. Has written a fine verse-translation in Sindhi of *Bhagvad Gita*.

Advani, Durgdas Bhojraj.

Born 10 February 1880. Passed Matriculation in 1896. Joined the Engineering Branch of this College, and after passing out joined the P. W. D. in 1901. After a short time he resigned the job and set up as an Architect. Took part in public life, especially in the Home Rule agitation. Member of Bombay Legislative Council (1924-26). Elected Mayor of Karachi in 1937.

Advani, Fatehchand Menghraj.

Passed Matriculation in 1889, and then joined this College. A prominent worker Gur-Sangat, Hyderabad Sind.

Advani, Gopaldas M.

Joined College 1923. Captain College Cricket Team. Opened Sports Depot 1929. Cricketer of all India Fame. Appointed

Cricket Coach, Mayo College, Ajmer, 1934.
Now in Karachi as Sporting Goods Dealer
and Coach in Cricket to various schools.

Advani, Hotchand Gopaldas.

Joined College in 1920-1921. After graduation proceeded to England to study for the Bar. Now a practising Barrister at Hyderabad (Sind). Was elected recently to the Sind Bar Council.

Advani, Jasoti Naraindas (Mrs.)

or Miss Jasoti Ramchand Sipahimalani

Joined College as a casual student in English in 1927. Lady-in-waiting to Her Highness the Maharani Holkar (Indore)

Advani, Jhuromal Menghraj,

Born 1882. Sindhi Translator 1925-37. Member Arts Faculty Bombay University 1930-35. Member Board of Studies in Sindhi 1930-35. Retired in 1937 as Oriental Translator to Government, Director of Information, Commissioner of Labour, Secretary Departmental and Vernacular Examinations Committees, Sind.

Advani, Jotesing Harising.

D Passed Matriculation in 1892 and joined the Engineering Branch of this College. Rose to be an Executive Engineer, and Professor of Engineering at the Poona College of Engineering.

Advani, Kessamal Chatomal.

(Rao Sahib) Passed Matriculation in 1899, and joined the Previous Class. L. C. E. Rose to be an Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Now a member of the Standing Committee of the College. A social and religious worker.

Advani, Mohanlal Daulatram.

Passed Matriculation in 1887. B. A. Sindhi Translator. Professor of Sindhi at the D. G. Sind National College.

Advani, Motiram Hassomal.

Passed Matriculation in 1897, and then

joined the Previous Class. After passing the L. C. E., examination became Professor of Engineering in this College. Now Vice-Principal and Professor of Engineering, N. E. D. Civil Engineering College.

Advani, Motiram H.

Student of this College for the years 1925-26, and 1928-29. Now Managing Director. The Jacobabad Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

Advani, Naraindas Rochiram.

Joined College in 1920. Graduated in Forestry at the University of Edinburgh. Now Superintendent of Gardens and Joint Conservator of Forests, Indore

Advani, Narainsing Harising.

(Rao Sahib) Passed Matriculation in 1898 and joined the Previous Class. After passing the L. C. E., examination joined the Educational Dept. Now Headmaster, N. J. High School, Karachi.

Advani, Pahlajsing Bijasing.

Graduated from D. J. Sind and Wilson College Bombay in 1914. History & Economics (Hons). Won University Cobden Club Medal (Political Economy). M. A. 1915. LL. B. 1917. Senior Advocate of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. Partner Messrs. Tolasing & Co. Professor S. C. Law College since 1926. Reporter 'Indian Cases' Lahore. Editor Sind Law Reporter since 1927. Examiner Delhi University for several years. Author of *A Manual of Company Law*. President, Young Amil Association.

Advani, Parmanand Mewaram.

M. A. BSc. Passed Matriculation in 1903. Professor of Chemistry in this College. Left College service in 1919. Now Principal of the School for the Blind, Karachi. A prominent Theosophist.

Advani, Ramchand Chainrai.

Joined College in 1921, proceeded to Great

Britain to graduate in Engineering. Now Assistant Professor, N. E. D. Civil Engineering College.

Advani, Rewachand Dowlatram.

Joined College 1888. Sind Scholar 1889. 1890. Viceroy's Bronze Medal 1891. B. A. (Mathematics) second class. Served some time in the Treasury office & The Sindhi Translator's office. Deputy Inspector and later Personal Assistant to Educational Inspector. Taken up in I. E. S. (temp.) posted Head Master N. J. High School, Karachi. Retired in 1926.

Advani, Rochiram Hakumatrail.

Passed Matriculation in 1901. B.A. After graduation joined Government Service for a time. Then resigned to start the Standard Printing Works, Hyderabad, a pioneering concern in the Province in high class printing.

Advani, R. S. (Mrs.)

or Miss Rukmani Wadhumal Mahrotri. graduated from this College 1927. Married to Mr. S. P. Advani, Sub-Judge.

Advani, Sahibsing Tegsing.

Joined College in 1909. Passed Pleaders' Examination. For some time Income Tax Assessor. Now a practising advocate at Sukkur where he has taken a keen part in the Municipality.

Advani, Shankersing Awatsing.

Joined College in 1912. B. A., LL. B. Practised as a pleader. Taken up in the Judiciary. First Class Sub-Judge. Has acted as Assistant Sessions Judge.

Advani, Shivaram Tillumal.

Born 1904. B. A. 1927. (English Honours) second class. Dakshina Fellow 1927-28. LL. B. 1929. Appointed Sub-Judge 1933. Now Secretary, Sind Legislative Assembly.

Advani, Sunder Pribhdas.

Joined College in 1921. After a bright career proceeded for legal studies to Great Britain. Barrister-at-law. Now a Sub-Judge in Sind.

Advani, Tarasingh H.

Born 1910. Graduated in Civil Engineering from N. E. D. Civil Engineering College. Youngest licensed Architect. Interested in Music and Art. Supervised construction of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association Building.

Advani, Tolasing Khushalsing.

Passed Matriculation in 1902 and joined the Previous Class in 1903. B.A., LL. B. A prominent advocate and member of the Standing Committee of the College. President of the Rabindranath Literary and Dramatic Club.

Ahuja, Lachmandas Sakhawatral.

Joined College in 1919-1920. Took his Engineering Degree in Great Britain. Now Chief Officer and Engineer, Sukkur Municipality.

Agha, Hassanally G.

Passed Matriculation in 1910 and joined College in 1911 B. A., LL. B. Served some time in the Police Department as a Deputy Superintendent. Practised as an advocate. Asst. Public Prosecutor. Now Assistant Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind).

Agha, Jafferali G.

Joined College in 1922-23. Left without taking a degree. Superintendent of Excise in the Bombay Presidency.

Ajwani, Baharsing Jagatsing.

Passed Matriculation in 1910, and joined College immediately afterwards. Qualified as a Doctor and as a Health Officer. M. B., B.S., D.P.H. Is now Health Officer, Sukkur Municipality. Has been rewarded for his work in connection with the Red Cross.

Ajwani, Bhojraj Motoomal.

B. A. 1920. Joined N.C.O., movement 1921. Suffered incarceration in 1922 in the notorious *Visapur* Jail and published account of Visapur Jail Horrors. Municipal Councillor at Sukkur in 1928. Chairman Primary School Board 1929. Advocate 1934. Owned and Edited the "Bharat" weekly.

Ajwani, Hashmatsing Jagatsing.

Passed Matriculation 1918 and joined College. Took MSc Degree in Engineering after studies in Great Britain and America. Employed as Asst. Engineer in Sukkur Barrage. Now employed in the Khairpur State P.W.D

Ajwani, Parsram Chetumal.

D Passed Matriculation 1910. Joined College 1911. Professor of Persian at Surat College. Died of influenza 1919.

Ajwani, Ramchand Hazarising.

Passed Matriculation 1917, M.A. Sind Scholar. Edulji Dinshaw Prizeman. Practised as a pleader. Joined Government Service in 1926. Now Police Prosecutor, Hyderabad District

Akhund, Abdullah Shafimahomed

B. A. Second Class Honours. LL.B. Practised Law 12 months. Appointed Sub-Judge 1911. Appointed District Judge 1930.

Akhund Najmuddin A.

Joined 1911. B.A. 1914. Secretary Literary and Debating Society for three years. After LL.B., served as City Magistrate Shikarpur for several years. Advocate practising at Dadu since 1926. First President Dadu Municipality. Legal Adviser D.L.B., Dadu. Director Co-operative Bank Karachi. President, District Local Board, Dadu.

Alavi, Yusafali Alibhoy Karimji,

(or Mandviwala)

Born 1865. Joined College in the B.A. Class

1887. B. A. Member Karachi Municipality 1896—1921. Has represented Karachi Municipality on the Karachi Port Trust. President, Karachi Indian Merchants' Association for several years. Senior Partner Messrs. Yusafali Alibhoy Karimji & Co.

Alfonso, Jose Thomas

Joined College 1900. Joined Grant Medical College Bombay. L.M. & S. 1907. Medical Practitioner, Karachi. In 1928 appointed Vice-Consul for Portugal.

Alimchandani, Bulchand Dayaram

Rao Bahadur, son of Hon'ble Dayaram Jethmal after whom the College is named. Was one of the first batch of students in 1886—1887. B. A. One of the finest scholars Sind has produced. Wrote articles of merit in Sindhi and English. Principal N.H. Academy Hyderabad Sind, and President Hyderabad Municipality for a number of years. Fellow, University of Bombay. One of the most valuable members on the College Standing Committee for years.

Alimchandani, Jairamdas Daulatram,

Stood first in this College at the Previous Examination of 1909. B.A., LL.B. Joined the Bar after graduation, but interested himself more in politics than in his profession and soon came to the front rank. The most prominent Congressman in Sind. General Secretary, Indian National Congress. For some years a member of the College Board.

Alimchandani, Harkishindas Lilaram

Passed Matriculation 1914. Joined this College immediately afterwards. After passing M.B.B.S. practised as Eye-Specialist. Honorary Lecturer and Surgeon, Hyderabad Medical School.

Alimchandani, Lilaram Jethmal,

Born 1865. Belonged to the first batch of senior students of this College. B.A. in 1890. L.L.B. 1893. Practised Law for two

years. Was taken up on the Provincial Civil Service (Judicial) in 1896 and appointed as Sub-ordinate (second class) Judge in the second grade. In 1914 promoted to be Joint Judge and Sessions Judge. A pioneer Social Reformer, interested in female education. Has been President, Kundanmal Girls School Association. Took great pain in the foundation and establishment of the *D. G. National College* Hyderabad. He has done noble work for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A sportsman and Physical Culturist. One of the two surviving first students of this College.

Alimchandani, Rupchand Lilaram

Passed Matriculation 1911. Joined this College for 2 years. After a bright career taken up in the Bombay Educational Service. Lieut. in U. T. C. Professor of Chemistry Karnatak College Dharwar.

Amolaksing,

Joined College 1924. B. A. 1929 Superintendent Burmah Shell Petrol Dept. Nowshera, North West Frontier.

Asarphota, Amulrai D.

F. Y. A. 1924. Clerk commercial Firm of cotton dealers. Fellow of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd. Guildford, England.

Aswani, Tahilram Basarmal

Passed Matriculation 1902. B.A. LL.B. Prominent advocate and politician, Hyderabad Sind. Has been President, Hyderabad Municipality.

Awani, Kadir Nawaz Shah Nawaz

Graduated in 1932. Advocate at Shikarpur.

Awani, Md. Azam.

Passed Matriculation in 1911. B. A. Appointed Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies in Sind.

B

Bakhru, Lakhasing Karamchand

D Passed Matriculation in 1889, and joined College. A well-known pleader and social reformer at Rohri. In his last days suffered from acute brain-trouble.

Bakhru, Naraindas Jethanand

Passed Matriculation 1918 and joined the first year class. M.B.B.S. (Bom.) F. R. C. S. Now Senior Medical Officer, G. I. P. Ry.

Baloch, Ghulam Kadir

B.A. Advocate, President Jacobabad Municipality. Assistant Public Prosecutor, Upper Sind Frontier District. In his College days contributed verses in Sindhi to the College Magazine.

Batheja, Hassanand Radhakrishnan

Born 11 July 1891. Matriculated 1906. Prizeman and Scholar, at the College. Fellow, B. A. (Oxon). Professor of History and Economics at the Aligarh University, and Benares Hindu University. Taken up in the Indian Educational Service, Bihar and Orissa. Has served as a member of the Indian Tariff Board and as member on important Government Committees. Now Principal of a Government College. Actively helped in the establishment of the C and S College, Shikarpur. Has written useful pamphlets on Economic and Political questions of the day.

Batheja, Menghraj C.

Joined College in 1914. Sind Scholar. Graduated in Engineering. Bar-at-Law. B.Sc. (Cantab). Professor of Physics at Agra and Hyderabad (Sind). A landlord at Shikarpur.

Bellara, Dipchand Chandimal

Matriculated 1901, and then joined College. B. A. LL. B. One of the leading civil lawyers in the Province. Has been president of important social clubs. Legal Adviser to the Karachi Municipal Corporation.

Benson, Morrison Christopher

Joined College in the Junior B. A. Class in 1927-28. After taking his degree was placed in charge of Children's Reformatory, Bombay. Now Principal of I. P. Mission High School, Surat.

Bhagat, Bhagwandas Pessumal

Inter Science 1927. B. Sc. (London) Engineering, and Diploma A. C. G. I. 1931. Had practical training for 15 months with Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, Boiler Plant Manufacturers at their Renfrew (Glasgow) works. G.I. Mech. I 1932. Subject : "Engineering Economics and workshop organisation." Now Asst. Supdt. South Indian Railway, Stores Dept.

Bhagat, Chhangomal Ghanshamdas

F. Y. A. 1918. Now a landlord. Interested in public grievances. A road in Soldier Bazar is named after him.

Bhagat, Deepchand Ghanshamdas

Born 1906. Matriculated 1923, won several prizes and scholarships. F. Y. A. 1924. First class first. Inter Science. 1925. First class with distinction. Joined College of Engineering Poona. B. E. 1928. First in Bombay Presidency. Won James Berkeley Gold medal and prize. 1930 Appointed Assistant Engineer. (B. E. S.) P. W. D.

Bhagat, Pherumal

Joined College Engineering Branch 1917. Passed out 1920. F. Y. A. 1920. Inter Science 1921. B. Sc. (Glasgow) Engineering 1923. Had practical experience in England 1923—1926. Assistant Engineer with a private firm of contractors 1926—27. Joined Indian Stores Department 1927. Now Assistant Controller of Purchase, Calcutta.

Bhagwanani, Hashmatrai Atmaram

Matriculated 1926. B.A., LL.B. Advocate. taken up as a senior clerk in the Income Tax Department, Sind

Bhambhani, Bhojraj Mansing

Passed Inter Science 1919. Took his B. Sc. in Engineering in the United Kingdom. Executive Engineer E. I. Railway.

Bhambhani, Kodusing T.

B. A. A prominent social worker and educationist in Larkana. Specially interested in Women's Education.

Bharvani, Hiralal Srichand

Joined the First Year Arts class in 1921. First class at B. A. (1926). Won prizes and scholarships at College. Graduated in Literature at Cambridge University. Bar-at-law. Practised as lawyer. Now Senior Professor of English at the D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind.

Bhatia, Jhamandas Dwarkadas

Graduated B. A. 1919. Has written articles on literary topics in Sindhi. Teacher of English at the Kandiaro High School.

Bhatia Kishinchand Mulchand

Born 1907. Sind Scholar 1926-28. Won Maxwell Melvil Memorial Prize 1926. B. E. (Civil). First Class Honours from N. E. D. College Karachi. Asst. Executive Engineer (I. S. E.) Now Executive Engineer, Nawabshah.

Bhatti, Mumtaz Hussain

Joined College in the Junior B. A. Class in 1926-1927. B. A. Advocate, Sukkur and Khairpur. A prominent Municipal Corporator at Sukkur.

Bhavnani, Dialmal Daulatram

Matriculated 1889. B.A., LL.B. Joined the Judicial Department, where he rose to be District and Sessions Judge. Elected to the Sind Assembly where he has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister P. W. D.

Bhavnani, Gobindram Jechandrai

Joined the First Year Arts Class in 1919 Took his LL. B. Degree in Ireland. A Subor-

dinate Judge in the Sind Judiciary.

Bhavnani, Gopaldas Daulatram

Matriculated 1892. B.A., LL.B. Taken up the in Police Dept. Deputy Superintendent of Police. Has now retired from service.

Bhavnani, Mulchand Dayaram

Passed the First year Arts examination in 1920. Went abroad to learn cinema work. A pioneer of film industry in India and one of the most famous film Directors in India; married Miss Enakshi Ramrau, a noted film star.

Bhavnani, Parsram Tolaram

Joined College in 1896-1897. B.A., LL.B. A prominent lawyer, Hyderabad Sind.

Bhavnani, Shewaram Deepchand

Joined College in 1916 B. A. B. T. Now Asst. Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.

Bhavnani, Kalachand Topandas

Joined College in 1915. B. A., B. T. Now Asst. Master, N. J. High School, Karachi.

Bhaya, Pribhdas Hassanand

Joined College in 1922-1923. Qualified in Accountancy in Great Britain. Now an Examiner in the Income Tax Department Sind.

Bhojwani, Bulchand Alumal, (Rao Bahadur)

Passed Matriculation 1892. B.A. Joined the Revenue Dept.; retired as a Deputy Collector. Now a First Class (Honorary) Magistrate, Karachi. A landlord and a businessman.

Bhojwani, Janardhandas

Matriculated in 1909. A well-known advocate and Municipal Corporator. Has been a member of the College Standing Committee.

Bhojwani, Kewalram Girdharlal

Matriculated in 1916. B.A. A prominent advocate at Sewhan.

Bhojwani, Lilaram Gidumal

Matriculated 1890. B.A. Joined the

Educational Dept. Deputy Educational Inspector Head-master, N. J. High School Karachi. For, sometime Fellow of the University of Bombay. Now retired from Government service. President Sind Teachers' Fund.

Bhojwani, Rewachand Kalumal

B.A. (History Economics) 1935. Joined Postal Dept. but resigned to take up an appointment in the Collector's office, Karachi. Won Tennis Umpires Cup and Fancy Dress Prize in College days.

Bhojwani, Tolaram Jamiatrai

Passed B.A. in 1914 and became a Fellow. M.A. For sometime a teacher in Government Service. Joined the Karachi municipality as Personal Clerk to the Chief Officer and Engineer. Now Deputy Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality. Keenly interested in social welfare work, and Local Self-government. Address: Cosmopolitan Colony, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi Saddar.

Bhutto, Imdad Ali

Son of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto. Joined College in 1932-1933, but left it without passing any examination. Now a probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police under training at the Police Training School, Nasik.

Bijlani, Pohumal, H.

B. A. (1919) Senior Government Inspecting officer in the Sind Educational Dept. A successful organiser and educationist.

Birch, George

D Born on 30 June 1880. Joined college in 1896-1897. One of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. in Karachi. Became Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind in 1911. Controller of Prices and Rents in war time. Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax for Sind. Worked on several committees, and was a leading member of the Domiciled European and Anglo-Indian Association, Sind Branch. Secretary

Ka rachi Auxjiliary Force Club. Birch Club named after him. M. B. E. Recognised in his time to be one of the most active workers in social and philanthropic activities.

Butani, Bhagwandas Balchand

D Matriculated 1908. B.A. A keen sportsman in his college career. Joined the Income Tax Dept. Income Tax Officer. (Brother of Principal Butani). Died suddenly on 30 January 1938

Butani, Gurmukhsingh J.

Born 1883. Joined College (Engineering Course) 1900. Always first at Examinations. Foot-Ball Captain. Joined P. W. D. 1904. Retired as Executive Engineer in 1937. Now interested in Harijan work.

Butani, Harcho G.

Born 1912. Entered College 1929. B.A. Took active part in various college activities. Elected General Secretary. Helped Relief work.

Butani, Ramchand Javhersing

B. A. 1922. A keen sportsman. Tennis Captain 1920-21. Now Head Clerk P. W. D. Karachi.

Butani, Tejbhandas Girdhardas

Graduated B. A. in 1917 Passed the P.W.D. Accountants' examination. Entered the Educational Department as a teacher. Now working in the Training College, Hyderabad Sind. A prolific writer of text books in Sindhi, and composition texts for the lower standards.

C

Canser, Gokaldas Assumal

Joined College in 1897-1898. B. A. A well-known advocate in Karachi. Much interested in Old Town work.

Castellino, Emmanuel C.

B. A. Second Class 1909. Dakshina Fellow. M.A. in Literature 1910. Won the Edulji Dinshaw Prize, LL.B. 1913. Started

practice in Karachi in 1914. Appointed Professor of Roman Law, Mercantile Law and Succession, in the S.C. Shahani Law College Appointed Registrar and Clerk of the Crown of the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Sind in 1930. Officiated as Judge Small Causes Court 1933-34. Then reverted to the post of Registrar. Cricketer. Was presented with a bat by Principal Farrell.

Castellino, Ignatius

Joined College in 1916. B.A., LL. B. A first class student. Won Hughling Prize. For sometime Registrar of the Small Causes Court, Karachi.

Castellino, Joseph

D Graduated B. A. in 1917. LL. B. Advocate in Karachi. Took active part in College Societies, in undergraduate days. Vice President, Karachi Municipality 1929—1930. Member on many local committees.

Chablani, Guli Hassaram (Miss)

Joined College in 1929-1930. M. Sc. Now Head-mistress of Parmeshari Girls' High School, Sukkur.

Chablani, Hassaram Parmanand

Joined the Engineering Branch in 1897—1898. Retired as an Executive Engineer, P.W.D.

Chablani, Hashmatrai Lekhraj

Born 20th September 1889. Stood first in the University at Matriculation. Scholar at College. Won Telang Medal in 1911. First a schoolmaster, then a Professor of History and Economics in several Colleges including the Elphinstone College, Bombay. For sometime Principal, Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind. Subsequently Head of the Economics Department, Delhi University. Written books on Indian Currency and Exchange. Was the spokesman of the Sind Anti-Sepa-

tionists. The province sustained a great loss in his premature death in 1933.

Chabria, Chelaram Karamchand

B. A. 1929. Entered Audit Department N. W. Rly. Died in the Quetta Earthquake, 1935.

Chagla, Ghulamali G.

Joined College in 1892—1893. Landlord and Merchant. President of the Karachi Municipality 1921—1922. Keenly interested in Hindu-Muslim unity, and social welfare. Address : Clifton.

Chainani, Hashmatrai Khubchand

Born 1904. Educated in D. J. Sind College and the Magdalene College, Cambridge. Entered I. C. S. 1927. Served as Assistant Collector at Sholapur, Nasik, and Dhulia. Posted as Assistant Judge, Poona, 1931. District and Sessions Judge Poona and Sholapur 1934—35. Confirmed as District and Sessions Judge 1935. Working as Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council, and Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs since 1935.

Chainani, Khubchand Jethmal

D Was one of original batch of students who joined the College (1886—1887). B.A. Headmaster Shikarpur and Hyderabad Government High Schools.

Chandiramani, Devi Wadhumal (Miss)

Joined College 1931. Won Scholarship Rs. 120/- for second class in F. Y. A. 1932. B. A. 1935. Won (as an M. A. Student) Dorothy Jinraja Dasa Cup in a competition Debate. 1936. Active member Sind Collegiate Strings. Took part in the College Dramatic Concerts.

Chandiramani, Ladharam Mohandas

Joined College 1912. B. A. 1916. Head master Gurdasmal Hindu High School, Hyderabad Sind.

Chandiramani, Lilaram Isardas

Matriculated in 1900. B. A. LL. B. One of the leading civil lawyers in Upper Sind, Address, Queen's Road, Sukkur.

Chandiramani, Murli Wadhumal

Joined College 1932. B. A. History and Economics 1936. Cadet U. T. C. 1934—36. Now Apprentice, Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank.

Chandiramani, Udharam Madandas

Joined College in 1898—1899. B. A., LL.B. Entered the Revenue Dept. Retired as a Deputy Collector. Was the trying magistrate in the famous Pir Pagaro case.

Chandwani, K. J.

Joined College 1918. Left 1920 after passing Inter Arts. Rejoined 1921. B. A. 1923. was offered a College Fellowship but had to resign as he was taken up in the Railway Accounts Service.

Christie, Matidda Keshavrao (Miss)

Joined College in 1922-23 Graduated B.A. in 1926 Was taken up in the Educational Dept, Punjab. Now in Great Britain for higher studies.

Chugani, Tilokchand Warialdas

Joined College in 1900—01 B. A. Assistant Chief Officer, Sukkur Municipality.

Cordeiro X.

Graduated B.A. from this College in 1897. Was Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Latin) Scholar, Sind Scholar, and Dakshina Fellow. Was taken up as Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, and rose to be Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta. Proceeded to Mesopotamia on Field Service in the Great War. Retired from service in 1933.

Critchell, Hastings Alexander

Joined in 1928-29 in the Junior B.A. Class. B.A. Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

D*D'Abreo, Sybil (Miss)*

Joined College in 1914. M. A. Principal, Indian Girls' High School Karachi. Now Principal Jufelhurst Girls' School, Karachi.

Dadachanji, Kawasji T

Was student of this College in 1890-92. L.C.E. 1894. Served in the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Municipal Engineering Department, Bombay. Rose to be Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust. Died of heart failure 1929.

Dalal, Tansukhdas B.

Graduated B. A. in 1926. Secretary, Karachi Cotton Association. Takes keen part in Rotary Movement.

Dareshani, Abdulmajid H.

Born 1880. Joined College 1896, as a Sir Alimurad Scholar. B. A. (Literature). second class, 1900. Dakshina Fellow 1901. M. A. (Lit.) 1901. Served in Revenue Department. After two years appointed Principal Mohabat Madresah, Junnagadh. Asst. Teacher Shikarpur High School 1903. Teacher, Training College for Men, Hyderabad 1905. Professor of Persian, D. J. Sind College, 1906. Resigned in 1907 owing to illness. Edited Al Haque 1910-12. Appointed Private Secretary to Vazir, Khairpur State 1910. Treasury officer 1912. Principal, High School Khairpur State 1915. Severed connection with State in 1922. Now a State pensioner.

Publications:—Saadi's Khawatim; Jami's Usuf Zulekha, 1901.

Daryanani, G. S.

B. Sc. First Class Honours, 1930. M. Sc. (Mathematics A group) 1934. First in the University. Honorary Lecturer in Mathematics in the College for 2 years. Won Edulji Dinshaw Prize, Macleod Scholarship etc. Now Inspector, Weights and Measures, Karachi.

Daryani, Khanchand Shamdas

Joined College in 1915. B. Ag. Started Harold Mann Model Farm at Malir. Inspector of Agriculture. A prolific writer of dramas in Sindhi. One of the principal founders of the Karachi Rabindranath Literary and Dramatic Club. Promoter of the Eastern Arts Film Company. Has taken to Film industry.

Daudpota, Umaruddin M.

Born 1897. Matriculated 1917. First in Sind. Won Sind Exhibition Prize, Sind College Scholarships. King Edward Memorial Scholarships B. A. (Persian) First Class Honours 1921. Dakshina Fellow 1921-23. M. A. (Persian) First Class First in the University 1923. Chancellor's Medal. Lecturer in Sindhi in the College in 1924. Secured Government of India Scholarship for Research work. Studied at Cambridge for three years. Got Ph. D. on the thesis :—"The influence of Arabic poetry on Persian Poetry". Appointed Principal, Sind Madressah 1927. Nominated Ordinary Fellow Bombay University 1928. Member, Board of Studies in Persian and Arabic. Member, Board of Studies in Sindhi. Appointed Professor of Arabic, Ismail College Andheri in B. E. S. Class I, in 1930, in which post he continues up-to-date. *Publications:*—Several Persian and Arabic works in preparation. Shah-jo-Rasalo in collaboration with Dr. Gurbuxani.

Dembla, Murlidhar Jeramdas

Diwan Bahadur, now known as Punjabi, Murlidhar Jeramdas. Joined College in 1891-1892. One of the most competent Criminal lawyers in the Province. For many years President, Shikarpur Municipality. Philanthropist. Has presided over a number of Conferences in Sind and outside. One of the leading Hindus in Sind.

De Mello, Anthony Stanislaus.

Joined as a casual student in 1914, and as regular student in 1915. Now Secretary,

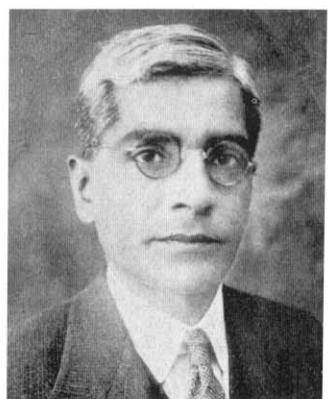
SOME PAST STUDENTS NOW PROFESSORS OUTSIDE SIND



Principal H. R. Batheja
(Patna)



Prof. R. C. Motwani
(Bombay)



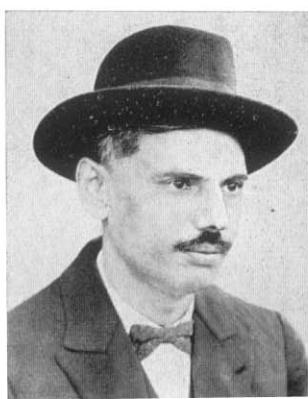
Principal M. N. Tolani
(Bikaner)



Prof. T. H. Advani
(Amritsar)



Prof. M. S. Shahani
(Delhi)



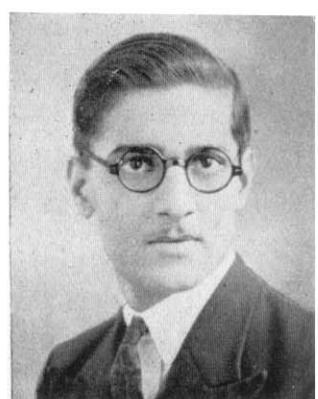
Principal P. P. Shahani
(Jodhpur)



Prof. R. L. Alimchandani
(Dharwar)



Prof. M. J. Thakur
(Surat)



Prof. N. K. Bhojwani
(Amritsar)



Prof. K. R. Kirpalani
(Shantiniketan)



Prof. A. C. Gilani
(Dharwar)



Prof. V. D. Thavani
(Bombay)

All-India Cricket Board.

De Souza. P. J.

Passed Previous examination in 1893. Joined Grant Medical College Bombay where he was a Sind Scholar. L. M. & S. 1907. Proceeded to England. Obtained L. M. (Dublin) D. T. M., D. P. H. District Medical Officer in Gujarat 1912. Malaria Survey Officer in Sind 1913-14. Served in the World War 1915-19. Mentioned in despatches and granted decoration. Civil Surgeon 1920-21, United Provinces. Now at Goa.

Devnani, Sobhraj Shewaram

Graduated B.A. 1918. A well-known advocate and Municipal Corporator at Hyderabad.

Dhirmalani, Pohumal Nebhandas.

D B. A. 1923. M. A. 1924. Started life as Teacher in the N. J. High School. One of the First batch of Professors of the National College, Hyderabad. Taught History and Economics. Died at the early age of 27 in 1918 in the Influenza Epidemic. A devoted student of Educational Movements in Sind.

Dinshaw, Hoshang N. E.

Joined College in 1900-1901 under the name of Shroff, Hoshang Nadirshaw. A prominent landlord and Municipal Corporator, Karachi. B. A. Philanthropist. Munitcantly contributed to the Engineering College bearing his father's name (The Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw Civil Engineering College, Karachi). Member of the Standing Committee of the College.

Dubash, Fakirji Cowasji

Born 13 March 1878. Joined College in 1894-1895. A prominent Contractor and Stevedore, Karachi. One of the Trustees of the Parsi Anjuman. Donated large funds, to educational institutions and to the Y. W. C. A. Karachi. Vice-chairman, Buyers and Shippers Chamber. One of the founders of the Parsi Ladies' Industrial Home, Karachi. For some-

time controlled the *Sind Observer*. Address. Variawa Chambers, Belgrave Terrace.

Dudani, Virusing Kimatsing

Joined College in 1900-1901. B A., LL.B
A prominent lawyer in Larkana.

E

Engineer, Aspy Merwan.

The famous aviator. Joined College in 1929-1930 in the First year class and left without taking a degree.

F

Falcoa, Cyril

Joined College 1925. Passed F.Y.A. Was all round champion for 2 years. Selected for Sub-Inspector's course, Nasik. Now in the Sind Police.

Falcao. M. R.

Joined College 1923. B. Sc. in 1927. Joined H. M's. Customs. LL. B. in 1935. Now on the Appraising staff Customs House, Karachi.

Fatnani Lalchand Naraindas.

D Born 1897. Joined College 1913. B A. (English Hons) 1918. Dakshina Fellow 1918-20. LL. B. 1921. Obtained Sanad 1921. Died 1922.

Ferro, Thomas Edward

Born 1885. Joined College 1903. F.Y.A. Graduated in Electrical Engineering from V. J. Technical Institution in 1908. Joined P.W.D. (Electrical) Bombay. 1909. Electrical Inspector P. W. D. Sind 1919. Electrical Inspector to Government of Bombay. Awarded Medal for volunteer long service and Good Conduct 1905. 1931. read a paper on the "Foundation of Karachi." 1934 became Justice of the Peace. Now a consulting Engineer and an authority on Electrical Law. *Publications*— "The Indian Electricity summarised into simple Language"; joint author " Electrical Law and

Practice in India."

G

Gajra, Tarachand Deumal

Joined College 1904. B. A. 2nd Class Honours 1908. Passed S. T. C. D. 1st Class 1909. M. A. (History) 1911. Teacher Government High School 1909—1911 and 1915—1921. Prof. of English and History Gurukal University, Hardwar 1913—1914 Left Government service in response to the N. C. O. movement. Head Master National High School, Shikarpur. Head Master Marwari Vidyalaya 1924—25. Rohri High School and New High School Karachi. Prominent Arya Samaj worker. Deeply interested in Temperance and Humanitarian work. Won Gold Medal for Essay on Humanitarian subject in All India Competition. Publications:—Several Sindhi tracts. In English *Life of Swami Dayanand*, *Education in Ancient India*, etc.

Gajra, Tikamdas Deumal

Born 1892. B. A. (Philosophy) First Class 1913. M. A. 1914. S. T. C. D. 1921. Won Lalchand Hassomal History Prize, Devibai Mathuradas Javeri Science Prize, and the Edulji Dinshaw Prize. Edited College Miscellany 1912. Dakshina Fellow 1914. Professor of English, Gurukal University Hardwar 1915—1918. Asst: Teacher Educational Department since 1918. Served in Government High Schools at Shikarpur, Larkana and Nowshero Feroz. Follower of Buddha, interested in Astrology and Medicine.

Gajwani, Tulsidas Shivandas

Joined College in 1897—1898. Has been President of Rohri Municipality and has served on the College Board. A prominent lawyer in Rohri.

Gandhi, Chugomal Dwarkadas

Born 1904. Inter Science 1924 First Class. B. Sc. (Mathematics and Physics) 1926. B.T. 1930. Now Teacher Shikarpur Government High School.

Gandhi, Gianchand Bhagwandas

Graduated B.A. in 1935. Prominent in College days. Secretary, College Miscellany. Joined the Police Training School in 1936. Now a Sub-Inspector in the Sind Police Department

Gandhi, Rijhumal Dwarkadas

Born in 1903. B.A. (Literature) Second Class Honours 1926. B.T. 1931. Teacher Government High School, Shikarpur.

Gazder, Mahomed Hashim

Joined College 1911. Left in 1912 after passing Inter Arts. B. E. (Civil) from Poona Engineering College, 1916. Served in P.W.D. Bahawalpur State, Nizam's Government, Bombay Housing Scheme etc. Also in the Sukkur Barrage Scheme. Engineer Karachi District Local Board. Member Bombay Legislative Assembly for three years. Member Sind Advisory Committee. Now Member Sind Legislative Assembly. Municipal Corporator Karachi, and Chairman Standing Committee. Chairman, Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank.

Gehani, Lalchand Rijhoomal

Captain College Cricket team which won the Lord Northcote Shield 1928.

Gidvani, Alim Tekchand

Left College without a degree in the 1920-1921. Non-co-operation movement. A pioneer in Insurance work in Sind. Prominent Municipal Corporator, and worker for the Railway Union. A member of the College Standing Committee. Editor *Tomorrow*.

Gidvani, Assudomal Teckchand

D Better known as Acharya Gidvani. B.A. (1910) A prominent debater and writer in College days. After graduating at Oxford was appointed temporarily in the Indian Educational Service. Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner. Principal Ramjas College, Delhi. Joined the National Movement and became Principal and Vice-Chancellor National University, Ahmedabad. Administrative Officer, Karachi Municipal Primary School Board. In his last days was very much enthusiastic about a separate University for Sind, and wrote articles in the Press on that subject.

Gidvani, Hassomal Teckchand.

Rao Sahib, joined the Engineering Branch in 1904-1905. Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.

Gidvani, Jamna P. (Mrs.) or

Miss Jamna Sahibsing Shahani,

Joined College in 1922, and graduated in 1926 with Honours in English. B.A., LL.B. First lady advocate in Sind. Taken keen part in some conferences.

Gidvani, Kishinchand Gulabsing

Passed Matriculation in 1892. B.A. Joined the Educational department as a teacher, and rose to be a Head Master and an Educational Inspector. Retired. Now Principal, Shakti High School Hyderabad (Sind).

Gidvani, Motumal Mangharam

Joined College in 1907—08. M.A. School-master. Asst. to the Professor of English, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Took a diploma in Teaching at London. For sometime Principal, D.G. Sind National College, Hyderabad. Suffered from brain trouble.

Gidvani, Naraindas Shamdas

Joined College in 1927-28. B.A. Now an Appraiser in H. M's Customs at Karachi.

Gidvani, Pahlajrai Hassasing

Joined College in 1922—23. Qualified as

an Incorporated Accountant in England. Practises now at Karachi.

Gidvani, Ruki Sahijram (Mrs.)

or Miss Ruki Sahibsing Shahani.

The first Sindhi lady to take a degree (B.A. in 1920) from this College. Fellow.

Gidvani, Sahijram Hassasing

Graduated B.A. in 1908. Studied in Great Britain. Now in charge of the well-known Calico Mills at Ahmedabad.

Gidvani, Vishino Lakhimal

Graduated in Economics 1934, Physics 1935. M. A. (Mathematics) 1936. A brilliant scholar. First Class throughout. Elected Dakshina Fellow. Taken up in the Indian Civil Service in 1936.

Gidvani, V. N.

B. A. 1933. LL.B. Advocate, practising at Karachi.

Gilani, Arif Shah C. S.

Born 1910. Joined College 1929. Awarded Sind Scholarship. Won Norman Hey Prize in Inter Arts. B. A. (Persian Honours) 1933. Won the Prof. Shirazi Memorial Prize for Literature. Appointed Fellow in the College for two years. Teacher Sind Madressah for 4 years. M. A. (Aligarh) 1935. Won Sir Salarjung Research scholarship. Appointed Asst. Professor of Persian M. T. B. Arts College Surat. Now on the staff of the Karnataka College, Dharwar.

Gocal, Keki N.

Born 1915. B.A. Agra University at the age of 17. Joined D.J. Sind College for M.A., 1933. Passed M.A. 1935, LL.B. 1936. Has left for England to compete for the I. C. S. Exam.

Goklani, Kishin Wadhumal

Born 1910. B.A. 1932. M.A. (History and Politics) 1934. LL.B. 1935. First Assistant Master, Shikarpur Academy. Publica-

tions :—*History of England*, sanctioned as a text book for Matriculation classes.

Goklani, Wadhumal Verhomal.

Born 1878. Matriculated 1895. Joined College 1896. Left 1897. Joined as First Assistant A. V. School Bhiria (Now R. B. Kauromal Ch. Khilnani High School). Started the Shikarpur Academy on 1st of Aug. 1900 with 16 boys on the roll. (Now the Shikarpur Academy has over 600 students and a palatial building and spacious grounds and gardens all its own). For several years Municipal Councillor, Shikarpur. Chairman, Primary School Board.

Gomez, Olympio

Passed the First Year Arts examination with first class marks, and first in College in 1925. B.A., LL.B. Now Acting Registrar, Small Causes Court, Karachi.

Gulrajani, G. G.

Joined College for Inter Science Class 1932. B.Sc. Chemistry and Physics (second class) 1934. Admitted to the Chemical Engineering of University Department of Chemical Technology for the Degree of B. Sc. Tech. Worked some time in G.I.P. Rly. Workshops at Matunga, the Sasoons Mills, and the Tatta Iron and Steel Co. Twice gone round India on an industrial tour. Gives popular lectures to advance Industrialism in India.

Gulrajani, Javermal Amarsing,

Joined College in 1900-1901. B.A. Prominent worker in the cause of women's education. Principal Kundanmal Girls' High School, Hyderabad Sind.

Gulrajani, Jiwatram Kalachand

D Joined College in 1904—05. B.A. At the time of his death (in 1937) was Principal N.H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind).

Gulrajani, M. T.

Joined College in 1920—1921. Editor

College Miscellany. B.A. After graduating in Great Britain was taken up as a Professor of English in the Bihar Educational Service.

Gulrajani, Navalrai Tirathdas

Joined College in 1921-1922. B.Sc. Now an Appraiser in H. M's. Customs, Karachi.

Gulrajani, Rufchand Karamchand

Joined College in 1911-1912. B.A. LL.B. Taken up as a Sub-Judge in the Judicial Dept. Has acted as Assistant Sessions Judge.

Gulrajani, Saraswati M. (Mrs)

or Miss Saraswati Sahibsing Shahani. Joined College in 1923. Graduated with Honours in English. Teacher, Indian Girls' High School. Married to Prof. M.T. Gulrajani.

Gurbuxani, Nirmaldas Dharamdas

Matriculated 1905. Fellow. M.A. Professor of Philosophy and Vice-Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi. Professor of Philosophy, D. G. Sind National College. Now Principal C S. College, Shikarpur. A prominent Brahmo worker.

Gurbuxani, Hassomal Mulchand

Graduated B.A. in 1910. LL.B. Practising lawyer at Karachi. Recently appointed Professor of Law, S.C. Shahani College.

Gurbuxani, Tarachand M.

Secretary, Indian Merchants' Association. Joined College in 1921—22. B.A.

Gurnani, Khushiram Bulchand

D Matriculated in 1905. B.A. Assistant master High School, Sukkur. Joined the Revenue Dept. where acted as Mukhtiarkar. Died at an early age. A very promising young man with charming personality and high idealism.

Gurnani, Saraswati Khushiram (Miss)

Joined College in 1933—34. Left without taking a degree. Now a teacher in the Dev Samaj Girls' High School at Ferozepur.

Gurbux, Gope Ramkrishin

Born 1913. B.A. (Literature) 1936. Took aeronautical training in Karachi Aero Club. Studying, "The treaty positions of the Southern States" for Research Study at School of Oriental Studies London, at Government Law College Bombay. Hon. General Secretary Post Graduates' Union, Bombay.

Gursahani, Jhamumal Hotchand

Matriculated in 1904. B.A. Joined the Revenue Dept. Transferred to Excise Dept. as Deputy Superintendent.

Gursahani, Ram Lalchand

Matriculated 1924; stood first in Sind. Won Karachi Fair and Exhibition. Prize, Gold medal and cash prize from N. H. Academy Hyderabad. Sind. Sind scholarship in the College. F. Y. A. 1925. First Class. Inter Science, Fergusson College. Scholarship and Gibbs' prize in Physics. First Class. B. E. First Class. Now in the P. W. D. Development and Research Department.

Gursahani, Sunderdas Hassomal

Joined College in 1918-1919. M.B.B.S. A wellknown medical practitioner at Karachi.

H*Hathiramani, Parsram Tolaram*

Joined College in 1895—96. B.A., LL.B. Assistant Public Prosecutor, Karachi.

Hazari, Gehising Phundoomal

Born 1890. Joined College 1908. B.A. (Logic and Moral Philosophy 1911.) In 1912 awarded the Guru Gobindsing Scholarship for Post-Graduate studies at the University of California (U.S.A.) Fell ill en route at Kobe (Japan) and returned. M. A. (Mental and Moral Philosophy) 1933 from the Fergusson College Poona. Senior Professor of Logic and Philosophy at B.N. College Patna 1914-1933. Member Faculty of Arts, Board of Studies,

Board of Examiners Patna University. Representative, Patna University at the Indian Philosophical Congress at Bombay, 1927. Foundation Principal C. & S. College Shikarpur 1933-36. King's Commissioned Officer Army in India Reserves. Lieut. A.I.R.O.

Hemrajani, Jethanand H

Joined College in 1902—1903. M.A. First Assistant master, Tilak High School, Sukkur.

Hidayatallah, Ghulam Hussain, (Sir)

(or Shaikh, Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah).

K. C. S. I. Joined College in 1894-1895, B.A., LL.B. Practised as a lawyer at Hyderabad (Sind), Vice-President Hyderabad Municipality. First non-official President of the Hyderabad District Local Board. (Non-official) Member Bombay Legislative Council 1912—1920. Minister, Government of Bombay 1921—1928. Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay 1928—1934, Deputed by Government of India to the Round Table Conference (two times). Nominated to the Council of State. Member Indian Legislative Assembly 1934—37. President Sind Advisory Council. Since April 1937 Chief Minister, Sind Government.

Himathsingani, Nichaldas Mahirsing

Joined College in 1917-18 B. A. Practised as an Advocate. Now Chief Officer, Larkana Municipality.

Hingorani, Anand Totaram

Joined College in 1924-25. After graduating B.A. joined the Non-Co-operation Movement. An inmate of Satyagarha Ashrama and one of the volunteers who accompanied Mahatma Gandhi in his march to Dandi.

Hingorani, Arjandas Dharamdas

Joined College in 1924—1925. B. Sc. Landlord. One of the best-known Architects in Karachi.

Hingorani, Daryadinomal Nanikram

D Joined College in 1898—99. B.A. Joined the Revenue Dept. Became a Mukhiarkar.

Hingorani, Ghuriomal Khatansing.

Joined College in 1918—1919. Qualified as an Engineer. For sometime in the P.W.D. Now Proprietor Laxmi Trading Co., Caterers, Furniture Makers & Contractors, Karachi.

Hingorani, Gianchand Teumal

Joined College in 1905—06. After passing the Previous examination proceeded to Grant Medical College Bombay where he graduated M.B B.S. with distinction. F.R.C.S. For sometime Civil Surgeon, Sukkur. Has taken an active part as a prominent member of the Karachi Municipality, and a member of the Hindu Mahasabha. Social worker. Recently went to Vienna for special studies in Surgery.

Hingorani, Hardasmal Banasing

Joined College in 1912—1913. A bright academic career, B.A., LL. B. Practised as a lawyer. Appointed Sub Judge. Asst. Secretary Legal Department, Sind.

Hingorani, Jessaram Banasing

Joined College in 1906—07. B. A. LL. B. Took active part in College Societies. A practising advocate at Karachi.

Hingorani, Karamchand L.

B. A. Second class 1904. Entered Educational Department 1906. Served as Asst : Master Shikarpur Govt. High School upto 1912. Deputy Educational Inspector in various districts. 1913—21. Officiated in B.E. S. 1922—31. Personal Assistant to Educational Inspector 1923—31. Head Master Govt : High School Shikarpur—1931. Then Larkana, and N. J. High School 1935. Personal Assistant to Educational Inspector, subsequently Director of Public Instruction, in Sind.

Hingorani, Nanikram Santdas

Joined College in 1904—1905. After

graduating B. A. joined the Educational Department. Asst. Master, N. J. High School.

Hingorani, Rochiram Tarachand

After passing Matriculation in 1916 joined the Engineering Branch of this College. Now an Overseer in the P. W. D., Sind.

Hingorani, Rochiram Udhavdas

Joined College in 1918—19. Graduated from Grant Medical College as an M. B.B. S. Got a temporary commission in the Indian Medical Service. Now a practising Medical practitioner in London.

Hingorani, Topandas Chandumal

Born 1910. B. Sc. Mathematics 1932. B. A. (Maths :) 1933. LL. B. 1934. Advocate, and active citizen in Tharushah.

Hingorani, Vasiomal Mahirchand

Joined College in 1916-17. B.A. Practised as a lawyer. Now Police Prosecutor, Nawabshah District.

Hiranandani, Chatur Dharamdas (Mrs.)

or Miss Chatur Mangharam Shahani
Matriculated 1916. Joined College in 1921. Left College without taking a degree. Has taken a keen interest in educational and womens' movements.

Hiranandani, Dharamdas Hardasmal

Passed Previous examination in 1904
B. A. Joined the Revenue Department. Now Revenue Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner in Sind.

Hiranandani, Dharamdas Mulchand

Graduated B. A. in 1918 LL. B. A well-known lawyer at Hyderabad (Sind).

Hiranandani, Hiranand Pessumal

Joined College in 1915-1916. Qualified in Engineering in Great Britain. Now District Traffic Superintendent on the G.I.P. Ry.

Hiranandani, Jiwatram R.

B. Sc. 1929. Dakshina Fellow 1929-31.
Now Teacher, Carneiro Indian Girls' High School.

Hiranandani, Manghanmal Bhojraj

Joined College in 1917. B. A. with First Class Honours in English (1922). Practising advocate at Karachi. Wrote articles of merit in the College Magazine.

Hiranandani, Shamdas Kimatrai

B. A. 1927. Bar-at-law. Now a Sub-Judge in Sind.

Hiranandani, Udharam Tarachand

Joined College in 1895-96 B. A. Joined the Educational Department where he rose to be a Deputy Educational Inspector. Two years ago he disappeared suddenly in an unsound frame of mind, and his relatives have not been able to have any trace of him.

Hiranandani, Vishindas Shamdas

D Joined College in 1905. B.A. (1909). A teacher at Sukkur much known for clearness of thinking. Died young.

Hussanalli, Siraj-ul-Haq Ali Muhammed

Passed Previous examination in 1903. B. A., LL. B. Taken up in the Judiciary. Now Assistant Sessions Judge.

I*Idnani, Bhagwan Gulabrai*

Passed F.Y.A. 1935. Qualified for Pilots' "A" License from Karachi Aero Club.

Idnani, Thakurdas Narainsing

Joined College in 1911-1920. B. Sc. in Engineering in Great Britain. Now Electrical Engineer to the Government of Sind.

Ijwani, Gordhandas Assudaram

Joined College in 1921-22. B. A. Passed Sind Pleaders' examination and practised in the law courts. Now Asst. Police Prosecutor, Sukkur District.

Isani, Ghulam Mustafa Md. Usman

Joined College in 1905 B.A., LL. B. Taken up as Deputy Collector in the Provincial Service. Retired.

Isani, Ghulam Sidik Md. Usman

Joined College in 1905. M. A., LL. B. Entered Revenue Dept. Now a Deputy Collector.

Israni, Sirumal Vishindas

Joined College in 1917-18. B.A. One of the leading lawyers in Larkana.

Issac, Dorothy E. (Miss)

Matriculated in 1930 from the Indian Girls High School, Karachi. Won Homi Punthakey Memorial Prize for standing first in the school. Stood first in the College at the Inter Arts 1933. Won A. G. Wright Memorial Prize. Also awarded Sind Scholarship. Edited College Miscellany, 1933-34. Won Dorothy Jinarajadasa Elocution Cup, 1934. B. A. 1935. Appointed Asstt. Inspectress of Girls Schools Eastern Circle Punjab, at Rohtak, in 1936, where she takes keen interest in Female Education and Rural Reconstruction.

J*Jagtiani, Hotchand Dialmal*

Joined College in 1891-1892. B. A. Joined the N. H. Academy, Hyderabad Sind and was its Principal for some years.

Jagtiani, Kishinchand Khiamal

Born 1909. Joined College 1927. B. Sc. 1932. Now Vice-Principal, Social Service League High School, Karachi.

Jagtiani, Lalchand Amardinomal

Born 1885. Matriculated 1903. S.T.C. 1908. B.A. (Philosophy) 1918. A Teacher for over 32 years. Took active part in the N.C.O. movement. Suffered incarceration for one year. Now Principal, Shri Marwari Vidyalaya Karachi and Honorary Lecturer in

this College. A Sindhi scholar of considerable distinction. Written several prose and poetical works. Also dramas, notably *Umar Marui*, which has been successfully staged.

Jagtiani, Mangaharam Khubchand
B.Sc. 1927. Now in P.W.D. Sind.

Jagtiani, Sujansing Fatehsing
Joined College in 1893—94. B.A., LL.B.
Practised as a lawyer. Then became Secretary, Hindu Provident Fund Hyderabad Sind.
Retired.

Jaisingani, Dayaram K.
B.A. Started life as a Teacher. Insurance Agent. Now Principal S.C. Shahani High School Karachi.

Jaisingani, Gangaram Mohanlal
B.A. in 1917. Police Prosecutor, Dadu District.

Jaising, Hemraj Gokuldas
Inter Arts 1911. Edited College *Miscellany* 1911. Joined College of Engineering Poona. B.E. (Civil) 1914. Served in P.W.D. and Railway. Elected A. M. I. E. (India) 1924. Now consulting Engineer and Architect, Karachi.

Jatoi, Hyder Baksh
Graduated B. A. 1927. Editor College *Miscellany*. Wrote fine poems in Sindhi. Now a Mukhtiarkar. A young man of literary tastes and an inborn poetical faculty.

Jatoi, Quasimuddin Allahdino Khan
Joined College in 1919—20. Sind scholar. University Prizeman. A brilliant career. B.A. Now a Mukhtiarkar.

Jeswani, Tikandas Khemchand
Joined College in 1910—11. M. A. (Punjab) First Class. Edited *New Times*, an English Daily in Karachi, (now defunct). For many years a prominent Municipal Corporator in Karachi. Now reported to be in Germany.

Jeswani, Suganlal Hassanand

Joined College in 1904—05. B.A., LL.B.
Prominent lawyer in Karachi.

Jetley, Chandrasen S.

Joined College in 1918-1919. B.A. General Secretary in the College. A good speaker. Has been a Municipal Councillor. Prominent in Old Town, and in Brahmin society. Head Master Maha Kanya Vidyalaya, Karachi. Now in the *Sind Observer* office.

Jhangiani, Fatehchand Assudomai

Joined College in 1904. B.A., LL.B. One of the most prominent Civil Lawyers. Professor of Law, S. C. Shahani Law College.

Jhangiani, Gidumal Awatrali

D One of the original batch who joined this College in 1886—1887. B.A. Asst. Sindhi Translator.

Jhangiani, Gopaldas Harumal

Joined College (Engineering Branch) in 1901—02 Asst. Engineer, P.W.D.

Jhangiani, Motiram G.

Joined College in 1914. B. A. Now a District Traffic Superintendent, G.I.P. Rly.

Jhangiani, Premchand Awatrali

D One of the original batch of students in the college (1886—1887). B.A. Principal Training College for men, and Headmaster N. J. High School Karachi.

Jhuramalani, Ramchand Khubchand

Passed (from the Engineering Branch) in 1905. Asst. Engineer, P.W.D. Sind.

Jiandani, Khiomal Mohanlal

A prominent Doctor of Sewhan. Joined College in 1887—88. Was a Sind Scholar at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Jog, Govind Vasudev

B. A. (Mathematics) 1921. B. T. 1928. Teacher N. J. High School from 1921 to date. Since 1930 Lecturer in the S. T. C. Class St.

Patrick's High School and St. Joseph's Convent Karachi. Compiled and Edited :— “A Hand Book of Karachi” for the Educational Conference 1933.

Joshi, L. K.

Was in college for two years 1931—32.
Now doing business in Karachi.

Junejo, Yar Md. Hayat Khan

Graduated B. A. in 1921. Advocate, Larkana. Asst. Public Prosecutor Dadu. Has been President, Dadu District Local Board.

K

Kadri, Md. Ismail Abdulhakim

Joined College in 1915. B. A. Appointed Deputy Collector. Retired from Service.

Kalani, Khushiram Atmaram

Joined College in 1920—1921. Editor, College Miscellany. B. E. from N. E. D. College. Asst. Engineer, Sukkur Barrage. Now Asst. Municipal Engineer, Quetta.

Kalani, Sadhuram Atmaram

Graduated B.A. 1919. Advocate, practising at Sukkur.

Kalwani, Menghraj Hardasmal

Joined College in 1888—89. B.A. Retired as Deputy Collector. A prominent Theosophist, and social and religious worker. His Sindhi verse translation of *Bhagvad Gita* has been much appreciated. Resides at Sukkur.

Kamlani, Santdas Mangharam

Joined College in 1896—1897. B.A., LL. B. A good speaker in college. Now one of the most famous lawyers in the Province. Prominent Theosophist. Taken part in political conferences. Resides at Hyderabad (Sind). President, D. G. Sind National College Board.

Kanal, Keshav K.

Joined College in 1925-26. B.A. Took a

Course in Railway Transport in Great Britain.
Now employed on the G. I. P. Ry.

Kanal, Parsram Verhomal

Joined College in 1900—1901. M. A., LL. B. For sometime pleader in Sukkur. Then devoted himself to Dev Samaj work. Principal, Dev Samaj College Ferozepur.

Karaka, Dosabhoi Framji

Born 1911. B.A. (Second Class Honours) 1929. Studied at Oxford. B.A. (Oxon) 1933 in Law from Lincoln College. Author, journalist, and a debater of repute. First Indian to be elected President Oxford Union. Publications :—“The Pulse of Oxford.” “Oh! You English.”

Karamchandani, Hardasmal Udernomal

D One of the original batch of Sind College students (1886-7), B.A. Joined the Revenue Dept. where he rose to be Collector.

Karamchandani, Jagatrai Varialsing

Joined College in 1923-24 Studied Forestry in Great Britain. Now in Bombay Forest Service (Class I).

Karamchandani, Parmanand Hardasmal

D Joined College in 1918-1919. M.B.B.S. A prominent medical practitioner and Municipal Councillor, Dadu, where the local High School is named after him. His death was much regretted.

Karamchandani, Pritamdas Varialsing

After passing F. Y. A. in 1913 left to join The Grant Medical College Bombay. Had a brilliant career there. M.B.B.S. 1918. Medical Officer Famine Camp 1919. Temporary Commission I. M. S.; was posted to Wazirastan Field Force. Transferred to I. G. Hospital Karachi 1920 as surgical specialist. Served as staff surgeon at various places. Has done commendable and original research work in Tropical diseases like Malaria and Oriental Sore. M.R.C.P. (Edin.) 1931; made a permanent I.M.S. Officer. In

recognition of Research work elected Fellow, Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh) 1936. Posted to Mhow as expert in Medicine. Discovered a special strain of Baccillary Dysentery known as Mhow Karamchandani Bacillus. Publications over 30 valuable papers on medical subjects in standard Medical Journals. Now Major I.M.S.

Karia, Assanand Chataram

Joined College in 1915 B.A. A practising advocate in Karachi. Taken part in Hindu Conferences.

Karira, Lokchand Menghraj

B.A. in 1912. Headmaster, Tharushah High School.

Kazi, Abdulgani F.

B.A. 1916. Administrative Officer U. S. Frontier Local Board Primary Schools.

Kazi, Abdul Kadir Imdadali

Joined College 1925. B.Sc. (Biology) from Fergusson College Poona. LL.B., Advocate, practising in Karachi.

Kazi, Abdur Rahman

Joined College in 1915.. B.A. A good speaker and organiser of social functions in College Life. Edited *Alwahid*. For some time Congress worker. Administrative Officer Karachi D. L. B. Now Chief Officer Karachi District Local Board.

Kazi, Fazullallah U

Graduated B. A. in 1927. LL. B. practises as an advocate at Larkana. One of the most prominent Municipal Councillors and politicians at Larkana.

Kazi, Khuda Bux

Born 1895. Joined College 1915. Left to study at Aligarh. B.A. Allahabad University 1919. Joined N.C.O. movement 1920. Member All India Congress Committee. Secretary Sind Khilafat Committee. Suffered incarceration for one year. 1921. Secretary

N. W. Rly. Union. LL. B. Allahabad University 1926. Elected Municipal Corporator 1934. Elected Mayor of Karachi 1935, awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal for Quetta Earth Quake Relief work. Founder-President Karachi Children Welfare Society. President Karachi Municipal Club. Asst. Public Prosecutor. Elected Member SindBar Council.

Kehar, Ghulam Rasul Sher Khan

Joined College in 1920-21. B.A. Daftadar, Khairpur State. Now a Deputy Collector.

Keswani, Gopaldas Dingomal

Joined College (Engineering Branch) in 1913—14. Sub-divisional officer, P.W.D.

Keswani, Gopaldas Hassanand

(*Diwan Bahadur*)

Joined College in 1899-1900. L.C.E. Joined the P. W. D. where he rose to be an Executive Engineer. Taken up in the Indian Service of Engineers.

Keswani, Hiranand Hassanand

Joined College in 1915. M.B. B.S. Medical practitioner at Sukkur. For several years President, Rohri Municipality. A keen sportsman.

Keswani, Holaram Hassanand

Joined College in 1907. B.A., LL. B. Advocate at Sukkur. Interested in sports.

Keswami, Jaikrishin G.

B. A. Science 1936, First Class Honours. Won History Prize in Intermediate Arts. Football Captain College Team. Now studying Mechanical Engineering at the College of Technology, Manchester, England.

Keswani, Jethanand Chandumal

Joined College in 1903. M.A., LL. B. For sometime in Revenue Dept. Then became a Contractor. Now with Messrs Naraindas and Co. Automobile Engineers.

Keswani, Lokumal Daryahising

Joined College in 1904—05. Dakshina Fellow. M.A. Professor of English, Ramjas College Delhi. Now Professor of Persian, D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind.

Keswani, Lokumal Fatehchand

Joined College in 1924—25, B.Sc. Specialised in Sugar Manufacture. Now Asst. Chemist Sugar Works, Daurala (Meerut District).

Keswani, Sugnomal Fatehchand

Joined the Engineering Branch in 1918—1919. Now an Overseer and S.D.O. P.W.D., Sind. Interested in astrology and palmistry.

Keswani, Totaram Fatehchand

Joined College in 1922—23. B.E. Assistant Engineer, B.B. & C.I. Ry.

Keswani, Thakursing Dayasing

B.A. in 1916. Asst. Master Larkana High School. Has compiled some books in Sindhi.

Keswani, Tarachand Hassanand

Joined College in 1898—1899. B.A. Recently retired as Head Master, Rohri High School. A prominent Theosophist.

Kewalramani, Assudomal M.

Joined College in 1906—1907. B.A. For several years Headmaster, K.C. Academy, Bhiria. Now Principal, Premier High School Karachi. Elected in 1938 Fellow, University of Bombay (Sind Headmasters' Constituency).

Kewalramani, Fatehchand Mulchand

Joined the Engineering Branch in 1914. For sometime served in the Sind P.W.D. Taken up in the Provincial Forest Service. Retired. Now Forest Officer, Khairpur State.

Kewalramani, Gobindram Gurdasing

Joined College 1920—1921. B. Com For sometime Manager Peoples' Bank, Suk-

kur. Now Landlord and Insurance Agent, Karachi.

Kewalramani, Hemandas Khanchand

Joined the Engineering Branch in 1914. Now Asst. Engineer, P.W.D. Sind.

Kewalramani, Kundanmal Bhagchand

Joined College in 1902—03. Assistant Engineer on the North Western Railway.

Kewalramani, Nanikram Gurdasing

Joined College in 1916—17. Qualified as an Engineer in Great Britain. For sometime Inspector of Factories in Sind. Now transferred to the Presidency.

Kewalramani, Ramchand Malhandas

Joined College in 1900—1901. Qualified as an Engineer from Thomason College, Roorkee. Taken up in the Imperial Service. Now Director of Telegraphs, Bombay.

Kewalramani, Parsram Mulchand

Passed First Year Examination in 1926. Graduated from Aligarh. Teacher, Model High School Karachi. Writes in the press.

Kewalramani, Pessumal Bhagchand

Graduated B.A. 1915. M.A. Professor of Philosophy in some Punjab Colleges. Practised as a pleader for some time. Joined the North-Western Railway as a Court Inspector. Has acted as an Assistant Commercial Officer.

Kewalramani, Sachanand Hotchand

Passed Previous in 1912. M. B. B. S. A Municipal Doctor at Karachi.

Kewalramani, Tekchand Nihalchand

D Graduated First Class B.Sc. (Chemistry) in 1927, the first man from the College to achieve that distinction. Was taken up in the Accounts and Audit Service, North Western Railway. Died young.

Khanchandani, Jethmal Kimatrai

or Gursahani, Jethmal Kimatrai.

Joined College in 1907—1908. M. A. in

Languages as well as in History. Now Professor of History at the D. G. Sind National College.

Khatanmalani, Kishinchand Jhamrai

Joined College in 1892-93. B.A., LL.B. Resident Magistrate. Resigned, to practise as an advocate at Sukkur. A prominent Theosophist.

Khilnani, Manohardas Kauramal

Joined College in 1914. B.A. Agricultural Specialist. Has written several books in Sindhi as well as articles on agricultural and literary topics. Social reformer. Recently toured in Africa. A lecturer much in demand.

Khilnani, Khemchand Rewachand

B.A. 1932. A brilliant student in College, and Sind Scholar. Studied at Cambridge. Bar-at-Law. Now practises in Karachi.

Khilnani, Thakurdas Tolaram

Joined College in 1915—16. B. A. Teacher at Bhiria. Now Supervisor of schools, Karachi Municipality.

Khoja, A. T. Ramzanalli

Joined College 1930. Inter Science 1932. B. E. 1936.

Khuhro, Md. Ayub

Khan Bahadur. Born in 1900. Joined College in 1920-21. Member, Bombay Legislative Council For sometime a Fellow of the University of Bombay. Chairman School Board, D.L.B. Larkana Member Sind Advisory Council and Assembly. Director Sind Provincial Co-operative Bank. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, Revenue Dept. A big land-owner and one of the most prominent Muslim politicians in the province. Worked hard for the separation of Sind from Bombay Presidency.

Kirpalani, Guli Ramchand (Miss)

Joined College in 1924-25. Left without taking a degree. Literary and social worker.

Kirpalani, Hiranand Khushiram

Joined College in 1903. M. A., Scholar. Brilliant academic career. First Sindhi to get into the I.C.S. Collector in the Bombay Presidency. Settlement officer, Ahmedabad. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. Now Chief Secretary, Sind Government. Chief Past Student at the College Golden Jubilee.

Kirpalani, H. P.

Student 1917-1921. Captained College team which won the Lord Northcote Cricket Shield. Joined H. M.'s Customs. Now Ap praiser.

Kirpalani, Jivatram Tejumal

Joined College in 1912-13 B. A. Taken up in the Salt Department. Has acted as Superintendent of Salt in Sind, Maurypur.

Kirpalani, Jhamandas Ramchand

Joined College in 1915. Now Engineer, Hyderabad Municipality.

Kirpalani, Kishinchand Ramchand

Joined College in 1924-25. B.A. Studied in Great Britain. A bright student of literature Writer of magazine articles. Now Professor, Visvabharati, Shantiniketan. Has married a grand daughter of Rabindranath Tagore.

Kirpalani, Lachhiram Jashanmal

B.A. in 1920. Paper Merchant in Bom bay.

Kirpalani, Naraindas Khubchand

D Joined College in 1816—97. B.A Rose to be Deputy Collector.

Kirpalani, Ramchand Bijasing (Rao Bahadur)

Joined the Engineering Branch in 1892-93. Retired Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Sind. A member of the College Standing Committee.

Kirpalani, Santdas Khushiram.

Joined College in 1915. B. A. Taken up in the Indian Civil Service. Now Settlement Officer Lyallpur (Punjab), Chairman Punjab Unemployment Committee.

Kirpalani, Sanwallas Mohanlal

D. B. A. in 1909. Appointed a Sub-Judge. Died young.

Kirpalani, U. N.

B.Sc. 1929. Teacher (Mathematics) Model High School, Karachi.

Kishnani, Dewandas Kodumal (Azad)

B. A. 1935. Written fine poems in Sindhi.

Kotamraj, S. P.

Son of Mr. Punnaiah, Editor, *Sind Observer*. Joined College in 1927—28 B.A. Fellow. Taken up as an Indian Assistant in the Imperial Bank of India.

Kotwal, M. N.

Graduated 1920. LL. B. 1923. Enrolled Attorney Bombay High Court 1924. Professor of Law., S. C. Shahani Law College Karachi. Advocate and Notary Public. Publication :—A Student's Manual on the Law of Land Tenures.

Kshatriya, Dharamdas Relumal

Joined College in 1919—20 B. A. Principal, New Model School, Sukkur.

Kshatriya, Deepchand Mulchand

D. B. A. in 1901. First at L.C.E. Appointed to Imperial Service, died soon afterwards.

Kundanani, Jagatsing Ailmal (Rao Bahadur)

Joined College in 1895—96. M.A. Joined the Revenue Dept. where he acted as Collector of Dadu. Retired. Devoted to religious pursuits. Resides at Manekjee Road, Garden Quarter, Karachi

Kundanani, Khushiram M.

Joined College in 1922—23. M. Sc. Professor of Physics, D. G. Sind National College. Interested in Sports and Physical Culture

Kundanani, Mangharam Ailmal

Joined College 1895—99. M.A., LL. B. Retired as Additional City Magistrate, Karachi. Now practises as an advocate.

Kundanani, Savitri Hardasmal (Mrs.)

Or Miss Savitri Pritamdas Tharanee Joined College in 1923—24. Left without a degree. Chairman Primary School Board, Hyderabad. Honorary Magistrate Karachi. Has lectured on social and religious topics.

Kureshi, Abdul Razak Abdul Karim

D. Joined College in 1918. A brilliant scholar. B.A. First Class Honours in English and Ellis Scholarship. Wrote articles of surprising merit in the College Magazine and elsewhere. Fond of Music. Fellow. M.A. Secretary, State Council Khairpur. Granted a Scholarship for Studies in Great Britain (for Ph. D degree). Could not stand the climate and died. One of the most brilliant and versatile scholars Sind has produced.

Kureshi, Mahomed Kassim K

B.A. (Literature) 1921. Began life as Chief Officer, Tatta Municipality. Joined Government Service, first in the Sindhi Translator's Office, then as Revenue Clerk. Retrenched owing to ill health. Now employed in Sub Civil Court, Tatta.

L

Lagu, Anant Lari

Joined College in 1912 B.A. Administrative Officer, Primary School Board, Karachi Municipality.

Lagu, Hari Laxman

D. B.A. in 1894 Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Professor of Sanskrit in this College from 1896 to 1927 when he retired from service. For sometime Curator, Victoria Musuem. A man of simple habits, great charm, and kindness of nature. Died in 1936.

Lahori, Kundansing Kishinchand

Joined College in 1887-1888. Retired from service in the Revenue Dept. as a Deputy Collector. Now a landlord at Larkana.

Lahori, Rijhumal Kundansing

D Graduated B.A. with Honours in History and Economics in 1914. Dakshina Fellow, M.A. Vice-President Larkana Municipality. A great social worker and philanthropist. Worked in the cause of the Hindu Muslim unity. Gave up his life while attending cholera patients in Larkana. The anniversary of his death is celebrated in many places in Sind.

Lakhani, Narsingdas Vishindas

Inter Science 1925. Joined Nasik Police Training School. Sub-inspector police since 1927. Won Medal in running in 1925. Now Sub-Inspector Husri, Hyderabad (Dist.)

Lakhani, Parsmam Fatehchand

Joined College in 1922—1923. B. E. Now an Asst. Engineer in the Sind P.W.D.

Lakhani, Ramdas Vishindas

Inter Science 1923, joined N. E. D. Engineering College, Overseer in Barrage 1925. Publications : *Salis Sindhi Viyakaran*, (Sindhi), *Prem-no-Prakash* (Gujarati), *Aryan Civilization* (English). Now in the Development and Research Division, Karachi.

Lakhani, Thakuri Valiram (Miss)

Joined College in 1922. B.A. 1927. M.A. 1929. Joined Kundanmal Girls School and then Government Training College for Women. Diploma in Education (Edin). 1934. Now Asst: Lady Superintendent Training College for Women Hyderabad (Sind). Interested in Children's Education and uplift of women in Sind.

Lakhoomalani, Diwanising Chartsing

D Joined College in 1886—1887. B.A. (1892) Dy. Educational Inspector.

Lakhoomalani, Fatehchand Vishindas

(Rai Bahadur)

D Joined College in 1899. Became Irrigation Officer, Baluchistan.

Lakhoomalani, Valiram Chartsing

Passed Previous in 1894. One of the best known Doctors in Hyderabad (Sind.)

Lala, Chetanram Tahilram

Joined College in 1893-4 B. A. Retired as Deputy Collector. Now resides in Karachi (Preedy Street).

Lala, Mukund Dhanrajmal

Graduated B. A. in 1932. Opened Sind College Book Depot in the Metharam Hostel. Director of some Provident Funds. Has acted as a Sub-Auditor of Co-operative Societies.

Lala, Mulchand Gianchand

Joined College in 1889-90. B. A. Retired from Govt. Service as a Deputy Collector. Interested in Astrology and Sufism. Resides in the Bunder Road Extension Quarter.

Lala, Parsram Hiranad

Born 1908. Joined College 1925. B. A. (Literature) 1930. Teacher, Shikarpur Academy. Interested in Cinematography and Wireless. Does a side business in Radios.

Lala, Ramchand S.

Graduated B. A. in 1915. Now Asst. Master, Tilak High School, Sukkur.

Lala, Shewaram Ghanshamdas

B. Sc. 1933. S. T. C. Science Teacher. M. A. V. School, Mirpur Khas.

Lala, Tahilram D.

Born 1898. B.A. History and Economics 1920. Won Devibai Mathradas Javahri Prize. B. T. 1929. Asst. Master, Government High School. Shikarpur. Publication :— “A manual of British Constitution”.

Lalwani, Dialmal Jawhersing

Passed P. E. in 1906. A well-known

lawyer in Hyderabad. Public Prosecutor, Nawabshah District.

Lalwani, Gopal H.

B. Sc. Mathematics 1933. At College. Bath Captain, Member Tennis Committee, Secretary Mathematical Society. Won Mixed Doubles (Tennis) 1929. Joined Congress 1930. Now Share and Stock Broker.

Lalvani, Hiro Ramchand

B. A. 1934. Organiser, Boy Scouts in Sind.

Lalwani, Jhamatmal Gulabrai

Joined College in 1902-1903 B.A., LL.B. Advocate, practising at Sukkur. Secretary of the local Theosophical Society.

Lalwani, Khanchand Partabrai

D Joined College in 1887-1888 B.A. At first Vice-Principal, then Principal N. H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind). Edited a social reform monthly "Saraswati".

Lalwani, Krishna Uttamchand

D Joined College in the first batch (1887) B.A. Headmaster, Govt. High Schools in Sind.

Lalwani, Lekhraj Rochiram

Born 1899. Student of this College 1916-17. M. B. B. S. from Grant Medical College Bombay, 1923. Fellow and Registrar Sir C.J. Ophthalmic Hospital. 1923-24. Studied in Great Britain 1927-1930. D. O. M.S (Eng) in 1928. F. R. C. S. (Edin) in 1930. Hon. Surgeon Civil Hospital Karachi since 1931. Eye Specialist and consulting Surgeon, Bunder Road.

Lalvani, Parmanand Tekchand

Joined College in 1918-19 B.A. From a travelling commission agent rose to be proprietor of a well-known concern in the Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Lalvani, Tarachand J.

Joined College in 1911-12. M.B.B.S. from

Grant Medical College 1917. Private Medical Practitioner. Municipal Corporator Karachi since 1921. Congress worker. Suffered incarceration in 1930 movement. Labour leader, Editor 'Municipality'. Now Editor, 'Karachi Daily.' Interested in Palmistry.

Lanewalla, Sadikali Gulamhusen

Joined College 1922. After F.Y.A. went to Poona Agriculture College. Obtained B.A. and proceeded to California (U. S. A.) where after three years study secured the M. Sc. (Agriculture). Appointed Horticulturist, Karachi Municipality 1934. Takes keen interest in the reformist movement of the Bohra community.

Laungani, Parsram Manghanmal

Joined College in 1918-1909. B. A., LL.B. Practises at Karachi.

Lobo, Charles M.

Joined College in 1899-1900 B.A., LL.B. Prizeman at College. Rose to be Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for Sind, and Advocate General. Principal S C. Shahani Law College. Now Asst. Judicial Commissioner, Sind. Takes keen part in Roman Catholic organisations. President of Goa-Portuguese Association. Chairman Indian Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (1930).

Lobo, Francis Xavier

Joined College 1921-22. B.E. Was taken up in the All-India Railway Service of Engineers.

Lobo, William Joseph

B. A. in 1908. Practising advocate at Karachi.

Loda, Padmanabh C.

Joined College 1928. B.A. (History and Economics) 1923. M.A. 1935. Was District Local Board (Karachi) scholar 1928-32. One of the Editors College Miscellany 1931. Took

active part in College societies. Now Junior Translator, Oriental Translator's office Karachi.

Loda, Dewanmal Hemandas

B. A. in 1903. Advocate and Astrologer, Karachi.

Lotia, Ebrahimjee Esmailjee

B.A. 1936.

Lulla, Balkrishna Harbhagwandas

B. A. in 1911. LL.B. Well-known lawyer in Karachi.

Lulla, Ramkrishin Harbhagwandas

Passed Previous in 1912. Graduated in Medicine in Great Britain. I.M.S.

Lulla, Srikishandas Harbhagwandas

Joined College in 1906. Scholar, M.A., LL.B. One of the leading Civil Lawyers in Karachi. Member, Port Trust. Takes keen part in political and commercial organisations. Professor of Law, S. C. Shahani Law College. Has been a member of the Sind Collegiate Board.

M

Madnani, Lalsing T.

Joined College in 1898-99. Practising lawyer at Shikarpur. Has taken keen part in the Amateurs' Dramatic Society, Shikarpur.

Mahomed Hussain, Nabi Bakhsh

Joined College in 1900-0 M. A., LL. B. Scholar. Bright career at College. Taken up in the Provincial Civil Service. Asst. to the Commissioner-in-Sind. Manager, Incumbered States. Now Chief Minister, Bahawalpur State.

Mahomed Shabban, Ghulam Kadir Ghulam

Hyder

Joined College in 1913-14, and again in 1919-20. B. A. Zemindar. Member of the Central Legislature. Was for sometime a

Fellow of the University of Bombay.

Mahrotri, Kishinchand Wadhunmal

Joined College in 1913. B.A., LL. B. Practised as a lawyer. Now Police Prosecutor, Hyderabad Sind.

Mahrotri, Ramchand Wadhunmal

Joined College in 1919-20. B. A. For sometime Headmaster, Social Service League High School, Karachi.

Makhija, Detaram Morandmal

Joined College in 1899—1900. Pleader at Mehar. Keenly interested in education.

Makhijani, Dingomal Chandiram

D Joined College in 1928—1929. B. Sc. (First Class) in 1932. Fellow. Died before he could take the M. Sc. degree.

Makhija, Metho Topandas

First Class at B. A. (1930). M. A. (1932). Professor of Mathematics at the C. & S. College, Shikarpur.

Makhijani, Hiranand Karamchand

Born 1899. Joined College in 1917-18. Left because of the N.C.O. movement. Graduated from the Gujarat Vidyapith. Edited "Swarajya Daily" and "Sindhi" weekly 1921-22. Joined "Hindu" 1922. Has been working as its Editor since 1923. Also edited "Navajivan" a social weekly, 1923-1930. Sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on account of political activities.

Makhijani, Rodhka P. (Miss)

B. Sc. 1936. (Mathematics and Physics). College Scholar throughout her career. Won A. G. Wright and Dr. Pires prizes. Manager Mathematical Society 1935-36. Now, Senior Mathematics Teacher, St. Joseph's Convent School, Karachi.

Makhijani, Shewakram Karamchand

Joined College in 1919-20. Left without taking a degree. An Asst. master at Sukkur.

The most prominent worker in Harijan cause in those parts.

Malkani, Dayaldas Javaharsing

Joined College in 1888-89. B.A., LL.B. Became a Sub Judge. Now retired. Writes letters to the press on various topics.

Malkani, Ghanshamdas Rattanmal

M. A. 1914. Research worker at the Institute of Philosophy, Amalner. Has published articles on philosophical subjects.

Malkani, Gulabrai Javaharsing

D Joined College in 1895-1896. Entered the Revenue Dept. After retiring from government service became Daftardar, Khairpur State. Died in January 1938.

Malkani, Harkrishin Bulchand

Joined College in 1907-08. Fellow. M.A. Appointed Professor in the Hindu University Benares. Now Principal of Teachers' Training College in that University.

Malkani, Jiwatram Shamdas

Graduated B.A. 1923. Joined Audit Office 1924. Accountant P. W. D. 1928-32. Now working in the office of Comptroller, Sind.

Malkani, Jethi Tolaram (Miss)

B.A. 1927. Examiner in Sindhi, University of Bombay 1933-1934. Interested in child welfare and women's education and uplift. Vice-Principal, V. N. Kanya Maha Vidyalaya Karachi.

Malkani, Kanwalsing Pohumal

Joined College in 1890-91. Teacher, landlord, merchant. One of the leading members of the Hyderabadi Amil community in Karachi. Partner, J. B. Advani Co. Paper Merchants.

Malkani, Khanchand Javharsing

Born 1874. Joined 1892. B.Sc. 1896. Entered Educational Department as a Teacher. Transferred to the Revenue Department in 1907. Retired in 1929 as Mukhtiarkar and F. C. Magistrate.

Malkani, Lokamal Gobindbaksh

Joined College in 1896-97. Landlord and prominent Municipal Councillor, and D. L. B. member, Hyderabad.

Malkani, Murijmal Bulchand

D Rao Sahib, joined College in 1898-99. L. C. E. Rose to be Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Sind. Was a member of the College Standing Committee.

Malkani, Naraindas Ratanmal

Joined College in 1905-06 M. A. Professor in various places in India. A co-worker with Mahatma Gandhi. For sometime Senior Professor of Economics, D. G. National College Hyderabad Sind. Now a nationalist worker. Writes exquisite Sindhi prose giving humorous sketches of village life, and of by-gone periods of Sind history.

Malkani, Premchand Gianchand

Born 1896. Joined College 1914. Graduated with Honours in Physics and Chemistry 1918. B.A. Dakshina Fellow 1919-1920. Worked for sometime in Public Health Laboratory Karachi. Selected as Veterinary Scholar by Government of India. 1921. Studied at Royal Veterinary College London. Member Royal College of Vets : Surgeons 1925. B. Sc. (Veterinary) London University 1926. Served at various Research Laboratories. In 1930 taken up by Bihar Government as Research Officer and Prof. of Pathology and Bacteriology Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College. Three times officiated as Principal. Publications : Various publications on diseases peculiar to cattle in India.

Malkani, Pribhdas Ghurbomal

Born 1880. Joined College 1897. Secured Viceroy's Bronze Medal in Inter Arts 1899 for proficiency in English. B.A. Second Class 1901. Entered Revenue Department 1902. Rose to be Mukhtiarkar 1908. LL. B. 1913. Retired from Government service 1935.

Mamtora, Assanand Jhangimal

Graduated B. A. in 1928. Wrote articles on Shah Latif and his poetry. Headmaster, City High School. Takes active part in Sindhi Literature conferences and gatherings.

Manchandia, Bhagwandas Nandoosing

Passed B. Sc. (Subsidiary) in 1932. B.E. Started Mira Girls' School at Rohri.

Manghirmalani, Bhagwandas Sirumal

Joined College in 1913-14. Sind Scholar at the Grant Medical College. M. B. B. S. Diploma of Health. Now Deputy Health Officer, Karachi Municipality.

Manghirmalani, Khubchand Menghraj

Joined College in 1893-94. L. M. & S. A leading medical practitioner and a landlord in Karachi.

Manghirmalani, Lal Chellaram

Joined College in 1923—24. Proprietor of Lal's Printing Works in Karachi.

Manghirmalani, Naval Fatehchand

Joined College in Junior B. Sc. Class in 1925-26. Left without taking a degree. Proprietor of Bharat Printing Works Ltd.

Manghirmalani, Ramchand Takhatram

Joined College in 1901-02. B. A. Retired as Principal N. H. Academy Hyderabad (Sind).

Manghirmalani, Thakurdas Lokmandas

D M. A. 1909. Professor of History in Kashmir.

Mani, Manoharlal Ghanshamdas

B. Sc. 1929. (Mathematics and Physics) B. T. 1933. Specialized in Mathematics and Physics. Joined Educational Department 1929. Lecturer, Secondary Teachers' Training Class.

Mani, Murlidhar Ghanshamdas

Joined College in 1921—1922. B. A. Wrote in the College Miscellany Sindhi articles in the sentimental vein. Now practises

as Advocate in Karachi.

Mankani, Khushaldas Jawhermal

Passed First Year Arts Examination in 1922. M.B.B.S. Eye Specialist. Appointed Lecturer, Medical School Hyderabad (Sind).

Mansharamani, Kishinchand Metharam

M. A. 1914. Contractor. Now employed in the North Western Railway Office at Lahore.

Mansukhani, Gulabrai Nihalchad

D Joined College in 1902. B.A., LL. B. A prominent Freemason and lawyer. Died in 1936.

Mansukhani, Isardas Oodharam

D Passed Previous in 1893. Bar-at-Law. Practised in Karachi.

Mansukhani, Jawhermal Totiram

or (Swami Govindanand)

Born 1889. Joined College 1904. Sind scholar 1905—07. Leader of College strike in the days of Dr. Jackson. M. A. second class Honours 1910. Professor of History and English, Fergusson College, Poona 1910. Professor of Economics and English Hislop College, Nagpur. 1911, B. N. College Patna 1912. Senior Professor of Economics and Politics, B. B. College Muzzafarpore, 1913. Dismissed on account of political views. Went to Far East and U. S. America on a lecturing tour 1914. Joined the famous Koma Gata Maru on its return voyage ; involved in the Budge Budge shooting case. Suffered incarceration for 5 years. Since 1920 a prominent All-India Congress leader of very pronounced views. Suffered several times imprisonment of various terms. Took part in labour strikes and activities. Edited "Sind Kesari," "Voice of India" etc. Wrote tracts on Vedantic Philosophy etc. Learnt several languages. Popularly known as Swami Govindanand.

SOME PAST LADY STUDENTS



Miss Matilda Hunt, M.A.



Miss Sybil D'Abreo, M.A.



Mrs. R. S. Gidwani, B.A.



Miss Jethi Sipahimalani, M.L.A.



Mrs. J. P. Gidwani, B.A., LL.B.



Miss T. V. Lakhani, M.A.



Miss G. H. Chablani, M.A.



Mrs. C. D. Hiranandani



Miss H. J. Sethna, B.A., LL.B.



Miss M. K. Christie, M.A.



F.R.G.S.



Miss D. E. Isaac, B.A.



Miss Sati Mansukhani, B.Sc.
(Deceased)



Mrs. Khushali N. Thadani, B.Sc.
(Deceased)



Miss Saraswati C. Advani, B.A.
(Deceased)

Mansukhani, Khanchand Gopaldas

Joined College in 1902—03. B.A., LL. B. Advocate, Karachi. A member of the College Board, and President Amil Institute, Karachi.

Mansukhani, Motiram Idanmal

D Graduated B.A. in 1911. LL. B. 1913. Joined Bar, 1914. Famous Criminal lawyer, senior Advocate of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. Since 1926 Professor in S. C. Shahani Law College teaching Substantive Law of Crimes. Popular social figure. Hon: Secretary Sind Bar Council Member Birdwood Law Library Committee. Fellow, Bombay University 1929—33. Member, Board of Studies in Law. Was invited to join Board of Examiners for Final LL. B. Examination 1936. Member D. J. Sind College Governing body since 1923. A keen sportsman, tennis champion, and a charming personality whose untimely death in 1937 was deeply mourned.

Mansukhani, Parmanand Tejumal

D Joined College in 1887—88. Rose to be Public Prosecutor, and Govt. Pleader Sukkur and Larkana.

Mansukhani, Rewachand Idanmal

D Joined College in 1893—94 B.A. LL.B. Retired from Govt. service as City Magistrate, Hyderabad Sind.

Mansukhani, Sati Hemandas (Miss).

D Graduated B. Sc. (Mathematics) in 1931. Appointed in this College as Tutor in Maths. Died of pneumonia soon after appointment.

Mansukhani, Tikandas Wadhumal

Joined College in 1906—07. M. A. (Oxon) Bar-at-law. Has taken keen part in politics. Has been Mayor, Karachi Municipal Corporation. Member Port Trust. Prominent as a Hindu worker, and as a member of the Hyderabad Amil community, Karachi.

Mansukhani, Wadhumal Oodharam

D B. A. in 1888. First graduate from this College. One of the leading municipal councillor, and lawyers of his time. An active member of the College Standing Committee for several years.

Masand, Isardas Udhawdas

Joined College in 1923—24. B. A. Subsequently passed B. T. Teacher, Sukkur High School. Now Administrative Officer, Primary School Board Sukkur Municipality.

Masand, Khemchand Sukhramdas

D Joined College (Engineering Branch) in 1891—1892. Rose to be an Executive Engineer.

Masand, Mengraj Kanayalal

Joined College in 1922-23. Entered the Imperial Bank of India as a clerk. Now a Railway Contractor.

Mascarenhas W. X. (Mrs.) or (Miss May Cordeiro)

Inter Arts (Calcutta—University) First Class 1932. Awarded Scholarship for two years. B.A. (Literature Group) 2nd Class Honours 1934. Awarded A. G. Wright Memorial Prize. Won Shirazi Memorial Prize. Married Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay.

Matai, Vassiomal Jivatram

B.Sc. Physics and Mathematics 1929. Won distinction in mathematics at the Bombay University Matriculation. Joined Revenue Department in the Collector's Office 1929. Left this job due to ill health. Joined as Science Teacher K. M. High School Mithiani (Dist: Nawabshah) in 1930 where he is at present.

Mathrani, Aishiram Pribhdas

Joined College (Engineering Branch) in 1916-17. Now an Asst. Engineer in the Sind P. W. D.

Mathrani, Harbhagwandas Pribhdas

Joined College in 1919-1920. B.Sc. in Engineering (Edinburgh). Taken up in the Indian Service of Engineers. Now an Executive Engineer at Dadu.

Mathrani, Kewalram Pribhdas

Born 1911. F.Y.A. 1929. B.Sc. (Civil Engineering) First Class Honours from the Edinburgh University 1932. Studied in the University College, London 1932-1935. Appointed to the I.C.S., spent probation year at School of *Oriental Studies, London*. Returned to India 1936. Posted to Belgaum as Supernumerary Assistant Collector.

Mathrani, Manghammal Dharamdas

Joined (the Engineering Branch) in 1913 Supervised the construction of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hostel for Muslims, Karachi. Asst. Engineer, P.W.D. Sind.

Mehta, Dadiba C.

Born 27 Nov. 1878. Joined this College in 1895-96. M.A., LL.B. Practised in Bombay and Ahmedabad. In 1918 recruited from the Bar to the Judiciary. Since 1931 Assistant Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mehta, Jamshed Nusserwanji

Joined College in 1900-01. Became known in the Home Rule agitation days. President Karachi Municipality from 1922 to 1933. First Mayor, Karachi Corporation. Chairman Sind Central Cooperative Bank (until 1937). Assistant Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts Association of India. One of the leading Theosophists. Took leading part in the expansion of Karachi. "Jamshed Quarter" bears his name. A prominent member of the Sind Collegiate Board. Member Sind Legislative Assembly.

Memon, Abdul Razak A.

Joined College in 1917. B.A., First Class Honours in Persian, M.A., LL.B. Prin-

cipal, Naz High School Khairpur State. Has written books in Sindhi. Now appointed Director of Public Instruction in Khairpur State.

Memon, Azizullah W.

B.Sc. 1933. 2nd Class LL.B. 1935. Advocate, Nowshero Feroz.

Memon, Md. Bachal

Graduated B.A. from this College in 1919. LL.B. Taken up in the Sind Judiciary. Has acted as Assistant Session Judge.

Memon, Md. Baksh Allahrakhio

Graduated B.A. from this College in 1919. LL.B. Now a Sub-Judge.

Memon, Md. Sidik

Joined College in 1908-09. B.A., LL.B. A writer of repute in Sindhi. Principal Training College for Men, Hyderabad Sind.

Memon, Nabi Baksh M.

Joined College in 1913. Fellow. Entered the Revenue Dept; now a Deputy Collector.

Memon, Yar Md. Abdulla

Joined College in 1913-14. B.A., LL.B. Entered the Revenue Dept. Now, Personal Assistant to the Collector of Karachi.

Menghani, Tirthdas P.

Joined College (Engineering Branch) in 1912-13. Now Assistant Engineer in the Sind P.W.D., at Nawabshah.

Merani, Chandiram Nekrai

Joined this College in 1888-89. B.A. Retired as Deputy Educational Inspector.

Merani, Ramchand Gobindram

D Son of R.B. Gobindram Salamatrai Joined College in 1905-06. B.A., LL.B. Resident Magistrate at Jacobabad and Rohri. Subsequently practised as an Advocate. President, Sewhan Municipality. Died young. The Sewhani Colony Institute at Bunder

Road Extension is named after him

Mirchandani, Bagomal Gianchand

Joined College in 1903—04. B. A. Mukhtiarkar. Now Additional City Magistrate, Karachi.

Mirchandani, Dayaram Vassanmal

Joined College in 1896—1897. B.A. Entered the Educational Dept. Retired as Headmaster N.J. High School. Now Headmaster Karia High School. Has been a Fellow of the University of Bombay (from the Sind Headmasters' constituency.)

Mirchandani, Dingomal Gurmukhdas

Joined College 1897. Graduated 1901. Entered Revenue Department 1902. Was Mahalkari 1908 and Mukhtiarkar 1910. Resident Magistrate Naushahro 1916. City Magistrate Shikarpur 1917. From 1919-28 acted as Chief Officer Hyderabad District Local Board. Deputy Collector in 1927. Huzur Deputy Collector 1929-1935. President, Sind Hindu Provident Fund. Now President several associations; social worker and Trustee Gursangat Hyderabad (Sind).

Mirchandani, Hiranand Maniram

Joined College in 1921—22. B. Sc. 1925 Taken up as an Indian Assistant in the Imperial Bank of India. Now Agent, Larkana Branch.

Mirchandani, Jhamatmal Valiram

Joined College in 1906 B.A., LL.B. Teacher in St. Patrick's High School and Sukkur High School. Now practising as an advocate.

Mirchandani, Karamchand Ambritrai

Joined College in 1888-89. Left without taking a degree. 1st Assistant Master Municipal High School, Sukkur. Newspaper correspondent. Zemindar, Badin. Now resides in Hirabad, Hyderabad (Sind).

Mirchandani, L. G.

B. Sc. (Mathematics). S. T. C. 1935.

M.R.S.T. (Lond.) 1936. Won Silver Wedding Fund Scholarship. Head of Mathematics Department, H. L. Chablani Model High School Karachi. Publications :—1 Matriculation Geometry. 2 Examples in Algebra.

Mirchandani, Motiram Teckchand

B. Sc. (Chemistry, Physics) 1929. S.T.C. 1931. G.D.A. 1934. Asst: Teacher N. H. Academy Hyderabad. Publications :—Ilim Tabai and Ilim Kemia (in Sindhi). 2 Geography for higher classes.

Mirchandani, Naraindas Maniram

Joined College in 1909-1910. Graduate in Engineering. Taken up in the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Engineering Department. Now an Executive Engineer.

Mirchandani, Rewachand Hirasing

Joined College in 1905-06, M.A. Professor at Bareilly. Appraiser H. M's Customs at Karachi. A prominent Brahmo worker. Secretary of several Social Welfare societies, principally the Social Service League.

Mirchandani, Ruki Naraindas (Mrs).

or Miss Ruki Lokamal Malkani.

The first casual lady-student to join this College (in 1922).

Mirchandani, Santdas Maniram

Joined College in 1924-25. B. A. Now an Inspector in the Income Tax Department.

Mirchandani, Saraswati Verhomal (Miss)

B.A. 1935. Schoolmistress Carneiro Indian Girls High School since 1931. S.T.C. 1936.

Mirchandani, Tahilram Jethanand

Joined College in 1918-19 M. Sc. Fellow. Now in the Agriculture Dept. Bihar.

Mirchandani, Tahilram Maniram

D Joined College in 1898-99 B. A., LL. B. Was a prominent lawyer in Karachi. For sometime Professor of Law, S. C. Shahani Law College.

Mirchandani, Tanumal Shewakram

Joined College in 1902-1903 Qualified as an engineer in Great Britain. Taken up in Indian Service of Engineers. Now a Suptdg. Engineer in Sind P. W. D.

Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand

Joined College in 1913. Scholar. A brilliant career. M. A., M. Sc. (Distinction). Assistant Professor of Physics and Mathematics in this College. Qualified as an Engineer in Great Britain Assistant Professor at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Now an Executive Engineer in the Madras Presidency.

Mirchandani, Tolaram Khanchand

Joined College in 1912. Taken up in the Bombay Forest Service.

Mirchandani, Udharam Maniram

Joined College in 1912-1913 B. A. Fellow. Was General Secretary of the College Gymkhana. Nominated to the I.C.S. in 1919. Now Collector of Sukkur.

Mirchandani, Varumal Chellaram

Joined College in 1900-1901. B.A., LL.B. Appointed Sub-Judge. Has acted as District Judge. Author of legal works.

Mirchandani, Vishindas Rambux

Joined College in 1890-1891. Retired from Govt. Service as Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mirza Sydney J.

B. A. 1907. LL. B. 1910. Practised Law 1910-11. Magistrate and Mukhtiarkar in various places in Sind. Deputy Collector 1918. Was posted at Karachi as Add: City Magistrate. Senior Income Tax Collector Upper Sind. Income Tax Officer Sukkur. Hyderabad, Karachi. Appointed Special Inspecting officer Income Tax Bombay, Asst. Commissioner Income Tax in Sind 1928-1934. Now Asst. Commissioner Income Tax (Gujarat), Ahmedabad.

Mistry, Homi Dossabhoj

Matriculated 1912. Graduated with First Class in Biology 1917. Took up a teacher's job but left it and was taken up as confidential Assistant to the Chief of Sind C.I.D. served for six years in K. H. Katrak Co. In recognition of his ability he was elected Fellow, Edward Medical College Calcutta. Left Katrak and served as Manager of the Firm of Mr. T.S.R. Gillett for ten years. Now has his own office on Bunder Road.

Moriani. Jodharam P.

Born 1905. Joined College in 1922-23 B. A. Served in the Education Department. Now pleader in Sahiti.

Motwani, Arjandas Sakharmal.

Joined College in 1917. B. A. worked in the *New Times* for sometime. Advocate, practising at Sukkur.

Motwani, Basantram Sakharmal.

Born 1899. Joined College 1917. B. A. (Hons) History and Economics 1921. Sind Pleaders' Examination 1923. Practised as a lawyer since 1924. Elected Municipal Councilor Sukkur Municipality 1922. Since then served on various committees. Chairman Standing Committee since 1934. Prominent citizen in Sukkur, active in matters social and educational. Elected President Sukkur Municipality in February 1938.

Motwani, Chimandas Dewandas.

D Joined College in 1904-05. Entered the Police Dept. where he rose to be Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Motwani, Lilaram Sahibrai.

Graduated B.A. in 1919. For sometime a teacher in Govt. service. Now a merchant in Ceylon.

Motwani, Mangatram Tilokchand

Joined college in 1918-19, B.A. Pleader and prominent citizen in Mehar.

Motwani, Ram Bhawandas.

Born 1906. Graduated B.A. with Honours 1927. Passed Government Diploma in Accountancy with distinction. Won Government Scholarship during school and college career. Suffered incarceration for one year in the Satyagraha movement 1930-32. Secretary Balkan-ji-Bari or The All India Children's Association. Now in the Sind Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Motwani, Ram Bhojraj

Born 1897. Educated at Larkana and Sukkur. Left D. J. Sind College as a senior student of the B.Sc. and B.A., (Science) classes in response to the N.C.O. movement, 1920. General Secretary Students' Conference. Secretary Indian National Congress Session at Karachi in 1931. Political worker of prominence. Municipal Councillor Larkana for several years. Philanthropist and social worker. Publications: several Sindhi tracts, *Pilgrim's Staff* and *Sacred Moments*.

Motwani, Rughumal C.

Joined this College in 1906-07 M.S. Now Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, Bombay. Has acted as Dean, Grant Medical College. Fellow of the University of Bombay.

Motwani, Shewak Bhojraj

Joined College in 1923-24. B.A. Took part in N.C.O. movement. Founder of the Balkan-Ji-Bari or the All-India Children's movement. Employed in the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Bombay. Has written several articles, and some books in Sindhi. Address: "Gulistan," Khar.

Motwani, Shivandas Kewalram

Joined College in 1923—24. B.A. Lawyer and prominent Municipal Councillor in Larkana.

Motwani, Tikamdas Dewanmal

Joined College in 1916. B.A., LL.B.

Practised as a lawyer. Appointed Sub-Judge. Now on special duty in the Legislative Dept.

Mufti, Abdulwahid Dur Md.

Joined College in 1920-21. Obtained a scholarship and graduated in Forestry in Great Britain. Now in the Bombay Forest Service (Class I.)

Mughal, Ghulam Hyder Imam Baksh

Joined College in 1917-18. B.A., LL.B. Appointed a Sub Judge.

Mukhi, Gobindram Pritamdas

Joined College in 1916. Left without taking a degree. Member Sind Legislative Assembly. For a few months Minister P.W.D. Mukhi or President of Sind Panchayats. Prominent Hindu leader.

Mulchandani, B. B.

Born 1899. Passed F.Y.A. 1919. Joined Agricultural College Poona. B.A. 1920. Joined Department of Agriculture in Sind at Mirpurkhas. Put in Research line for six months. Selected as Assistant Botanist Hyderabad (State) service. Served there for six and a half years for improvement and survey of cotton produce. Now Cotton Breeder and Officer in charge Seed Farm, Mirpurkhas.

Mulchandani, Tolaram Phagumal

D. Appeared for B.A. Examination from this College in April 1935 and died in the Quetta Earthquake on 31 May 1935.

Munshi, Rahim Bux Pir Bux

Joined College in 1920-1921. B.A., LL.B. Asst. Public Prosecutor Sukkur and a prominent Municipal Councillor. Vice-President Sukkur Municipality.

Musavi, Attalhussainshah W.

Joined College in 1917-18, B.A. Now Head Master Mirpurkhas Madressah.

N*Nachnani, Hariram*

Passed Previous examination in 1910 and subsequently joined the Engineering Branch of the College. Now an Assistant Engineer in the P. W. D.

Nagrani, Bhojraj Hotchand

B. A. (second class) in 1926. Asst. Master, Govt. High School, Shikarpur. Now Professor of Sindhi, C. and S. College Shikarpur.

Nagrani, Hotchand Motaram

D Joined College in 1888. B. A. Entered the Educational department, and rose to be Vice-Principal Training College for Men, Hyderabad Sind. After retirement did insurance work.

Nagrani, Jethanand Naraindas

B. A. (Literature) 1925. Actor, Dramatist and Comedian of repute. Author of famous comic "Gamtoo series," unsurpassed in Sindhi. Social worker, interested in Educational activities. General Secretary, Sind Student Conference 1927. Publications:—High School Dialogues. 2. "Afsanae Alore," a drama in Sindhi. 3. The Gamtoo Editor etc.

Nagrani, Kishinchand Hotchand.

Born 1908. Joined College 1925. Sind Scholar 1925—29. Hughlings Prizeman for standing first in English in the University at Inter Arts 1927. Won Lalchand Hassomal Prize 1927. B. A. (English-Persian) second class Honours. 1929. Won Devibai Mathradas Prize 1929. Edited College Miscellany 1927—28. Won Beasant Cup for extempore speech twice in succession. 1928, 1929. LL. B. 1931. A rising young lawyer of great promise. President, Postal Union. Has written two dramas in Sindhi, and has done some literary work in English.

Nagrani, Thakurdas Naraindas

Joined College in 1891. B. A., LL. B.

Entered Judicial Dept. as a Sub-Judge. Retired as First Class Sub-Judge. Keenly interested in Amateur Dramatic Societies. Took a leading part in the establishment of the C. and S. College, Shikarpur Sind.

Nana, Ghulam Ally (Khan Bahadur)

Joined College 1899 in the Previous Class. Won the Sir Maxwell Melvil Prize for General Knowledge. Joined the Educational Department in 1905 and retired in 1936 as Educational Inspector in Sind.

Nandooni, Kamberali Baledino

Joined College in 1900—1901. L. C. E. Engineer in Khairpur State. Now Land Manager and Architect, Karachi Municipality.

Naraindasani, Pokardas Sanwaldas

Joined College in 1916—17. Qualified in Engineering in Great Britain. For sometime an Asst. Engineer in the Sukkur Barrage. Now Signals Engineer in the Railways.

Narsian, Sarla Jagumal (Miss)

B. A. (second class) 1929. M. A. For sometime Headmistress Parmeshari Girls' High School, Sukkur.

Nasta, Kalumal Pahlumal (Diwan Bahadur)

Joined College in 1895—96. B.A., LL.B. Practised as a lawyer for many years. Judge, Small Causes Court, Karachi. Acted as Addl. Judicial Commissioner. Now retired.

Nathani, Rewachand N.

B. Sc. in 1919. For sometime Demonstrator of Physics in this College. Now Headmaster Kandiaro High School.

Navani, U. S.

B.A. second class. Honours in Economics. Wrote several poems in the College Miscellany. Now in England, preparing for B. Sc. Economics, London University.

Nazareth, Violet (Miss)

Joined College in 1924—25. M. B. B. S.

For sometime Doctor-in-charge of the Sobhraj Chetumal Maternity Home and Dispensary at Sukkur. Now practises at Karachi.

Norton, Esther (Miss)

B.A. 1932. Went to England for a training course in Teaching. Now a Lecturer in Lahore in the Govt. Training College for Women.

Nottle, G. (Mrs)

or Miss Edith Grace Brooks.

Graduated B.A. in 1918. Vice-Principal, Carneiro Indian Girls' High School.

O

Ojha, Dipchand Tejbhandas

D Joined College in 1887—1888. Was appointed a Sub-Judge. Became Registrar Sadar Court. Took to practice as a lawyer ; retired from the legal profession in 1922. A prominent lawyer and citizen in Karachi. Was elected Vice-President, Karachi Municipality. Died in 1938.

P

Pahalajani, Bhojsing Gurudinomal

(Honourable Mr)

D At the Jubilee time one of the two surviving members of original batch of students who joined the College in 1886—87. Distinguished career at College. B.A., B.Sc. Medalist. First Sindhi B. Sc. Began life as a teacher. Started practice as a lawyer, first at Shikarpur, and then at Sukkur, where he became the most prominent advocate. For several years President Sukkur Municipality. Secretary, General Library Sukkur for over thirty years. Member and Deputy-President Bombay Legislative Council. First Speaker, Sind Assembly. Died on 16th Feb. 1938.

Pahalajani, Gobindram Gurudinomal

M.A. in 1911. For sometime Professor of Philosophy in Rajputana. Now an Astrologer at Sukkur.

Pahalajani, Mulchand Gurudinomal

Passed Previous Examination in 1895. Left without taking a degree. A well-known Civil lawyer in Sukkur. Has been a Municipal Councillor.

Pahalajani, Tolaram Bhojsing (Major)

Son of the late Hon'ble Mr. Bhojsing Pahlajani. Joined College in 1917. M.B.B.S. Studied in Great Britain. Obtained a Commission in the Indian Medical Service. Stationed at Kohat.

Pamnani, Chainrai Kishindas

Joined College in 1898—99. B. A. Entered the Revenue Dept. Has acted as a Collector. Now Secretary of the Re-organisation Committee appointed by the Sind Govt.

Pamuani, Chetauram K.

Joined College in 1903—04, L. C. E. Asst. Engineer, Sind P. W. D.

Panjabi, Duhilonomal Parmanand

Joined College 1902. B. A. (English—Sanskrit) 1905. Teacher H. N. Academy Entered Revenue Department 1907. Retired on invalid pension 1933.

Panjabi, I. R.

Inter Arts 1931. Does private business in Karachi.

Panjabi, Kewal Lalchand

Joined College in 1916 in the Intermediate Arts Class. B. A., I. C. S. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

Panjabi, Lalchand Chuharmal

D Joined College in 1889, and passed 1st B. A. in 1891. Lawyer, Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad (Sind).

Panjwani, Amaral Ghanshamdas

Joined College Engineering Branch in 1906 and left without finishing the course. For sometime Asst. Master at Sukkur, then Secretary Garhiyasin Municipality, and

Chief Officer Jacobabad Municipality. Has remained for several years past as Chief Officer, U. S. Frontier Local Board.

Panjwani, Mulchand Rupchand

Joined College in 1906. B. A. Entered the Revenue Dept. Has acted as Deputy Collector.

Pardasani, N. S.

Matriculated 1928. First in Sind. Won Sind Scholarship, Sind Fair and Exhibition Prize and Victory scholarship. Won Santdas Khushalsing Physics Prize (F. Y. A.) 1929. Won Wordsworth scholarship in History (Bombay University), and Lilaram Gidumal Prize (College Inter Arts 1930). Won Annie Besant Elocution Cup and General Knowledge Prize 1931. Won General Knowledge Prize 1932. Dakshina Fellow 1932. M. A. First class first in the Bombay University 1934. Won K. T. Telang Gold Medal and Prize, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Sir William Wedderburn scholarships. Senior Professor of Economics, Ramjas College Delhi. Member, Committee of courses and studies in Economics, Delhi University. Now on the staff of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Parvani, Dayaldas Sobhraj

B. A. 1922. was Secretary College Swimming Bath 1918—21. Now Superintendent, Political and Reform Department, Sind Secretariat.

Parvani, Virumal Utamchand

B. A. 1912. M. A. 1917. For sometime Professor of History, M. T. B. College Surat. Now Vice-Principal Naz High School, Khairpur Mirs.

Patel Firoze Sorabji

M. A. in 1936 First Sergeant-Major of the 11th (Karachi) U. T. C. Now employed in the Barrage Revenue Office.

Pathan, Taj Mahomed

B. A. (Literature) 1929. Started life as

Asst Teacher, Sind Madressah Karachi. 1930. B. T. (Aligarh.) Secured First class. 1932. Started training candidates for S. T. C. Taken up by District School Board Sukkur as Supervisor of Schools in 1934. Now Administrative Officer, Local Board Schools, Larkana District.

Phul, Ghulam Hussain

Joined College in 1918-1919. B.A. (1923.) Now a Mukhatiarkar in Sind.

Pir (Suhrawardy), Ghulam Hyder Kamaluddin.

Born 1910. Joined College 1926. Sind Scholar. Won J. L. Rieu Prize in F. Y. A. Normal Hey and Lalchand Hassomal Prizes in Inter Arts. B. A. Economics Honours. Passed. LL.B. from S.C. Shahani Law College. Edited "Muslim Welfare." Started practice as an advocate at Naushahro Feroz in 1935.

Pir Md., Muridali K.

Matriculated in 1896 and joined College in 1896-97 and again later on B.A. in 1916. For many years Vice-Principal Sind Madressah-Tul-Islam, Karachi. Has now retired.

Pirzada, Abdulrahim Abdulaziz

D. B. A. in 1918. Appointed to the Provincial Service as a Deputy Collector. Died young.

Pirzada, Abdul Satar Abdul Rahman

Joined College in 1923-24. A keen sportsman. B.A. Barrister-at-Law. Asst. Public Prosecutor, Sukkur. Has been Vice President, Sukkur Municipality. Member, Sind Assembly.

Primalani, Tejumal Hassamal

D Joined College in 1902-03. B.A., LL.B.. A well-known lawyer at Hyderabad.

Pohujar, Lekhraj Partabrai

B. A. 1935 under former name Vazirani. L. P.

Pravin, Popatlal. B.

Joined College 1934. F. Y. A. 1935..

Joined Sydenham College of Commerce Bombay for B. Com. classes.

Punwani, Partabrai Dhanrajmal

Born 1883 at Hyderabad Sind. Left College in 1903. Passed Sind Pleaders Higher Examination in 1908 and practised as pleader at Karachi. In 1915 appointed as Third Assistant Public Prosecutor for Sind. First Assistant Public Prosecutor for Sind. One of the leading Criminal Lawyers in Sind. Acted as Public Prosecutor for Sind several times. Now Advocate General, Sind. Club: Karachi Club. Residence 14 Jamshed Quarter, Karachi.

Punwani, Dharmdas Hiranand

Rao Bahadur. Passed (Engineering Branch) in 1899. Rose to be an Executive Engineer in the Sind P.W.D. Was a member of the College Standing Committee.

Q

Quraishi, Muhammad Saleh

Joined College 1929. F. Y. A. in 1930. Won Rieu Prize. Inter Arts 1931. Joined Engineering College. B. E. Awarded "Sir Currimbhoy Scholarships" for further studies abroad in 1936. Now in the City and Guilds College London.

Qureshi, Shafi Md. Haji Md. Ihsan

Joined College in 1920-21. First class at B. A. M. A. from Aligarh. For sometime Lecturer of Arabic in the College. Now Deputy Educational Inspector for Mahomedan Education in Sind.

R

Radhakrishnani, Nandiram Jamnadas

B.A. in 1932. Gymkhana Secretary in College days. Now an Income Tax expert.

Radhakrishnani, Ramchand Lalomal

Born 1893. Joined College in 1911. Then joined Wilson College Bombay. B.A. History Economics 1915. Asst: Master C. M. S. High

School Karachi 1915-18. Joined Educational Department 1918. S.T.C.D. 1922. District Cub Master, Scouts, for Shikarpur. Now a teacher in the Government High School Shikarpur.

Radhakrishnani, Shewaram Lalomal

Joined College in 1909-10. B.A., LL.B. Senior Police Prosecutor in Sind. Stationed at Sukkur.

Raisinghani, Isardas Wadhummal

Joined College in 1906. B.A. Known in Upper Sind and in Sahiti as one of the most successful teachers. Now Asst. Master at Tharushah.

Raisinghani, Vasdev Mangharam

B.A. (History and Economics) 1936. Political worker of strong views. Suffered incarceration twice.

Rajani, Pribhdas Chataram

Joined this College in 1925-26. Qualified in Engineering from the N. E. D. College. Overseer, P. W. D.

Rajmalani, Pamandas N.

Joined College in 1917. B.A. A senior Clerk in the Sind P. W. D.

Rajmalani, Verhomal N.

Joined College in 1911-12. B. A. First a teacher. Now Accountant P.W.D.

Rajpal, Bulchand Vassumal

Born 1904. B. Sc. 1926. Science Teacher Municipal High School Jocobabad Sind. Started a high class Sindhi Magazine 'Sindhu' in 1932 of which he is the editor. Zamindar and Landlord, Mian jo Goth. (Taluka Shikarpur).

Ramchandani, Baharsing Diwanising

D Joined College in 1888-89. B.A. Known for his knowledge of English and Mathematics. For several years Head Master at Sukkur. Then practised as a lawyer.

Ramchandani, Balchand Ramsing

Passed 1912 (Engineering Branch). Overseer, Sukkur Municipality and Sind P. W. D. President Sunder Shewak Sabha which has provided so many amenities to the town of Sukkur.

Ramchandani, Hari Nichaldas

B.Sc. (First Class) in 1934. Now a practising advocate at Sukkur.

Ramchandani, Javermal Chartsing

Joined College in 1921-22. Obtained a Doctorate in Great Britain. Now an officer in the Agricultural Dept. Sind.

Ramchandani, Kewalram Tarasing

Joined College in 1910-11. M. B., B. S. Lecturer and Medical Officer, Hyderabad Medical School and Civil Hospital.

Ramchandani, Kotumal Bhagsing

D Joined this College in 1927-28 B. E. from N. E. D. Engineering College in 1934. Overseer P. W. D. Died at Quetta in the Earthquake disaster 1935.

Ramchandani, Lalchand Bhagsing

Joined College in 1918. B. A. An officer in the North Western Railway Accounts and Audit Department.

Ramchandani, Mangalsing Tarasing

B. A. in 1929. General Secretary College Societies for three successive years. A keen sportsman and highly sociable man always active in the service of students ; awarded silver cup in recognition. Won several medals and prizes. Champion in Tennis. All Round Champion in Inter Collegiate Sports. Silver Cup winner for acting. *Publication* :—“Sasui Punhoo” a play in Sindhi. Now Advocate in Hyderabad. Interested in Air transport. Managing Director Eastern Airways Ltd.

Ramchandani, Naraindas Rupchand

Joined College in 1919. B. E. Assistant Engineer in Sind P. W. D.

Ramchandani, Nichaldas Hirdasing

Joined College in 1905-06 B. A. Now an acting Headmaster in the Educational Dept. Sind.

Ramchandani, Ranjeetsing Vishindas

Joined College in 1905. M. A. A Divisional officer in the Accounts and Audit Dept, N. W. Ry.

Ramchandani, Saraswati Naraindas (Mrs)

or Miss Saraswati Chuhermal Advani.

D Graduated B.A. in 1927. Married, and died soon afterwards.

Ramchandani, Tulsidas Radhakrishin

D Joined College in 1917—08. B.A., LL. B. Practised at Karachi.

Ramrakhiani, Gopi Assudamal

Born 1909. Joined College 1926. B. A. (English Honours) 1930. Won Shirazi Prize. Won prize for on article. Editor College Miscellany 1928-29. Hon. Fellow 1930-32. LL. B. from S. C. Shahani Law College. Practising Advocate. *Publication* :—“Shairji Sukhri.” Interested in Sindhi Literature and Drama.

Ramtri, Sugnoma Chandiram

Joined College in 1926-27, B.Sc., LL.B. A practising lawyer at Sukkur. Now Personal Assistant to the Honourable the Speaker, Sind Legislative Assembly.

Rawtani, Mangharam S.

B.A., 1925. Worked in Audit Office, Karachi. Head Munshi, Dadu District.

Raymond, Herman T.

Born 1907. B.A., 1927. B.A., (Oxford University ; Honours School of Jurisprudence) 1930. M.A. (Oxon) ; Bar-at-Law. (Lincoln's Inn) 1931. Professor of Roman Law and Jurisprudence S. C. Shahani Law College, 1932. President “Law Society.” Advocate. Member, Cantonment Board, Karachi.

Reejhsinghani, Ramkrishin Khemchand

B.A., (Second Class) in 1921 M.A. 1923.
Advocate at Larkana.

Reejhsinghani, Sobhsing Sadhuram

M.A. in 1914, Fellow. Now an acting
Deputy Collector.

Reejhsinghani, Uttamchand Ambumal

Joined College in 1906-07 B.A., LL.B.
Mukhtiarkar, Kandhkot. Showed great pre-
sence of mind in the recent riots at Shikarpur
where he was City Magistrate.

Rijhwani, Jethanand M.

Joined College 1920. F.Y.A. 1921
First Class First. Inter Science 1922. First
Class. Joined Poona Engineering College. B.E.
(Civil Engineering) First Class First in the
Bombay University, 1926. Taken up in Indian
Service of Engineering on 21st April 1927.
Now Executive Engineer, North Western
Canal Division.

Rodrigues, P. J.

F.Y.A. 1895. Joined College of Science
Poona 1896 for the Forest Service Department.
Obtained Diploma 1898. Joined Sind Forests
Service 1898. Promoted to Provincial Forest
Service 1920. Promoted to Class I. Deputy
Conservator of Forests Bombay 1930. Retired
in 1933.

Rustomji, Behram S. H. J.

B.A. (History Economics) 1933. Edited
College Miscellany 1932—33. T.D. (London)
1935. Won Distinction Certificate in English
and Phonetics (Summer School) Cambridge.
Represented London University in Boxing and
Tennis. Studied in Goldsmiths' College
London and the Royal Academy of Music,
London.

S*Sadani, Jamnadas Valabhdas*

B.A. in 1910. Assistant Master, N.J.
High School, Karachi.

Sadani, Rochiram G.

M.A. 1914. First Assistant Government
High School Mirpurkhas, Written several
Books in Sindhi notably :—

1. *Insan and Insaneut.*
2. *Mukhriunji Mala etc.*

Sadarangani, Hassomal A.

Joined College 1890. Graduated 1893.
In S.T.C. Exam stood first in Presidency,
M.A. in 1904. Teacher Government High
School Shikarpur and at Karachi. Selected
as Teacher in Training College. Acted for
some time as Professor of Persian D.J. Sind
College. Head Master, Alexandria High School
Bhopal, 1909. Taken up on Provincial Service
as Vice-Principal Training College Jubbulpore.
After 7 years' service appointed Educational
Inspector Nerbudda Circle. Confirmed in
the I.E.S. Appointed Principal Secondary
Teacher's Training College Bombay. Retired
as Educational Inspector, Dharwar in 1927.

Sadarangani, Sona (Mrs)

or Miss Sona Khubchand Manghirmalani

B.A. in 1929. B.T. Now Teacher,
Carneiro Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.

Sadarangani, Tikandas Gehimal

B.A. (First Class) in 1923. B.Sc. 1924.
Qualified in Engineering in Great Britain.
For sometime Demonstrator in this College.
Now Engineer, D.L.B. Thar Parkar District.

Sadarangani, Udharam Hassomal

Joined College in 1911—1912. Qualified
in Dentistry on the Continent. One of the
best-known Dental Surgeons in Karachi.

Sajnani, Dayaram Harumal

D Joined College in 1893—1894. Was a
well-known civil lawyer at Sukkur. Reli-
giously inclined.

Sajnani, Lalchand J.

B.A. in 1922. Superintendent of Posts
and Telegraphs, Bombay Presidency.

Sajnani, Tejumal Chimandas

D Joined College in 1902—03. L.C.E.
Asst. Engineer, P.W.D. Died in 1937.

Samson, Penhas

B.A. 1935. Gymkhana Secretary. Acted in College theatricals. Now Excise Inspector on Special Duty, Hala.

Samtani, Chandiram Kotumal

Joined College in 1889—90. B.A., LL.B. Bright career. Retired as a District and Sessions Judge. Resides at Hyderabad Sind.

Samtani, Gopaldas Wadhumal

B.A. in 1906. M.A., LL.B. Bright career. A leading lawyer at Hyderabad Sind, and a prominent Theosophist.

Samtani, Khushaldas Wadhumal

Joined College (Engineering Branch) in 1901—1902. Entered the P.W.D. Retired as an Executive Engineer. Secretary Theosophical Lodge, Karachi.

Sardar, Abdul Rahman Abdul Baki

Joined College in 1918—19. Left without taking a degree. Now a Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind.

Samtani, Bhagwandas Pessumal

Passed P.E. in 1908. Bar-at-law. Practises at Karachi.

Savant, J. S.

B. A. (Philosophy) 1923. Medalist N.J. High School. Sanskrit Scholar in College. LL.B. 1925. Secretary the Peasants' Party. Connected with several Educational Institutions in Maharashtra and Konkan Practising on Appellate side High Court Bombay.

Savant, Indra (Mrs)

or Miss Indra Pradhan.

Joined College 1920. Left after studying upto Inter Arts. Married Mr. J.S. Savant in

1923. Took part in dramatic performances of the College.

Sayani, Rahimtullah Mitha

Joined College in 1915. B. E. Asst. Engineer P.W.D.

Sethna, Homai Jamshedji (Miss)

B.A. in 1927. LL.B. Practises as an advocate at Karachi.

Sethna, Jehangir N

D Joined College in 1900—01. Qualified in Great Britain as Engineer. For many years, until his death, Executive Engineer Karachi Municipality.

Shah, Ratilal D

F. Y. A. 1928. B. A. 1932. Sanskrit Prizeman 1930 at the Inter Arts. B. Com from Sydenham College of Commerce in 1934. Elected Fellow Royal, Economics Society of London. Now Managing Partner Cotton Export Department of Messrs. Dhanpatmal Divanchand Karachi.

Shahani, Gokaldas Utamsing

D Joined College in 1893. B.A. in 1897. Entered the Revenue Dept. Rose to be a Mukhtiarkar.

Shahani, Gurdas Singh Jotesing

Joined College in 1889—90 B. A., LL. B. For sometime a Magistrate. Reverted to practice. Now a senior advocate in Karachi.

Shahani, Isardas Parumal

Joined College (Engineering Branch) in 1888—89. Retired from Government Service as an Income Tax Officer. Much interested in social activities and in Guru Nanak Fund at Hyderabad Sind.

Shahani, Jawhermal T. (Diwan Bahadur)

Joined College 1886. Qualified 3 years Engineering Course 1899. Started life as an overseer P. W. D. in 1900. Promoted to Bombay Service of Engineers 1920.

Title, Rao Sahib 1921. Title Rao Bahadur 1923. Executive Engineer for 11 years. Promoted to the Indian Service of Engineers 1929. Designed and constructed the Rice Canal costing 1½ Crores. Title Dewan Bahadur 1933. Presented address by Larkana Municipality. Retired from service.

Shahani, Jhuramal Tarachand

Passed (from the Engineering Branch) in 1894. Rose to be an Executive Engineer.

Shahani, Jotsing Thadamal

Joined College in 1903—04 L. C. E. Now Professor of Engineering, N. E. D. Civil Engineering College. Knows several languages.

Shahani, Khatumal Bulchand

Joined College in 1889—90. Bright career. B. A. Retired as a Deputy Educational Inspector.

Shahani, Mahtabsing Sahibsing

Joined College in 1904—05. B. A. (1909). M. A. (Oxon.) and Bar-at-law. Professor of Law, Delhi University. For sometime Principal, D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind (son of the late Principal Shahani).

Shahani Manik Gurdasing

B. A. (Literature) 1936. Free lance journalist.

Shahani, Mohanlal Jotsing

Born 1912. Passed Inter Arts exam. from this College in 1932. Keen sportsman in College. M.A., M.R.A.S., A.M.R.S.T., M.R.S.L. Passed Oriental Languages' Teachership examination. Author of a number of books for the use of school and college students e. g. *A Handbook of Sindhi Idioms*, *A Book of Persian Proverbs* etc. Edits a Magazine for Matric students.

Shahani, Motiram G

Joined College in 1912-13 B. A. Head of the well-known M. G. Shahani & Co. Com-

mission Agents Karachi, and a member of the College Board.

Shahani, Parsram Kiratrai

Joined College in 1920-21. B. A. LL. B. Now Senior Clerk to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Sind.

Shahani, Partabsing Sahibsing

(Eldest son of the late Principal S. C. Shahani) Joined College in 1900-1901 Bar-at-Law. Practising Advocate in Karachi. Principal S. C. Shahani Law College.

Shahani, Pribhdas Premsing

Joined College in 1907-08. M. A. Principal Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

Shahani, Ratansing Gulabsing

Passed Previous Examination in 1903. Zemindar, Hyderabad Sind.

Shahani, Rijhumal P.

Joined College 1925. B. A. 1930. One of the First five Lance Corporals 11th Karachi U.T.C. Teacher Model High School, and Head Master Social Service League High School. Joined P. W. D. Now working in the Military Accounts Department, Western Command.

Shahani, Ruki Ramchand (Miss)

Joined College in 1923-24. Left without taking a degree. Teacher. V. N. Kanya Maha Vidyalaya. President Balkan-ji-Bari (Karachi Branch).

Shahani, Runjeetsing Gurdasing

Joined College in 1922-23. B. A., Second Class Honours. (1927). Ellis Scholar. Obtained a Doctorate in Paris. Journalist. Has written "Shakespeare through Eastern Eyes", "The Coming of Karuna" and some other books.

Shahani, Sahibsing Chadasing

D Born in 1868. Joined College in 1887-1888 First Sindhi to obtain a Master's degree at the University of Bombay. Appointed

Assistant Professor of Persian, Wilson College Bombay. Asst. Professor and subsequently Professor of English in this College. Principal from 1917 to 1927—when he retired. Died in 1931. A great educationist and social reformer. Pioneer of women's higher education. Wrote books in Sindhi "Taran-Jo-Abhyas" "Bilu Khokhar" etc. Was instrumental in the establishment of the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College and the Law College named after him.

Shahani, Sherumal Chainrai

D Joined College in 1892-93. B.A. (1898). Nephew of Diwan Dayaram Gidumal ; carried on the work of girls' education and Sanskrit Pathshala at Hyderabad Sind inaugurated by his uncle. Managed the Metharam Dharmada Trust Fund.

Shahani, Tarachand Kundanmal

Joined College in 1904-05. M. A. (1908) Principal New High School, Karachi.

Shahani, Tejumal Karamchand

Joined College in 1897—98. M.A. Professor at Lahore. Principal Samaldas College, Bhavnagar. Fellow and member Academic Council, Bombay University. Won a prize for writing a *Life of G.K. Gokhale*. Interested in literature and the theatre.

Shaikh, Ata Md. Taj Md. (Captain)

Passed P.E. in 1911. M.B. B.S. Got a temporary commission in the I.M.S. Asst. Provincial Commissioner of the Scouts." Practises at Karachi.

Shaikh, Bashirahmed Karamillahi

Graduated 1935. Sailed for England. Obtained Diploma in Teaching from University of Cambridge 1936. Doing Research study to qualify for M. Ed. (Master of Education) Leeds University.

Shaikh, Md. Baksh Illahi Baksh

Joined College in Intermediate Arts Class

in 1909—10. B.A., LL.B. Now Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner-in-Sind.

Shaikh, Zafar Ali Abdul Rasul

Joined College in 1919—20. B.A., LL.B. A Sub-Judge in Sind.

Shivani, Alimchand S.

D Joined College 1903. B. A. 1906. LL.B. 1909. Served as Head Master New High School Sukkur. Joined Police Department and served as Senior Police Prosecutor upto 1935. Died of an accident.

Shivani, Partabrai Santsing

Joined College 1905. B. A. in 1908. Diploma of Teaching S.T.C.D. 1910. Joined Educational Department. Now Senior Government Inspecting Officer. Publications:—(1) History of India. (2) Arithmetic for lower standards. (3) Model Geography.

Shivdasani, Dharamrai Tirithdas

Joined College in 1909—10. B.A., LL.B. 2nd Registrar J. C.'s Court, Karachi.

Shivdasani, Gurmukh Bulchand

Joined College in 1918—19. Sind Scholar. B.A. Studied in Great Britain. Now Commercial Officer, Bhavnagar State.

Shivdasani, Hari Kalyandas

Joined College in 1927—28. Left without taking a degree. Studied Films on the Continent. A prominent figure in the Film-world in India.

Shivdasani, Hiranand Rupchand

B.A. 1925. I.C.S. Posted to the United Provinces.

Shivdasani, Kewalram Jethanand

Joined College in 1902—1903. B. A., LL.B. Practising advocate at Karachi. Has acted as Judge, Small Causes Court, Karachi. Professor of Law, S. C. Shahani Law College.

Shivdasani, Parsram Bulchand

Passed P.E. in 1908. M.B. B.S. Now

Medical Officer in charge of the Tarachand Udhavdas Hospital, Shikarpur.

Shivdasani, Parsram Rupchand

Joined College in 1923—1924. Sind Scholar. Graduated in Engineering in Great Britain. Now Deputy Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust.

Shivdasani, Rupchand Bilaram

Prominent lawyer, and eminent Judge and social worker. Born 15th May, 1878. Son of Rao Bahadur Bilaram Sachanand Shivdasani, who retired as Additional Sessions Judge, Shikarpur Sind, in 1901. Educated in the Navalrai Hiranand Academy, Hyderabad Sind, and in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Joined the Karachi Bar in 1901, and within 4 or 5 years rose to be the leading Commercial Lawyer of Sind. Legal Adviser to the Karachi Municipal Corporation from 1912 to 1923. Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1919-1920. Appointed Judge of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, 1923. Twice acted as Judicial Commissioner of Sind. Retired on 15th May 1938. Prominently connected with leading Educational Institutions of Sind. Vice-President of the Sind Collegiate Board and Chairman of its Standing Committee, for several years. Founder and President of the Board of the Carneiro Indian Girls' High School. President of the Board of the Chabiani Model High School. Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Ida Rieu Welfare and Blind School. President for several years, of the Natural Science Society. For some years President, of the Rabindranath Tagore Literary and Dramatic Club. President, Sind College Old Boys' Association. Prominent Rotarian. Recently visited Rotary Clubs in Australia, New Zealand, United States and Canada. Prominent Member of the Karachi Club: thrice its President, and for several years Member of its Managing Committee.

President of the Karachi Race Club Ltd. President of the Hindu Gymkhana for four years. President Amil Co-operative Housing Society. President Hyderabad Amil Panchayat of Karachi. Keenly interested in developing Clifton. Responsible for roads leading to the Beach and for growing a garden on sand called the Rupchand Bilaram Park. Responsible, jointly with Mrs. Rupchand Bilaram, for founding the Mrs. Dialdas Mulchand Ladies Cosmopolitan Club, and the Fatehchand Devidas Hindu Women's Industrial Home, Karachi.

Shivdasani, Sati V. (Mrs.)

or Miss Sati Khanchand Thadhani.

Joined College in 1928—29. Was for sometime Teacher at Hyderabad. Interested in social and Congress work.

Shivdasani, Tharumal Bilaram (Rao Bahadur)

Joined College in 1902—03. B. A. in 1907. A prominent Zamindar in Nawabshah District. A member of several Committees on Agricultural questions.

Shivdasani, Tirathdas Choithram

D Joined College in 1888—89. B. A., LL.B. Retired as Judge, Small Causes Court, Karachi.

Shivdasani, Udharam Baharmal

Passed Previous 1899. L.C.E. Bar-at-law. Zamindar and public worker.

Shivdasani, Vishindas Jethanand

Joined College in 1915. Took a Doctorate in France. Edited *Nav Jiwan*, a Sindhi weekly.

Shoro, Md. Ramzan

Joined College in 1918—1919. B. A. Now a Mukhtiarkar in Sind.

Sidiki, Khan Md. Taj Md.

Joined College in 1915. B.A., LL.B. Appointed a Sub-Judge.

Sidiki, Md. Hanif Md. Saleh

Joined College in 1921—22. B. A., LL. B. Scholar. Practising lawyer at Larkana. Keenly interested in Research in Sind History. Takes part in politics. Municipal Corporator, Larkana.

Sidiki, Makdum Nuruddin Md. Anwar

Joined College in 1910—11. B. A. Appointed to the Provincial Civil Service in 1915. Until recently Registrar, Co-operative Societies in Sind.

Sipahimalani, Bhagchand Isardas

D Joined College in 1895—96. One of the first two editors of the College *Miscellany*. Entered Revenue Dept., where he rose to be a Deputy Collector.

Sipahimalani, Jethi Tulsidas (Miss)

Born 1907. Joined College 1925 as a casual student in English. A very prominent political worker. Suffered incarceration. Deeply interested in Children's welfare and Education. Went on Educational tour to Europe 1935. Returned uncontested as a Congress candidate to the Sind Legislative Assembly, 1937.

Sipahimalani, Khanchand Pessumal

B. A. in 1916. M.A. Edited the College Magazine and won 1st prize in Governor's War Essay Competition. Edited *Home Ruler*. Now Professor in the Hindu University, Benares.

Sipahimalani, Kishinchand Bhagchand

Born 1905. B.Sc. 1929. Sind Pleaders' Exam: 1930. LL.B. 1931. Now in the firm of Partabrai D. Punwani & Co. Advocates Karachi.

Sipahimalani, Lachiram Teckchand

B.Sc. 1930. Appointed on probation as Statistical Assistant in the Central Design Division. Confirmed 1931. Since then in charge of statistical section of the Development and Research Division, Sind P. W. D.

Sipahimalani, Lekhraj Tulsidas

Joined College in 1915. B. A. A partner in M. G. Shahani & Co. Interested in Swadeshi and Congress work.

Sipahimalani, Parmanand Kundanmal

Joined College in 1906-07. Left without a degree. Bar-at-Law. Public Prosecutor and Govt. Pleader, Hyderabad. Has acted as Govt. Pleader for Sind.

Sitlani, Metharam Chainrai

Joined College in 1909—1910. B.Sc., LL.B. Secretary, Bombay Life Assurance Co. at Karachi. An Honorary Magistrate.

Sitlani, Paramanand Chainrai

D B.A., 1907. LL.B. Appointed a Sub-Judge. Died young.

Sodah, Tarachand Tulsidas

D B. Sc. 1894. Brilliant career. Gilchrist Scholar, Bombay University. First student of the College to get through the Civil Service Examination in England, but as he was not taken up in the Indian Civil Service he was keenly disappointed.

Solomon, Esther Gershone (Miss)

B.A. in 1932. Principal Gujarati Girls' High School, Karachi.

Sonejee, Khemchand Vishindas

F. Y. A. 1922. Inter Arts 1923. Left College to join L. C. P. & S. course. Now practising at Kharadar Karachi.

Suchde, Valabdas Nanji

F. Y. A. 1930. Bracketed first in All India Pitman's Shorthand transcription competition. 1931. Now stenographer Canteen Contractors' Syndicate Ltd.

Suleman, Ishaq Yakub (or Khalifa, Ishaq

Yakub)

Born 1899. Joined College 1917. B. A. 1921. B. T. 1923. Diploma in Education

(Leeds University) 1927. Joined Educational Department 1921. Deputed to Secondary Teachers' Training College 1922. Acted as Asst. Deputy Educational Inspector 1924—26. Went to England for further experience in teaching and secured the Diploma in Education. Went on a short trip to America; saw the Columbia University, New York. On return appointed Head Master Madressah and Government High School Mirpurkhas 1929—32. Deputed as Administrative Officer D.L.B. Larkana. 1932—35 D. E. I. for Md. Education Sukkur Division. Since 1936 transferred to Hyderabad Division.

Saiyad, Baz Md. Shah Kadirdad

Graduated B. A. in 1917. A Mukhtiarkar in Sind.

Sayyed, Dinal Shah G.

Born 1905. Joined College 1922. B. A. Honours. 1926. Sind Scholar, won Norman Hey and Lalchand Hassomal Prizes. LL. B. 1929. Practised Law at Naushahro Feroz. Taken up on Bombay Civil Service 1933 and appointed Sub-Judge.

Syed, Miran Md. Shah

Joined College in 1917. B. A., LL. B. Contributed verses in Sindhi to the College Magazine. Practising advocate at Hyderabad (Sind). Asst. Public Prosecutor. Prominent member District Local Board, Hyderabad. Fellow and Member Board of Studies' in Sindhi, University of Bombay. Member, Bombay Legislative Council, Sind Advisory Council. Now Member, Sind Assembly, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister.

T

Tahilramani, Bhawandas Fatehchand

Joined College in 1890—91. Retired from Government service as a Deputy Collector. Now resides at Talti.

Tahilramani, Dharamdas M.

Joined College 1933. B. A. 1935. Now

Editor Local Branch of the United Press of India Ltd.

Tahilramani, Hardas Vishinsing

B. Sc. in 1930. B.A.LL.B. Was Honorary Fellow in the College. Now a practising lawyer at Karachi.

Tahilramani, Jethanand Thanwardas

Joined College in 1900—01. B.A., LL.B. A well-known pleader at Jacobabad. Is now practising in Karachi.

Tahilramani, Lekhraj Thanwardas

Passed (Engineering Branch) in 1908, Asst. Engineer P. W. D. Sind.

Tahilramani, Mulchand Vishinsing

Born 1889. Graduated Physics and Chemistry 1910. Joined Educational Department 1912. M. A. (History Economics) 1915. S. T. C. D. in 1916. On the Inspecting line 1918—19. Now 1st Assistant, Government High School Shikarpur.

Talker, Elizabeth Ezekiel (Miss).

Joined College in 1922. B. A., B. T., Principal, Carneiro Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.

Talpur, Ghulamali B.

B. A. in 1934. Zamindar and Member, Sind Assembly.

Tanwormalani, Santdas Ailmal

B.A. (History Economics) 1933. Passed Advocates' Examination in 1935. LL. B. in 1936. At present practising as an advocate in Larkana.

Tanwormalani, Sukhramdas Mulchand

D Joined College in 1908—09. M. A. 1915. S. T. C. An Assistant Master at Larkana. Administrative Officer, Primary School Board Sukkur Municipality. His death at a young age was much regretted.

Tata, Ratanji Jamsedji (Sir).

Son and successor of J.N. Tata, the great

Indian industrial magnate and pioneer. Joined College in 1890—96 as a ward of Professor Padshah, Vice-Principal of the College.

Teckchandani, Chandiram Hotechand

B.A. (History Economics) 1935. Sportsman. Won medals in Inter Collegiate Sports in Foot-ball and Volley Ball. Now Principal, Sukkur Academy.

Tejwani, Bhawandas Motumal

Passed Previous in 1904. Now Head Accountant, Sukkur Treasury.

Tejwani, Bulchand Motiram

Joined College 1931. Won Nadirshah Edulji Dinshaw silver medal in Logic, and Lalchand Hassomal History Prize at Inter Arts 1933. B. A. (History) second class Honours. Now teacher Premier HighSchool, Karachi.

Tengra, Khurshedji Pirozshah

Joined College in 1915. Left without taking a degree. Now a businessman.

Thadhani, Alimchand Bulchand

Joined College in 1920—21. After qualifying in Great Britain was for sometime in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Now Assistant Director of Industries, Sind.

Thadhani, Bulchand Santdas (Rao Bahadur)

B. A. (Second class) in 1900. Entered the Revenue Dept. and rose to be a Deputy Collector. Retired as Superintendent of Land Records in Sind.

Thadhani, Chatomal Kundanmal

B.A. (second class) in 1918. Fellow Accountant, Sind Central Co-operative Bank.

Thadhani, Hotchand Chandumal

Born 1879. Graduated B.A. 1899. Entered subordinate service Revenue Department. Mukhtiarkar. 1906. Deputy Collector 1915. Deputed as Municipal Commissioner Hyderabad 1918—21. Retired as Collector of Thar and Parkar District 1933. Received title

Rao Bahadur 1933. Now resides in Karachi. Interested in social work.

Thadhani, Khubchand Isardas

Joined College in 1904-1905. M.Sc., M.Ag., F. L.S., F. R. H. S. Director of Agriculture in Sind.

Thadhani, Khushali Naraindas (Mrs.)

or Miss Khushali Gobindram Vaswani.

D Joined College in 1927-28 B. Sc. Won prizes in competitive debates.

Thadhani, Mangharam Tharumal

B.A. 1913. Headmaster Rohri Academy. Then employed in Strauss & Co. Now Insurance Agent.

Thadhani, Nanikram Vassanmal

Joined College in 1905-06. B.A. (First Class) in 1909. M.A. Professor at Lahore, then Principal, Hindu College Delhi. For some time Rector, Delhi University. Principal D. G. Sind National College. Now again Principal, Hindu College Delhi. Author of *Triumph of Delhi, The Mystery of the Mahabharata* etc.

Thadhani, Naraindas Rewachand

Joind College in 1922. B.A. Took a degree in a Great Britain. Now Lecturer at the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Thadhani, Nebhrat M.

Joined College in 1921. Scholar. Graduated in Engineering in Great Britain. Taken up in the All-India Railway Service.

Thadhani, Nenumal P.

B.A. in 1911. I.C.S. Collector, Daltonganj.

Thadhani, Parsram Chandumal

Joined College in 1893-94. B.Sc. L.C.E. For sometime Chief Officer and Engineer, Hyderabad Municipality. and Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

Thadhani, Rewachand Vassanmal

Joined College in 1905-06 B.A., LL.B

One of the leading Criminal lawyers in Karachi. Wrote an account of the Mahomed Ali Trial.

Thadhani, Saran Anand Hassomal

D Joined College in 1905. Left without taking a degree. Practised as a lawyer in Hyderabad. Founder and first Secretary of the Sindhi Sahit Society. His death at a young age was a great loss to the Province.

Thadhani, Tahilram Chandmal

Joined College in 1905-06. B.A., LL.B. Entered the Oriental Translator's Office as a Junior Translator. Now Oriental Translator to the Sind Government, Commissioner of Labour and Secretary Departmental examinations Committees.

Thadhani, Thakurdas Vassanmal

Passed Inter Science in 1912. Bar-at-Law. Now Judge, Small Causes Court, Karachi.

Thadhani, Utamchand Gangaram

Joined College in 1886-87. B.A. Retired as Vice-Principal Training College for Men, Hyderabad Sind. Keenly interested in mathematical problems and puzzles.

Thairiani, Hiranand Wadhumal

B. A. second class 1905. Dakshina Fellow for one year. In 1906 passed M. A. in Literature. Headmaster (Tilak) Municipal High School, Sukkur, since 1907.

Thairiani, Jethanand Wadhumal

D Joined College in 1894—95 (Engineering Branch). Retired as a Sub-Engineer, P. W. D.

Thakur, Kherajmal H.

Joined College in 1916—1917 B. A. A practising lawyer at Shikarpur. Has taken keen part in Municipal affairs, at Shikarpur.

Thakur, Mulchand Jhangaldas

B. A. (first class) 1921. Fellow. M. A. Professor of Persian, M. T. B. Arts College,

. Surat. Has written articles in Sindhi.

Thakur, Thanwardas Jethanand
or (Hotchandani Thanwardas Jethanand).

Joined College in 1927—1928. Graduated B. A. from D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad. Ellis Scholar. M.A. from this College. For sometime Lecturer in English at the D.G. Sind National College, Hyderabad.

Thanvi, Harkrishandas Girdhardas

B. A. in 1923. A Practising lawyer at Hyderabad, Sind. A prominent Municipal Corporator, Hyderabad.

Thawani, Shaukatrai S.

B. A. in 1925. A Senior Auditor in Sind.

Thawani, Vensi D.

Born 1909. Matriculated (1926) from K. C. Academy Bhiria. First in Sind. Joined College 1926—27 B. A. (Mathematics) First Class First in the Bombay University, 1930. Awarded Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship by the Bombay University. Dakshina Fellow, Fergusson College Poona. Studied at the Sidney Sussex College Cambridge, Mathematical Tripos, Part II. Obtained Wranglership (First Class). 1933. Elected to scholarship for Research. Professor of Mathematics, Lingaraj College, Belgaum. Now Professor in the Khalsa College at Bombay.

Thompson, Iris (Miss)

Joined College in 1918—19 B. A. (1923). Vice-Principal Mama Parsi Girls' High School, Karachi.

Tobin B. L.

Passed the Previous Examination in 1913. A Deputy Collector in Sind.

Tolani, Motumal Nihalchand

M. A. 1920. Professor of Philosophy D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind. Now Principal State College, Bikaner.

Tolani, Pribhdas Sakhawatrai

Joined College 1913—14 B. A. Zemindar.

A prominent Municipal Corporator and politician at Larkana. Has been Chairman of the Municipal School Board, Larkana.

U

Usto (Mutibani) Fateh Md. Mulan Md.

or Mutilbani, Fateh Md.

Joined College in 1911 B. A. Now a Mukhtiarkar in Sind.

V

Valecha, Choithram Teckchand

Joined College in 1917—18 B. A. Even in student days took active part in conferences. A prominent congress worker in Sind. Has gone to jail. Now practises as a lawyer at Sukkur.

Vaswani, Bulchand Jhamatmal

Joined College in 1907—08 M. A. A prolific writer of annotations and text-books for schools and colleges. Now Professor of English, C. & S. College Shikarpur. Was sometime Professor of English at Hyderabad, and Head Master Social Service League High School, Karachi.

Vaswani, Dialmal Menghraj

Joined College in 1910—11 and again later on. B.A., Teacher, Carneiro Indian Girls' High School, Karachi.

Vaswani, Ghanshamdas Shamdas

Joined College in 1918—19. B. Sc. Now an Appraiser in H. M's Customs, Karachi.

Vaswani, Gobindram Balchand

Joined College for Diploma Course of Engineering 1911. Passed 1913. Joined P.W.D. 1914—18. Passed Sub Engineer's Examination from Roorkee College. Joined Karachi Municipality as Building Surveyor 1918. Promoted as Sub-Engineer 1921. Selected as Asst. Engineer (Roads) 1925. Official Delegate to Road Congress Lucknow 1937. Connected with Amil Institute, Co-

operative Bank and Home and Relief Organisations.

Vaswani, Gobindram Pracharam

D Joined College in 1900—1901. Retired as an Executive Engineer, P.W.D.

Vaswani, Hari Pahlajrai (Miss)

Joined College in 1930—31. B. Sc. Won prizes at College. Good speaker. Contributed verses to the College Magazine. For sometime teacher Parmesari Girls' High School, Sukkur. Now Headmistress of the Mira School, Hyderabad Sind

Vaswani, Naraindas Dharamdas

Joined College in 1900—01. Contractor. For many years President, Hyderabad Municipality.

Vaswani, Naraindas Sadhusing

Joined College in 1919—20. B.A. 1925. Practising lawyer at Sukkur, and Court Commissioner.

Vaswani, Satramdas Kundandas

B.A. 1913. Police Prosecutor U. S. F. District.

Vaswani, Shamdas Parmanand

Joined College in 1903—04. M.A. Professor at Calcutta. For some years Professor of History, D. G. Sind National College, Hyderabad Sind. A prominent Congress worker.

Vaswani, Tahilram Dharamdas

F.Y.A. 1905. Joined the Police Department in 1907 as a Sub-Inspector. Promoted as Dy. S.P. in 1918. Served in various districts. Promoted D.S.P. 1932 and posted to Kaira District (Gujarat). Transferred to Sind 1934. Promoted to the Imperial Police Service 1935. Won King's Police Medal 1923. Rao Bahadur, 1931. Now District Superintendent of Police, Mirpurkhas.

Vaswani, Thawardas Dayaram

Born 1875. Joined College 1890. B.A.

1894. LL.B. 1896. Practised Law for six years at Hyderabad. Second Class Subordinate Judge 1904. Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind 1916. Invited to serve on Public Service Committee 1919. Assistant Judge 1924. Retired in 1930 as District Judge.

Vaswani, Thanwerdas Lilaram

One of the most brilliant scholars Sind has produced. Joined College in 1896-97. Won Ellis Scholarship at B.A. (1900). M.A. Professor in Calcutta. Then Professor of Philosophy in this College. Principal, Dayal-sing College, Lahore. Principal, Mohindra College, Patiala. Principal, Victor College, Cooch Behar. Presided over a number of conferences and gatherings. Wrote a number of books in English and Sindhi. Started Shakti High School, Mira Girls' High School, Sakhi Satsang etc., at Hyderabad. A lecturer much in demand. Probably the best-known Sindhi outside Sind. Keenly interested in educational and religious work.

Vazirani, Nihalchand Tikamdas (Rao Sahib)

D Joined College in 1899-1900. Lawyer. Noted cricketer. Died in 1938.

W

Wadhwani, Chandumal Nirbhadas

Born 1897. Studied in this College 1916-20. Jt: Hon: Secretary R. L. D. Club. and Sind Collegiate Old Boys' Association. Principal S. C. Shahani High School 1933-36. Now Principal, Social Service League High School, Karachi.

Wadhwani, Dharamdas Jethanand

Joined College 1910. Graduated (English and Persian) 1913. Joined Educational Department 1914. Senior Teacher N. J. High School. Medallion holder St: John Ambulance Association. District Scout-Master. President Amil Institute. On the Managing Committee

of Carneiro Indian Girls High School, and Social Service League Schools.

Wadhwani, Gidumal Kewalram

B.A. in 1936. Practising lawyer at Karachi.

Wadhwani, Harjandas Rupchand

Joined College in 1911 B. A. Practised as a lawyer at Sukkur. Now Sub-Judge and Resident Magistrate, Khairpur.

Wadhwani, Harjasram Assaram

Joined College in 1926-27. Left without a degree. A P.W.I. on the North Western Railway.

Wadhwani, Hemandas Rupchand (Hon'ble Mr.)

Joined College in 1919. M. B. B. S. Leading medical practitioner at Jacobabad. Was awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal. Elected to the Sind Assembly in 1937. On the resignation of Hon'ble Mukhi Gobindram became Minister, P. W. D.

Wadhwani, Hiranand Ramchand

Joined College in 1906-07. B. A. Head-Master High School, Jacobabad.

Wadhwani, Kewalram Pribhdas

D Joined College in 1891. Entered the Revenue Dept. Acted as a Mukhtiarkar. Died 1933.

Wadhwani, Khubchand Topandas

B. Sc. (Mathematics, Physics) 1931. Now teacher N. H. Academy Hyderabad. (Sind).

Wadhwani, Lilaram Premchand

Joined College in 1892-93 B. A. Retired as a Headmaster, Educational Dept. in Sind. Literary tastes. Has written articles and verses in Sindhi. A prominent Theosophist and social reformer.

Wadhwani, Mangatram Kewalram

D Passed Intermediate examination in 1911. Died while at College.

Wadhwani, Nandiram Khushiram

Joined College in 1919-20 B. A. A

practising lawyer in Sukkur. Prominent member of Sukkur municipality.

Wadhwani, Parsram Rupchand

Joined College in 1919-1920. B.A. Practising lawyer at Jacobabad.

Wadhwani, Rangiram Anandram

Joined College in 1926-27 B.A. Good sportsman in College days. A practising lawyer in Khairpur State.

Wadhwani, Shewaram Jashanmal

B. A. in 1909. Now acting Principal, Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad.

Wadhwani, Teckchand Hiranand

Joined College in 1928-29. B.A., (History and Economics). Now Assistant Manager, The Hindu Co-operative Bank Ltd. Karachi.

Wadhwani, Thakurdas Ramchand

Joined College in 1897—1898. A promi-

gent lawyer at Jacobabad.

Wadhwani, Wadhumal Kewalram

B.Sc. in 1930. Now an Assistant Inspector in the Excise Dept., Sind. At present posted at Umarkot.

Wania, Hormashaw Jamshedji

Joined College in 1905-1906. A prominent Doctor and Physical Culturist in Karachi.

Wania, Peshotan Jamshedji

Joined College in 1911—12. Secretary College Lit. and Debating Society. B.A. (1916) LL.B. Practises at Karachi.

Y

Yusifani, Mahomed Elyas Ali Mahomed

B.A., (Second Class) in 1927. A Mukhtiarkar in Sind.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Abbasi, Moledina

B. A. in 1917 from this College. LL. B. (1919). Was Secretary of the College Miscellany. Now an Advocate at Tatta. Has remained President of the Tatta Municipality.

Abichandani, Parmanand Wassanmal

D B. A. in 1911 from this College. Joined the Revenue Dept., where he rose to be a Mukhtiarkar. Died in 1938.

Advani, Assudomal Hakumattrai

B. A. in 1903 from this College. Retired as Administrative Officer of Primary Schools, Hyderabad Municipality.

Advani, Bijasing Harising

D B. A. in 1894 from this College. LL.B. Was a Sub-judge in Sind. Died in 1925.

Advani, Chuharsing Dharamsing

B. A. in 1898 from this College. A retired Deputy Collector. Has taken part in social work.

Advani, Daulatram Bulchand

M. A. (Second Class) in 1908 from this College. LL. B. (1908). Practised as a lawyer at Hyderabad. Now Chief Officer, Hyderabad Municipality. Interested in social and educational reform.

Advani, Dharamdas Teckchand

B. A. in 1910 from this College. Joined the Educational Department. Now Headmaster Govt. High School, Larkana.

Advani, Hazarimal Dalpatrai

B. A. in 1909 from this College. Superintendent Nava Vidyalaya High School, Hyderabad Sind, and a prominent Brahmo.

Advani, Himatsing Khemsing

Joined this College in 1892-93. A prominent Zemindar in the Badin Area.

Advani, Hiranand Bhojraj

B. A. in 1911 from this College. For

sometime a teacher in the N. H. Academy, Hyderabad Sind. Started a Printing Press in Karachi. Has done business in the Electricity line. One of the renowned actors in the original College Amateurs' Dramatic Society.

Advani, Hiranand Santokram

D. B. A. in 1893 from this College. LL. B. (1900). Was a prominent Theosophist and lawyer at Hyderabad Sind.

Advani, Jotsing Tolasing

B. Sc. (Second Class) in 1933 from this College. For sometime a Student Demonstrator in this College. LL. B. Now does Insurance business.

Advani, Lalchand Awatrai

Joined this College in 1916. Left without taking a degree. A journalist and a Zemindar; was once Assistant Editor of *Young India*, Mahatma Gandhi's paper. Stood recently for election to the Sind Assembly.

Advani, Ramsing Diwanising

B. A. in 1914 from this College. Now Principal N. H. Academy, Hyderabad Sind.

Advani, Shakatsing Maniksing

B. A. in 1896 from this College. Retired as Headmaster of a Government High School.

Advani, Tahilram Himatsing

B. A. in 1922 from this College Studied in Great Britain. Now Senior Professor of History and English at the Khalsa College Amritsar.

Advani, Tilokchand Chattamal

B.A. in 1915 from this College. LL.B. in 1919. Practised as a lawyer first at Sukkur, and then at Hyderabad. Has been a Municipal Councillor at Hyderabad.

Agha, Md. Yakub

Joined this College in 1921-22. B.A. in 1925. Now a Mukhtiarkar in the Revenue Dept.

Ahuja, Hariram Salamatrai

Passed the First Year Arts Examination from this College in 1918. Qualified in Engineering in Great Britain. For some time Asst. Executive Engineer in the Sukkur Barrage Construction. Now practises as an Architect. Managing Director of Nawabshah Electric Corporation.

Ajwani, Jotesing Amarsing

B.A. in 1917 from this College. A prominent sportsman, and Captain of Tennis. Joined the Railway Dept. Now an Inspector in the Watch and Ward Dept., N.W. Ry.

Akali, Isarsing Jeoosing

Left this College without a degree in the 1921 Non-Cooperation Movement. A prominent public worker at Shikarpur where he practises as an Income Tax Expert.

Alimchandani, Harkrishin Lilaram

Joined the Fist Year Class of this College in 1916-17. M. B., B. S. in 1922. Now an Eye-Specialist at Hyderabad. Has remained as Eye Surgeon and Lecturer at the Hyderabad Civil Hospital and Medical School.

Anklesaria, Cavashsah Edulji

Passed the Previous examination from this College in 1894. Now Principal, Mama Parsi Girls' High School, and a very prominent Theosophist.

Ansari, Mujeebahmed Rashidahmed

B.A. (second class) in 1929 from this College ; Fellow. Now an Appraiser in H. M.'s Customs at Karachi.

Asrani, Tanwormal Daryanomal

B.A. in 1921 from this College. A prominent Municipal Councillor at Rohri, where he has been Chairman of the School Board.

Badlani, Gobindram Gulabsing

Joined this College in 1909-1910. Now in the Provincial Forest Service.

Badlani, Manghasing Gulabsing

B.A. in 1919 from this College. Now a Special Magistrate at Karachi.

Bakhru, Jethanand Udharam

B.A. in 1902 (Second Class) from this College. Retired as a Huzur Mukhtiarkar. Lives at Rohri.

Bakhru, Mulchand Jamiatrai

B.A. in 1914 from this College. LL.B. (1923). A practising Lawyer at Rohri and a prominent Municipal Councillor.

Bakhru, Pessumal Udharam

B.A. from this College in 1913 (Second Class). Practises as an Advocate at Quetta. Was for sometime a contractor and a prominent Municipal Councillor at Rohri.

Bakhru, Tharumal Gokaldas

Left College in 1916 without taking a degree. Now a Stock Verifier on the E.I. Ry.

Balchandani, Jesaram Shersing

Joined this College in 1905-06. Now a Mukhtiarkar in Sind.

Bellani, Deepchand Parumal

Passed from the College Engineering Branch in 1919. Now an Assistant Engineer in the Sind P. W. D.

Bhatia, Girdharilal Kodumal

Left this College in 1919 without taking a degree. Did business in Motors and Oils. Now Proprietor of the well known firm of Girdharilal and Co., Automobile Engineers, Garden Road, Karachi.

Bhavnani, Tejumal Topandas

Joined this College in 1900-1901. Was an Assistant Engineer on the N. W. Rly. Now retired. Devoted to religious pursuits.

Bhojwani, Kundanmal Alumal

Passed the Intermediate Arts Examination from this College in 1898. B. A. (1901).

LL. B. Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholar. Bar-at-Law. Was at the time of his retirement a Registrar in the Bombay High Court.

Bhojwani, Navalrai Girdharilal

Passed the First Year Arts from this College in 1921. B. E. Now an Assistant Engineer in the Sind P. W. D.

Bhojwani, Vidya Rewachand (Mrs.)

or Miss Vidya Tarachand Keswani.

Joined this College in 1933. B. A. from the Hyderabad College in 1937. Married in 1937. Is now a teacher in a Municipal School at Karachi.

Budhrani, Chandiram Pursoomal

B. A. in 1921 from this College. B. T. Diploma in Education in Great Britain. Now a Lecturer in the Secondary Teachers' Training College at Bombay.

Bughio, Taj Md.

B. A. in 1917 from this College (Second Class). Now practises as a lawyer in Nau-shahro Feroze. A Zemindar as well.

Chablani, Ramchand Mulchand

Passed from the College Engineering Branch in 1917. Now a S. D. O. in the Sind P. W. D.

Chablani, Rukmani Hassaram (Miss)

B. A. from this College in 1925. LL. B. Practises as an Advocate at Sukkur.

Chandiramani, Vastiram Dialmal

B. A. in 1896 from this College. Retired as a Deputy Collector.

Chatwani, Lakhimal Mulchand

B. A. from this College (Second Class) in 1929. M. A. Headmaster, Rohri High School.

Chugani, Rewachand Takhatram

B. A. from this College in 1994. Now a Senior teacher at the Naz High School, Khair-pur.

Dadlani, Pahlaj Naraindas

Joined College in 1918-19 ; left without taking a degree. Employed in the Central Assembly office at Delhi.

Dastur, Dinshaw Pestonji

B. A. in 1916 (Second Class) from this College. Now General Manager of the Sind Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Dastur, Manekji Pestonji

D Joined this College in 1916. Left without a degree and started business. One of the greatest cricketers Sind has known. Was to a great extent responsible for the success of the college in winning the Northcote Shield Match in 1916. (He was Vice-Captain of the team). Died young.

De Cruz, Augustus Rudolph

D M.A. from this College in 1895. Lecturer in Latin from 1906 to 1909. Died young.

Dhingra, Harumal Hotchand

Passed from the College Engineering Branch in 1914. Is now an Executive Engineer in the Sind. P. W. D.

Dinshaw, Framroz Edulji

D B. A. (Second Class) from this College in 1891. Prizeman and Scholar. One of the greatest financiers India has produced. Was, along with the late Hon'ble Bhojsing Pahala-jani, one of the two most brilliant students of the college in its earliest days. He had his headquarters at Bombay where he was Director of numerous business organisations including the Reserve Bank of India.

Dinshaw, Jamshed Manekji

D B. A. from this College in 1920. One of the best sportsmen the college has produced. Tennis Champion. Appraiser in H. M.'s Customs at Karachi. Killed in an accident.

Dodaja, Chandumal Pariomal

D Passed from the College Engineering Branch in 1900. Rose to be an Executive Engineer in the Sind P.W.D.

Dubash Minocher Cowasji

Joined this College in 1904 and left in 1906 without taking a degree. A highly intelligent, successful and much respected man in business. Philanthropist, Stevedore, Dubash and Landlord. Present Address: Clifton Road, Karachi Saddar.

Gidwani, Mangharam Chandiram

D B. A. from this College in 1897. Died as a Deputy Collector. A man of very charming manners.

Harisingani, Ramchand Jiwatram

B. A. from this College in 1911. LL. B. Official Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi.

Hemnani, Ramnarayan Chelaram

B. A. from this College in 1917. A prominent merchant at Bangalore.

Hingorani, Amarlal Wassanmal

B. A. (Second Class) in 1930 from this College. Edited the College *Miscellany*, and wrote magazine articles in Sindhi and in English. Practises as an advocate at Karachi.

Hingorani, Bhagwandas Bhagchand

Passed the First Year Arts from this College in 1920. M. B., B. S. Has remained Honorary Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Karachi. Practises as a doctor at Karachi.

Hingorani, Nenumal Aildas

D Passed from the College Engineering Branch in 1910 with a record number of marks. Assistant Engineer, P. W. D. Died young.

Isani, Ghulam Murtaza Md. Usman

Passed the Intermediate Arts examination from this College in 1919. B. A. in 1921. LL. B. Practises as an advocate at Sukkur. Member of the College Board in 1938.

Jagtiani, Gomi Valiram (Miss)

B. A. from this College in 1933. Now a teacher in the Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Karachi.

Jagtiani, Jhamatmal Lakhasing

Passed Inter science from this College in

1909. B. Sc. (1911). Formerly a Professor in the Sind National College. A Congressman and a Zemindar.

Jali, Kishinchand Dewanchand

B. A. from this College in 1929 (Second Class). A talented writer of verse. Employed in the Imperial Airways office.

Kirpalani, Jivatram Bhagwandas

Generally known as Acharya Kirpalani. B. A. in 1909 from this College, and the Wilson and Fergusson Colleges. A Professor, at first, in Bihar, then joined the national movement. Now General Secretary, Indian National Congress.

Kikla, Goverdhanas Assanmal

D B. A. from this College in 1905. LL. B. Practised as a lawyer at Karachi. Wrote a book on Nature Cure.

Lalwani, Kundanmal Uttamchand

or Uttamsing Kundanmal. Passed from the College Engineering Branch in 1891. Retired as an Asst. Engineer in the Sind P. W. D. Was an Honorary Magistrate for some time.

Mansharamani, Bhagwandas J.

Passed the First Year Arts examination from this College in 1930 M. B., B. S. Won a Medal. Now a Surgeon at the Udhavdas Tarachand Hospital, Shikarpur.

Menezes, Quintin Stephen

M. A. from this College 1930. LL. B. A practising lawyer at Karachi.

Mirchandani, Naraindas Hashmatrai

Passed the Previous from this College in 1912. M. B., B. S. (1918). One of the best known doctors in Karachi.

Mulwani, Bhagwandas Teumal

Joined this College in the Inter Science class in 1924-25. B. Ag. in 1928. Did Research in Sakrand. Ph. D. (London) in 1936.

Now acting as Agricultural Chemist and Soil Physicist in Sind.

Norton, Esther, (Miss)

B. A. from this College in 1932. Proceeded for further studies in Education to Great Britain. Now a Lecturer in Psychology in the Maclagan Training College for Women, Lahore.

Punjabi, Lalchand Chuhermal

D M. A. from this College and the Elphinstone College in 1895. LL. B. in 1897. One of the best-known lawyers in Sind in his time.

Rodrigues, E.

M.A. from this College in 1907. Now Assistant Secretary, Home and General Departments, Sind Government.

Relwani, Lokram Lilaram

Passed the Previous examination from this College in 1902 B. Ag. in 1908. A Superintendent in the Agricultural Department in Sind.

Sayani, Rahimatlullah Mitha

Passed the First Year Arts from this College in 1916. B. E. Now an Assistant Engineer in the Sind P. W. D.

Shahani, Chatomal Kundanmal

Passed the Intermediate Arts from this College in 1902 (Second Class). B. A. (1905). Now a Deputy Collector in Sind.

Shivdasani, Jhamatmal Bilaram

B. A. from this College in 1908. M. A. LL.B. A Zemindar in Nawabshah district.

Sitaldas, Devi (Mrs.)

or Miss Devi Hiranand Goklani. B.Sc., from this College in 1931. Married Seth Sitaldas, the well-known Sindhi Merchant at Bombay and one of the two founder-donors of the C. & S. College, Shikarpur.

Sonpar, Mohanlal Vishnidas

Born 1885. F. Y. A. 1904. Inter Arts 1905. Went over to Bombay for study of medicine at the Grant Medical College. Also studied for B. A., and B. Sc. Was all along the recipient of D. J. Sind College Medical Scholarship. Passed B.A. 1907. B.Sc. 1909. M.B.B.S. 1911. Won the General Proficiency Prize, the Hunter Prize for Ophthalmology, Reid Scholarship for Midwifery etc. Started private practice 1912. Also a Specialist in Eye diseases. A doctor of repute. A nationalist out and out: one of the trustees of the Women's Health and Education Society Shikarpur.

Spencer, Minocher K.

Joined College 1904. B.A. 1910. M. A. (History and Economics) 1912. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Hiranan Leper Hospital for the last 18 years. Instrumental in the application of the Leper Act to Karachi. Hon: Secretary Parsi Medical Relief Society. Connected with

various schools and institutions. *Publications* :—(1) Education in India and Japan with a Foreword by Mr. R.P. Paranjpye. 1918 (2) Leprosy in India 1929.

Strip, Eric Arthur Knox

D Member of an old Karachi European family. Joined College 1915. Won Governor's Prize (2nd) for Prize Essay on the *Great World War*. Served in the war. Founder Padre of Toc H. Kohat. Died as a result of an accident while playing tennis in Lahore on 3rd January 1936.

Tekchandani, Shahijram Anandram

M.A. from this College in 1925 (Second Class). For sometime Lecturer in Logic in this College. Now employed in the Sind Secretariat.

Vaz, Joseph Anthony

B.A. in 1894 (Second Class) from this College. One of the first graduates of this College to proceed to Great Britain for further studies. Is said to have entered the I.C.S.

APPENDIX *

ERRATA

PART I

On page 7 line 6 read *tableau* instead of *tableaux*
On page 7 line 11 read *D. I. Punwani* instead of *D. J. Punwani*
On page 11 line 19 read *been* instead of *bren*
On page 16 line 30 read *How could he* instead of *How could*
On page 23 line 26 read *is a* instead of *a is*
On page 24 line 17 read *you* instead of *your*
On page 24 line 29 read *simple* instead of *smile*
On page 51 line 10 read *with the prize* instead of *in the prize*
On page 51 line 23 read *possible* instead of *possible here*
On page 58 line 2 read *idiosyncrasies* instead of *idiosynacrasies*
On page 58 line 11 read *mixed* instead of *were mixed*
On page 62 line 24 read *the* instead of *ihe*
On page 63 line 31 read *the* instead of *tbe*
On page 67 line 30 read *lines* instead of *ilnes*
On page 76 line 30 read *this* instead of *thie*
On page 77 line 1 read *laid* instead of *alid*
On page 78 line 26 read *do not* instead of *do dot*
On page 78 line 30 read *municipal* instead of *muncipal*
On page 79 line 37 read *ejaculating* instead of *ejeculating*
On page 88 line 36 read *the* instead of *lhe*
On page 89 line 27 read *Is* instead of *In*
On page 92 line 29 read *our life* instead of *out life*
On page 99 line 27 read *entering* instead of *enterring*
On page 100 line 37 read *Boards* instead of *Board*
On page 101 line 32 read *our* instead of *our our*
On page 105 line 14 read *never* instead of *uever*
On page 107 line 4 read *College* instead of *Coliege*
On page 107 line 24 read *looks* instead of *look*
On page 112 line 7 read *by* instead of *y*
On page 112 line 42 read *the* instead of *tho*
On page 113 line 8 read *an able and* instead of *and able an*
On page 113 line 32 read *three* instead of *three three*
On page 115 line 31 read *Fauna* instead of *Fanna*
On page 115 footnote read *public* instead of *pnblic*
On page 116 line 14 read *after* instead of *ofter*
On page 116 line 40 read *Televisioni* instead of *Televisions*
On page 116 line 40 read *for* instead of *far*
On page 119 line 39 read *students* for *stndents*

* Prepared by Mr. Ramchand H. Ajwani, M.A. Obvious misprints or variations in names are not given.

On page 133 line 9 read *who had* instead of *who had who*

On page 152 line 24 read *Mahirchand* for *Mahirehand*

PART II

On page 1 column 1 add under 1916 *Mirchandani, Tolaram Jethanand* (Int. Sc.)

On page 1 column 2 under 1922 read *Rijwani, Jethanand* instead of *Jethahanand*

On page 2 column 1 under Ellis Scholarship read (1919) instead of (1922) against Ajwani, Lalsing

On page 3 column 2 under *Noor Md. Scholarship* read *Preliminary Scientific* instead of *Preleminary*

On page 9 column 2 under 1908 read *Shahani, Tejumal Karamchand* instead of *Shahani,*

Tarachand Kundanmal

On page 18 column 1 line 40 read *Kiratrai* instead of *Kiratai*

On page 18 column 2 line 7 read *Arain* instead of *Arani*

On page 18 column 2 line 15 read *Lalwani* instead of *Lawani*

On page 21 column 2 read *Balchandani, Vishindas* instead of *Bulchandani*

On page 27 column 2 read *Tahilramani, Ram Bhawandas* instead of *Tahilramani, Ram Bhagwandas*

On page 28 column 1 line 46 read *Jotesingh* for *Totesingh*

On page 33 column 1 under 1920 read *Abichandani, Chetanram* for *Abichandani, Chhatanram*

On page 33 column 2 under 1924 read *Shivdasani, Parsram* instead of *Shivdasani, Parsrm*

On page 34 column 2 under 1894 read *Jagtiani, Hotchand* instead of *Jagtiani, Totchand*

On page 35 column 2 under 1902 read *Samtani, Assumal* instead of *Samtai, Assumal*

On page 37 column 2 under 1921 read *Robertson* instead of *Rabertson*

On page 37 column 2 under 1922 read *Gurnani...Dhanrajmal* instead of *Gurnaai...Dhurajmal*

On page 40 column 2 line 5 read *Makhija* for *Mankijani*

On page 45 column 2 under Lalchand Prizes read *Kotamraj...Punnaiah* for *Kotamraj...Punnaeh*

On page 50 column 1 under 1929 read *Miss Narsian, Sarla* instead of *Miss Narsian, Sarda*

On page 54 column 2 last line read *Chuharmal Suratram* instead of *Chuharmal Partabrai*

On page 90 under 1895 read *Mir of Khairpur* instead of *Amir of Khairpur*

On page 94 column 2 under Advani Narainsing read *examination* instead of *exmination*

On page 96 column 1 under Ajwani, Bhojraj read *Incarceration* instead of *incaceration*

On page 98 column 2 under Bharvani, Hiralal read *Professor* instead of *Profesor*

On page 99 column 2 under Bijlani, Pohumal read *B. A. (1911)* instead of *B.A. (1919)*

On page 115 column 2 under Kureshi Md. Kasim read *Municipality* instead of *Muninicpality*

On page 115 column 2 under L read *Lagu, Anant Hari* instead of *Lagu Anant Lari*

On page 116 column 1 under Lakhani read *Parsram* instead of *Parsmam*

On page 118 column 2 read *Makhijani, Radhka* instead of *Makhijani, Rodhka*

On page 120 column 2 under Mansukhani, Gulabrai read *Nihalchand* instead of *Nihalchad*

On page 132 column 1 under Samtani, Chandiram read *Hyderabad* instead of *Hyderabab*

On page 140 column 1 under V read *Vaswani, Dialmal* instead of *Vaswsni, Dialmal*

On page 143 omit the account given under *Alimchandani, Harkrishin Lilaram*

Insert *D* against the following names in *Who's Who* section :—

Advani Achalsing, Advani Mohanlal, Alimchandani Bulchand, Chablani Hashmatrai, Chabria Chelaram, Chandiramzni Udharam, Dembla Murlidhar, Jagtiani Sujansing, Lala Mulchand, and Motwani Mangatram.

Printed by K. T. Shahani, at the Educational Printing Press, Kutchery Road Karachi,
and Published by L. H. Ajwani, M. A., Secretary, D. J. Sind College
Golden Jubilee Book Committee, Karachi.